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No. 715

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BUDGETS OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

The budgetary system in the new planning and financial system has been altered by the new Law on budgets.

The basic characteristic of the new budgetary system is that each branch of the People's authority /National Assemblies and People's Committees/ draws up its budget independently and that these budgets are not amalgamated into a single uniform national budget. The relation between the budgets of People's Committees is only in the computations which superior People's Committees provide from their budgets to those lower People's Committees which, with their revenues cannot cover reasonable and necessary expenditures from the income of local enterprises owing to their low grade of productive capacities.

The budgets of People's Committees /district, town and municipality/ provide the expenditure and plan the financial resources which are stipulated by the social plan as the means for carrying out tasks of the state organs and institutions, for providing other social funds and for the needs of that branch of economy which is financed from the budget of the administrative-territorial unit.

Starting from the principle that the accumulations belong to those who are realizing them, the new budgetary system leaves the People's Committees to distribute independently in their budgets the entire amount of revenue provided by the Law. This legal restriction of the distribution of revenue is only a transient phase in the period of the gradual withering away of the state; certain revenues realized in the territory of an administrative unit will continue to be added to the budgets of Republics and to the Federal Budget for accomplishing the tasks laid down by the social plan of the Republics and the Social Plan of the FPRY.

Thus, from the ordinary revenues of the People's Committees one part of the social contribution and the supplementary social contribution paid by economic units will go into the Republican and the Federal budgets. The Federal Social Plan determines the percentage of these contributions which are to be introduced into the Federal budget and the budgets of the People's Republics, while the District Social Plan determines the percentage which is due to the municipalities.

Income tax and excess profits tax and the surplus wages fund tax goes to the Federal budget, but the Law allows a possibility of part of this revenue to be ceded to the People's Republics.

In principle, the income tax is a revenue of the district and the town. By the social plan of the People's Republic a part of this revenue can be ceded to municipalities.

Receipts from death and succession duties belong to the district, town and municipality. The distribution among the beneficiaries is determined by the Social Plan of the district for the district, town and municipality.

Local surtax belongs to the district, town and municipality. With this kind of receipt the municipality is being financed. The distribution of local surtax and the minimum rate is prescribed by the government of the FPRY. The voters' meeting determines the volume of the local surtax within the given maximum.

Local tax belongs to the municipality or town which prescribed it. A special supplementary budget determines the use of this revenue. The volume of this local tax is determined by the voters' meeting which at the same time decides on what it will be spent.

Receipts from customs go into the Federal budget. Excise is inserted as revenue in the budgets of the People's Republic, Autonomous unit, district, town and municipality. The computation of the excise into percentage is prescribed by the budget of the People's Republic, and for the municipality and towns within the district - by the budget of the district.

Revenue of departments and institutions go into the budget from which these departments and institutions are financed.

The Budgets of administrative-territorial units are drawn by the People's Committees in contrast to the present practice, by which they are passing the budget independently, that is, they are no longer bound by quotas received from superior People's authorities and dividing it up amongst smaller authorities.

The authorities prescribing the execution of the budget of the district and town are the President of the People's Committee together with the President of the Council for Finance. Up to now they have been the President and the Secretary of the People's Committee. This increased control, by the inclusion of the President for Finance, which is part of the general financial control now under way, and which inclines towards linking the responsible financial organ with the Minister of Finance of the People's Republic.

The new Law on budgets introduces a novelty in connection with our new planning and financial system: the Praesidium of the National Assembly of the FPRY can exceptionally, on the proposal of the government of the FPRY, prohibit temporarily the use of a part of budgetary and existing funds, if serious danger appears from disturbances in respect of trading funds or from capital investment. This exceptional measure ensures the balance of trade and financial relations, and consequently the value of the dinar, as well as basic capital investment.

This is, during the development of our economy, a necessary restriction of the budgetary independence of the People's Committees.

By reorganising the People's Committees, which follows up the promulgation of the new Law on People's Committees, a further stride will be made towards democratization, in which the direct producers will use the accumulation which they realised for the economic advancement of their own part, their district, town and their municipality. The budget will be an instrument through which their Social Plan will be achieved.

Signed: F.K.

GLAS, 8 February 1952

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SOVIET ECONOMY REFLECTED IN FALSE STATISTICS

A report concerning the execution of the 1951 Plan has been published a short time ago. One gets the impression from the report that the Soviet statistics are trying to show in a round about way how industrial production in the USSR is at a much higher level than industrial production in the economically developed countries in the West.

No doubt, the productive forces in the USSR have increased greatly in comparison to the situation which prevailed in Tzarist Russia, but this cannot be considered as a sign of economic development. If, for example, one takes the production of steel and electric energy per inhabitant, as a measure of industrial development of the country, it will be seen that economic production in the USSR is much behind that in the industrially developed West.

The production of steel in 1950 in the Soviet Union was 134 kilograms per head, while in the USA 578 kilograms, in Great Britain 327, in France 208 and in Austria 135 kilograms for the same period of time.

The production of electric energy in 1950 in the USSR was 434 kwt. hours per head, in the USA 2,168, in Great Britain 1086, in France 758 and in Austria 617 kwt.hours.

The Soviet statistics offer no ready data concerning production. The reports give only percentages of relative figures on the fulfillment of the plan in relation to past years. Soviet statistics introduced this practice just before the beginning of World War II and is employing it particularly now in order to hide the subjugation of their economy to demands of armaments and to keep back unfavourable results in the non-fulfillment of the plan from the citizens.

These methods in practice mean a false representation of the situation in individual branches of economy. For example, in 1937 it was stated that industrial production was 83% and agricultural 17% of gross production of the total national economy - but at the same time the number employed in industry was not given. Only later, on the basis of an item in an article written by the Soviet economist Varga, it was seen that the number of workers employed in industry was 17% and consequently the above proportion between industrial and agricultural production was not correct.

In the report concerning the fulfillment of the plan for 1951 Soviet statistics affirm that industrial production in 1951 has increased by 10% in comparison to 1950. This would mean that their industrial production would increase in 10 years 4½ times. This is impossible and such increase in industrial production has not been marked so far in any country. Even the USA, in the years of their most tempestuous development did not mark a greater annual increase in industrial production than 1%. In fact it would be hard to believe Soviet statisticians in regard to data they provide and some sort of relatively exact data could be obtained only by subsequent calculation.

The report for 1951 says that a "broad building programme" has been realised in which particular attention was paid to apartment houses, which should present an increase of 120% in comparison with 1950. But if one takes into account that the Soviet production of cement is 50 kilograms per head, which means that it is lower than in Yugoslavia (76.5 kilograms) one can well imagine how they realise their building programme.

The report pays a great deal of attention to the production of commodities of mass consumption and to foodstuffs. In this branch "the task set by the Government in regard to supplementary production of industrial and food articles above the yearly plan" has been surpassed. Thus "a great deal" of woollen, silk, cotton textiles, clocks, cameras, sweets, champagne, cigarettes, etc etc were manufactured.

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In examining this data concerning the production of industrial and food articles it would be best to begin with the raw materials which condition this production. In animal husbandry which is the raw material basis not only for the food industry but also for the manufacture of many other articles for mass consumption, the Soviet Union stands much worse than Tzarist Russia and even relatively behind Yugoslavia. The USSR has about 200% more cattle than Yugoslavia, 400% more hogs, 700% more sheep and goats and about 400% more horses. If one takes into consideration that the Soviet Union has 13 times as great a population as Yugoslavia, then it is obvious that the Soviet industries of wool and textiles, footwear and food will not have sufficient raw materials and that the Soviet statistics cannot boast of satisfying the needs of the population.

Therefore it is evident which purpose the fable concerning "the rich and cultured life" in the USSR has to serve. It is meant in the first place for Soviet citizens, who separated from foreign countries, must be satisfied with that which is offered to them. It is meant also to throw dust into the eyes of the people abroad and show that the Soviet economic policy is centred on economic building and the raising of the standard of living of the population and not on war industry. The data concerning the execution of the plan tends all in this direction - but they are very far from reality.

(Sd.) Ka.

(POLITIKA - 9th February, 1952).

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN AUSTRIAN TOURIST AGENCY AND PUTNIK

An agreement was signed yesterday at the "Putnik" agency in Belgrade between the President of the Austrian travel agency and "Putnik" by which the Austrian agency reserves 500-600 beds in our tourist accommodation during the height of the season and just before it. A thousand Austrians are expected to holiday in Yugoslavia.

(BORBA - 10th February, 1952).

CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE HOLDINGS IN SERBIA

Representatives of workers' collectives of state holdings in PR Serbia who had attended the plenary session of the Syndicates of Agricultural Workers of Serbia, held a conference yesterday. Today they will take part in the work of the Plenary Session.

(BORBA - 10th February, 1952).

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CULTURAL CENTRE IN TRIESTE

(Trieste, 9th February)

An all-American committee to help in the development of a Slovene cultural centre in Trieste, which was formerly established in the American town of Cleveland, has collected first contributions for founding this centre. In the first few days of this month the committee collected 250 dollars for this work.

The work of collecting funds begun this month will continue until the end of June. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 10th February, 1952).

YUGOSLAV TOURIST CENTRE OPENED IN LONDON

(London, 9th February)

A Yugoslav tourist information centre has been opened in London which will provide advance tourist connections between Great Britain and Yugoslavia, in which our government has great interest. The Yugoslav tourist centre, situated in the busiest part of London, is attractively decorated by a large number of photographs of well-known tourist spots in Yugoslavia. As soon as the centre was opened a large number of people were interested in travelling to Yugoslavia especially to the Dalmatian coast.

(BORBA - 10th February, 1952).

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EDWARD KARDELI INTERVIEWED BY A "BORBA" CORRESPONDENT.

Question: As we have been informed, in the project of the law concerning People's Committees which will soon be presented to the People's Assembly for discussion the creation of Producers' Councils is envisaged besides annual meetings of councillors. Please tell us something concerning the importance of the Producers' Councils for the further building of socialism in the present stage of development of socialist democracy?

Answer: In the project of the new general law concerning People's Committees which is now elaborated in the Council for Legislation and development of people's authority of the FPRY Government, in co-operation with Republican Councils, an institution named Producers' Councils is in fact envisaged. The project will be presented in the next few days to the Government and I hope that the People's Assembly will accept it in the course of this month.

The Producers' Council as a component of the People's Committees is a natural and further step in the development of the organisational system of social democracy, whose foundations have been laid down in our country by the introduction of Workers' Councils. At the same time it complies with years long aspirations of the International Socialist Movement as well as with the principles, which Marx considered as the vital basis of building a socialist state of a transitory period, emphasising that this is in fact "the working class, organised as a state".

The Producers' Council will have clearly and openly the final word in the distribution and use of the surplus work of direct producers, namely to workers' co-operative members, working peasants and to other people; it will strengthen powerfully the direct influence of the producers, and particularly that of the working class on state administration in all its degrees and generally on public life in our country; in a stronger form than the hitherto means of our socialist democracy they will be able to restrain bureaucratic tendencies; they will develop a more efficient control by the community or individual enterprise and contribute vigorously in harmonising individual interests with those of the community; they will suppress particularism and will be the school of socialist consciousness in the permanent struggle for the interest of the community of producers; its very existence will prevent the formation or establishing of any bureaucratic cliques and castes whatsoever and will ensure that authority should remain in the future in the hands of our working people, led by the working class. How vital is the erection of such barriers against bureaucratism has been shown best by the development in the USSR, where the bureaucratic caste has snatched completely the power from the hands of the working class.

The institution of the Producers' Council, so long as it is accepted for the People's Committees, we shall have to introduce it also in the system of federal and republican supreme people's authorities and by doing this we are making one of the most important steps forward in the further development of the organisational system of our socialist democracy. Practice will introduce perhaps in time new corrections in this system, but I am convinced that it is, taking it as a whole, the most successful means to ensure permanent progress towards higher socialist forms. It helps the permanent and ever-growing development of the initiative of the workers, harmonising collectives and individual interest, and prevents at the same time appearances of bureaucratic despotism, which is always followed unavoidably by stagnation and revival of different elements of the past. And this is, I think, the most important objective in the present stage of the development of our revolution.

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Question: What kind of producers will be elected in the councils and who will elect them: by producers in production units or by Workers' Councils?

Answer: This question is still under discussion and therefore I cannot answer the first part of the question.

According to the draft of the law, all workers -- producers, namely workers in industry, mining, transport, etc., workers in socialist agriculture, members of peasant working co-operatives, individual working peasants through agricultural farms of the general type, workers in crafts, etc. will send their representatives to Producers' Councils. They will be represented in the councils proportionally to the participation of the basic productive branches in the general social production. In other words their role in these organs will be proportionate to the contribution which they give to the social community.

This principle is democratic and just. The working class, for example, contributes by far the most to the social community, and it is right that it should have a decisive influence in the problems of distribution and use of the surplus of work.

Question: No doubt the Producers' Councils represent a step further in the socialist system of management. But as workers, peasants and craftsmen will be elected in these councils, could you tell us how the leadership of the working class of our country will be secured?

Answer: The Producers' Councils will strengthen directly to a great extent the influence of the working class on the total activities of state administration. As socialist industry, in the total social production, has the first place, much farther ahead of other branches, it is clear that -- proportionately -- the workers' representatives will be the most numerous in the Producers' Councils. It is true that in our country there are industrially under-developed districts, where this will not be the case, but speaking in general, it is clear that the leading role of the working class will be expressed in the Producers' Councils more powerfully than by any hitherto agencies in the system of our state organisation.

The result, of course, does not depend only on organisational forms and on numerical relationship in the Producers' Councils. It depends at the same time and even primarily on what measures will be taken for the constant raising of socialist consciousness amongst the working class and amongst all our workers. And this task lies in the first place with the CP. Its leading role consists primarily in it.

Question: In regard to the fact that Producers' Councils are a new institution, although formed on the basis of hitherto successes in the development of our democracy, could you tell us what their competence will be?

Answer: The Producers' Councils will decide on an equal footing with Annual Meetings of the Peoples' Committees all economic questions -- as I have said before -- in all questions which regard distribution and the surplus of work.

Outside these limits, the annual meetings of the People's Committees will bring their own decisions independently. On the other side, the Producers' Councils will be able to perform independently certain social functions of control over the economic activities of industrial enterprises which will be assigned to them by law.

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Question: Can you tell us if some procedure has been envisaged in case agreement is not reached between Producers' Councils and annual meetings of the People's Committee members?

Answer: If the Producers' Council and the annual meeting of the People's Committee do not ~~reach~~ reach an agreement, the draft law provides in the first instance a defined procedure within the People's Committee (common session) and new voting. If in this instance no agreement is reached, then the final decision would lie with the special commission of the Republican People's Assembly.

(BORBA - 11th February, 1952).

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YUGOSLAVIA WILL TAKE PART IN TRIESTE TRADE FAIR
(Trieste, 9th February)

Exhibitions of coffee and timber are being prepared by the trade-fair administration in Trieste. Brazil has already declared her intention to display various kinds of coffee, and negotiations are in progress with Colombia, San Domingo, Ecuador, Haiti and other Central American Republics. Of particular importance will be a special exhibition of wood. Yugoslavia and Austria will display their most important wood products, while the French Colonies will show well-known kinds of tropical wood. Countries which have so far declared their intention of taking part in the Trieste Fair are Austria, France, Western Germany, as well as Yugoslavia who will have more than 300 square metres of exhibition space.

(POLITIKA - 10th February, 1952)

WORKERS CLASH WITH THE MANAGERMENTS OF BULGARIAN ENTERPRISES

In the industrial enterprises of the Lovec district in northwestern Bulgaria several conflicts took place in January between workers and management. These incidents show the unhappy conditions in enterprises and the bad relations between workers and administrations.

At the end of January a factory "Melta" for the canning of fruit and vegetables entirely stopped work because its produce was returned from abroad owing to its weak quality, and a large part of it was destroyed as being unusable. By a decision of the directorate of the enterprise, all the workers were immediately dismissed and a Control Commission arrived from Sofia to carry out an investigation and to discover the causes of the failure of the enterprise. So far the inquiry has produced no results.

Previously in the offices of a leather factory "Vicur" a fire broke out so that a large part of the enterprise was destroyed, and it was put out of action. The management announced that as retribution for sabotage all old workers should be dismissed and their places taken by newly organised peasant labour. The workers were opposed to this decision and there was rioting, which was put down by police and State Security forces. A large number of workers were arrested.

(POLITIKA - 10th February, 1952)

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FULL SESSION OF CP CROATIA FOR THE CITY OF ZAGREB

Two current problems: new economic system and work in mass organisations
(Zagreb, 10th February)

The two-day conference of the CP Croatia for the city of Zagreb dealt with a few current problems the most urgent of which were (1) the basic tasks of the Party organisations in enterprises, the work of the Party in mass organisations and (2) the participation by Communists in the life of the city.

After the reading of reports by the members of the Party Bureau, Milutin Baltic and Marko Saric, and the debate which developed thereafter, it was clearly revealed that the following are the two basic tasks for which struggle should be fought: (1) preparation of the new economic system (solution of our basic economic problems) and (2) ensurance of proper work in mass organisations.

Concerning the work of Party organisations in enterprises

The new economic system will greatly change the position of the enterprises when obligations are assigned to every enterprise, and for this reason the working collectives in Zagreb have been conducting of late a lively discussion on the subject of the Social Plan. The discussion has revealed the fact that some of the managers of enterprises have endeavoured to hide reserves and to show greater expenses so that their rate of social contribution would be lowered. Thus the management of City Water Line had submitted calculations which hid reserves of 200 million dinars in material, labour force and overhead expenses.

There are also cases in some enterprises where production is expensive and of poor quality. For example, children's perambulators made in Zagreb are about 1000 dinars more expensive than those made in Zemun. However, an analysis has shown that there has been great squandering of material in this enterprise and that the chief manager and commercial manager had been concerning themselves with everything but their enterprise. The "Lipa Mill" factory still has a large stock of readymade goods which cannot be sold, and it appears that the ironical remark made by a member of the working collective, "So far we have been producing for stock, and from now on we shall be producing for the market", is quite in order.

The members of the Party organisation in the enterprises are doing just the proper thing when they direct discussion on the Social Plan towards discovering material reserves, economic and technical analyses of utilisation of raw materials and machinery and better organisation of technological processes and reduction of overhead expenses. This discussion has revealed that in some enterprises there is the problem of excess labour force (textile industry), while in other enterprises (nonferrous metallurgy, machine-building, metal industry, etc.) there is a tendency to dismiss women workers. At the meeting it was noted that there is still too high a percentage of white-collar employees compared with workers. Thus, at the end of February, not counting the private sector, there were in Zagreb in the smaller enterprises about 58,500 workers and 21,983 white-collar employees, which represents the ratio of 2.65:1. In the enterprises of republican character there were 11,246 white-collar employees to 26,935 workers. In the "Kontakt" factory in Zagreb there are 98 white-collar employees compared to 108 productive workers, and this is not an isolated case.

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It is just in the light of solving these tasks, problems and difficulties with which our economy is faced that one should view and appraise the question of the management of economic enterprises by the Workers Councils and Managing Boards. For example, the session has noted that the Workers Councils have achieved considerable successes and gained precious experience in their work: work discipline has been tightened, the organization of work has been improved, labour force has been more properly distributed, material and machinery are being carefully handled and successes have been achieved in solving problems which are understandable to the workers.

Serious weaknesses in the work of the Workers Councils have also been noted. For example, the Workers Council of the "Katran" enterprise has not met for seven months; the Workers Councils of the "Pluto" and "Mulaza" enterprises have not met for four months. Meetings of the Workers Councils in the paper factory and in the "Jedinstvo" factory are attended by not more than 30 to 40 percent of the members, while in the "Branko Malesevic" factory the meetings are held without the proper quorum. In some of the enterprises, the number of members of the Councils from the producing sections is too small compared with the number of members from the administrative section, and this is a question which the Party organization must see to at the time of elections of the new Workers Councils.

Activity of social organisations and work of Party members in them

The normal tendency of men to find something else useful to do in addition to their regular work in the enterprises and institutions has not been made full use of. The Party organizations in some of the enterprises have been allowing this work to take its own course and have not concerned themselves with the result of such work.

There are today in Zagreb about 200 various social organizations registered with the agencies of authority, but in addition to them there also exist a certain number of so-called "wild" societies, sections, actives, etc.

According to incomplete data about 70,000 to 80,000 citizens of Zagreb are embraced by these forms of social organization. The forms by which social activity is manifested are of great importance for our society, but however some of the Party organizations have not been properly detecting this.

Certain examples show that the enemy has tried to exploit this insufficient work by the members of the Party in mass organizations and social organizations. In the cultural, artistic societies "Otokar Kersovani" and "Ognjen Prica" (the two societies which bear the names of our two people's heroes) there was one time a tendency to change the names. In the cultural, artistic societies "Kreso Rakic" and "Joza Vlahovic" the situation is fairly poor. In the "Naprijed", "Zagreb", "Mladost" and other sports societies, cases of tolerating and supporting the petty bourgeois spirit have not been rare. All this has occurred because people considered that the delegating of individuals to the boards of these societies as presidents or as secretaries would solve the entire matter.

It was noted at the meeting that there are in Zagreb about 50,000 industrial workers but that, however, most of the sports societies, as well as the societies "People's Technology", "Partizan" Sports Organization, mountaineers Club, Red Cross Societies, "Our Children" Society, Fire Brigade, etc., are mostly or exclusively composed of pupils, students, employees, tradesmen, etc. Even in purely workers' societies ("Vinko Jedjut"), workers represent an insignificant percentage.

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Absence of workers from the various forms of social life makes it easier for various petty bourgeois concepts, religious influences and insufficient concern for public property, etc., to penetrate into some of the organisations. Here are a few data showing how little attention Party organisations have been paying to this. Out of a total of 539 Party members in the "Rade Koncar" factory, only 120 are included in the work of social organisations; in the "Naprijed" factory only one-fifth of the Party members is active in this work; in the "Prvomajska" factory, only one-third is active; in the "Ayto-Motorklub" belonging to the railway, out of 771 members, only 30 are members of the Party; In the "Tresnjevka" society of the Fifth City Ward there are only 3 Party members to every 120 active members of the society, etc. The example of the "Josip Kras" factory shows that much could have been done. In that factory almost all the Party members are working in various physical culture organisations, cultural-artistic groups, "People's Technology" and other sections.

There have been cases in some societies and enterprises where Communists have tried to bypass management and to manage things themselves, saying that they are doing this "on instructions from the Party." Such and similar mistakes have been exploited by the hostile elements, particularly in some of the sports organisations. It was noted at the conference that sport has remained to be one of those "weak" spots in which petty bourgeois concepts have fairly entrenched themselves and where the remnants of hostile elements, after complete defeat in the political and economic fields, are seeking possibilities for destructive work. It is due to this fact that the Party organisations have a specific task of fighting against such remnants and such work.

Finally, it was emphasised that one of the basic tasks of the Party organisations at the present moment is to ensure proper work of the social and mass organisations, so that they should represent such organisations indeed which will educate honest, brave and devoted-to-the-cause men, those who will be filled with faith in the victory of the just cause for which our Party and our peoples are fighting. (sgd) "N. K."

(BORBA - 11th February, 1952)

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No.753

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IN HUNGARY TODAY: A GUEST FROM THE SOVIET UNION IN A HUNGARIAN MINE

Nepsava, the official paper of the Hungarian Labour Syndicates, carried on the first page of one of its issues somewhere towards the end of last month a report on the visit of Vasilije Kucer, "the first mechanic of the Don Bacin Mines who received a Stalin Award", to an Hungarian coal mine.

In acquainting himself with the mine and with the work of the Hungarian miners, Vasilije Kucer often expressed his dissatisfaction and haughtily gave advice.

This is Nepsava's description of the visit: "Why don't you work according to cyclical charts?" asked Kucer of the manager of the big mining trust, who shyly gave excuses why "this good system is not yet being applied in Hungary". Kucer then ended the discussion by a reprimanding lecture on how this system of operating the mines makes it possible for the mining combine "to work like my wrist watch"--- perhaps Nepsava uses these words clumsily in order to show that a man can come from the USSR with a wrist watch!

The report then deals with the criticism of the miner from the Don Bacin of the transport system and its functioning. "Naturally, Kucer does not like our system", writes Nepsava. "He, therefore, gives new advice: 'Every second shovel should be lengthened by ten centimeters so as to be able to take small bits of coal!'"

"The eyes of the mine workers were immediately opened", says the official paper of the Hungarian Labour Syndicates. "They immediately saw the simple and easy solution. The Hungarian miner, Andras Laslo then said, 'Here we are working every day on this job and such an idea never occurred to us--We thank you'. To which Kucer replied, 'That is where we come in!'"

Kucer has instructed the Chief Engineer of the "Carpatia" mine how to ensure the pits, etc.

Kucer's visit to the Hungarian mine is by all means an instructive one--instructive in its own way. It is not, however, a question of Kucer having taught the poor and unskilled Hungarian mine workers, mining engineers and chief engineers and even the general manager of the mining trust how shovels take up more coal if they are extended, etc. The visit gave an opportunity to Nepsava to once more show quite clearly how development of a satellite country such as Hungary has already reached such a state that it is not sufficient to only laud the Soviet Union and its citizens but that it is necessary to belittle and degrade for this purpose the knowledge and brains of an Hungarian and of the Hungarian worker--the native compared with the civilized colonizer. (sgd) B. L.

(BORBA - 24th March, 1952)

FASCISTS THINK THEY CAN CARRY ON NOW AS THEY DID BEFORE AND DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Comrade Editor:

The bitterness of the Yugoslav public because of the Italian chauvinist campaign against Yugoslavia in connection with the problem of Trieste is understandable. Anyone who has at heart peace in the world and friendly relations among peoples will ask with concern and astonishment how is it possible that only a few years after the war and the defeat of Fascism this one again raises his head insolently? There is no doubt about it that what is happening is pure Fascism, even if it has cloaked itself with whatever name or watchword. The gravely suffering humanity is determinedly repulsing Fascism--the nest of imperialistic desires and new international disputes. It is especially being repulsed by the democratic section of the populace of the territory of Trieste who, because of their bitter experiences in the recent past, announce that they will never again come under Italian rule. Fascism is also being strongly repulsed by the Slovenes and Croats in that province. The economic and cultural damage which was caused by Fascism between the two wars to the people and the country is far from being compensated. Now the Neo-Fascists are aspiring to complete what they did not succeed in completing in the Second World War.

All of us who lived under Fascism in Italy do not have such weak recollections that someone can fool us about the position in the Yugoslav zone of the FTT. If the Slovenes and Croats under the Italian regime had as many rights as the Italians enjoy in Yugoslavia they would be fortunate. Our eyes are turned towards Venezia Giulia, Gorizia and Trieste where before the eyes of the world, which calls itself cultured, our brothers must struggle for the most basic rights. At the same time we are referring to the past--what we had, what we lost through no fault of our own and what has not been returned to us as yet.

Before the First World War we created strong cultural and economic centers in Gorizia and Trieste. All of our cultural and economic wealth was located in these centers, and it was stolen by the Italians despite their solemn promise that they would respect our rights.

"All Italians must be conscious that the Slovene question in the Giulia Region can only be solved by the assimilation of half a million Slovenes", so stated Popolo di Trieste. This is the way pre-Fascist and Fascist Italy operated.

No sooner were the cannons of the First world War silenced than business schools and Slovene gymnasiums in Trieste as well as Slovene normal schools in Gorizia were closed and the number of elementary schools was reduced. The signal for violence was the burning of the People's Home in Trieste which was the center of Slovene economic and cultural life. The inventory and the headquarters of the Slovene theater were burned at the same time, and the theater did not operate until the liberation. The present theater still does not have its own auditorium. Also lost was the inventory of the Music Registrar, the large library with many irreplaceable books. Then the people's homes in the suburbs of Trieste were burned: in Sveti Ivan, Barkovljama, Skedenj and Sveti Jakov. The inventory of the Music Registrar and of the Drama Society in Gorizia were also burned. The business home in which Slovene plays were presented was seized by the Fascists and ever since the Slovenes in Gorizia have not had their auditorium.

In 1918 the Slovenes had about 310 credit and economic cooperatives with 156 savings banks and credit institutions with 92,000 members who were enrolled in "cooperative federations" in Trieste and Gorizia. The Slovenes and Croats had 7 banking institutions in the center of Trieste which were exposed to destruction immediately after 1918, and from 1925-1940 they were exposed to maltreatment.

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"Cooperative federations" in Trieste and Gorizia had to stop operating much earlier. Along with this, there was the planned destruction of the Slovene peasant households to which they brought Italian settlers so that the Italianization of the province would be speeded up. I do not want to go into detail of how in 1925 the Slovene language was officially rejected in the courts, railroads and all public offices. Many of the employees who were transferred to Italy after this have never returned. I don't want to mention how from 1923-1928 the Slovene and Croatian schools were abolished and the teachers either pensioned, discharged or transferred to Italy.

In 1927 the 434 educational societies which were united in "Prosveta" in Trieste, the Educational Federation and the Federation of Educational Societies in Gorizia were disbanded. At the same time the Federation of Gymnastic Societies, the Women's Society, Sports Society and the academic societies Balkan, Adria and Istra had to stop operating in Trieste. I don't know whether to mention that in 1929 all the Slovene and Croatian papers were destroyed and over 115,000 Slovene names Italianized. I still have not enumerated everything.

The person who reads this letter will ask himself whether all of these mistakes which were committed in Gorizia and Trieste Provinces have been corrected? No! This is confirmed by the daily struggles of the Slovenes of Gorizia and Trieste. This is an unpaid account which the Italian Fascists should settle. But this is not all that can be expressed in figures. Where are the thousands and thousands of our men who had to escape to foreign countries because of misery and political persecution? Their places have been taken by settlers who have tried to put the Italian stamp on the town and the province. What would happen if we demanded payment for the blood and tears of those who were beaten and tortured by the Fascists and thrown into prisons? Where are those young men for whom the Fascist denationalization policy made it impossible to speak and educate themselves in their mother tongue and who are badly needed today? We are not dealing only with what we had or what we lost but with what we would have had today if development had progressed normally.

Before the Trieste and Italian chauvinists decide to complain about the changes in our boundary, behind which our brothers live, let them settle the old accounts. This means let them pay the large economic and cultural damages which they caused to our people. This demands a sense of justice which is the basis of faith and good relations between neighbors. To every attempt which is contrary to this principle, we will give the determined answer of - No! We owe this to our brothers who are still suffering over there because of the consequences of Fascist violence. This is also demanded of us by justice which must eventually triumph in relations between peoples.

Ljubljana, 24th March, 1952

(sgd) France Bevk

(BORBA - 26th March, 1952)

DETAILS OF SOVIET TYRANNY

Monument of Misery

Albania is not a rich country; however, the misery of its inhabitants is being increased still more by the "brotherly aid" of the USSR and by the "wise management" of the Soviet instructors and experts. Here are a few data on their "unselfish" work in this Soviet colony:

While Soviet "instructors" get 25,000 to 30,000 lekas a month, the highest Albanian gets 6,000 at the most.

Soviet experts in Albania have completely taken over the operation of all the oilfields. Almost every day oil tankers loaded with oil leave the ports of Valona and Drac (Avlona and Durazzo). They go to the USSR. Very often the USSR sells this oil to the Italians--naturally for its own account.

In order that irony should be greater, the Soviet experts in Albania have ordered that a monument be erected at the Kucovi (now called Stalin) oilfield to the "greatest friend of the Albanian people." There is an inscription on the monument which reads "Every worker on coming to work or on leaving work should throw a glance here, think of Stalin and sum up his own work--sum up everything that he has done during the day for Stalin and for Enver Xoxa." This monument, according to Albanian Cominformists, ought to be the most explicit example of Stalin's brotherly aid to the small and undeveloped Albania. In effect, the monument typifies the misery and poverty of Albania.

Insects and Preservation of Peace

The Cominformists are prepared to say and to do all possible absurdities and illogical things. If this work of theirs were not so dangerous to peace and security of mankind, men would wonder and laugh at it. Here is an unexplainable and ludicrous case:

Not long ago the Albanian Government announced that it had made an agreement with Czechoslovakia on combating insects. At the end of that agreement it is said: "The signed agreement is a further contribution to the consolidation and deepening of relations between the two nations. The agreement will considerably contribute towards the preservation of peace."

100,000 Rubles for Slandering Yugoslavia

The Tass Agency has announced a decree on giving Stalin Awards for literature. Orest Maljcev figures among the awarded and particularly lauded--he received a firstclass award for his book entitled "Yugoslav Traitors". Maljcev got 100,000 rubles for slandering the new Yugoslavia, its peoples and its leadership.

(ONLADINA - 22nd March, 1952)

REGULATION ON CUSTOMS TARIFF ISSUED - PARCELS WHICH ARE IMPORTED FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES WILL BE TAXED

A few days ago the Federal Government issued a regulation on a temporary customs tariff for goods which are imported by people who are not registered importers. At first sight it seems that this regulation will make it difficult for our people to receive parcels from abroad. These provisions are really aimed at putting an end to an unhealthy practice.

As customs have not been paid on parcels from abroad since 1948, individuals in our country have been using this and turning the parcels they received into a source of illegal earnings. Instead of getting personal goods, they were receiving commercial goods in amounts which would be large even for a business concern. This showed that the speculators knew their jobs very well. The goods were sold all over the country--first of all to make some money on the high prices and second to cover up their tracks. For example, incomplete evidence shows that in 1951 there was over 330 million dinars worth of goods sold through the trade net. Very likely the value of these "gift parcels" passes the billion-dinar mark.

Let us take a few examples: Olukic Stepan from Lovrec near Split sold goods worth 1,373,770 dinars, and Mate and Ivan Jurcevic from Zagreb sold goods amounting to 1,666,500 dinars. Prka Marinko from Vrnjace-Duvno sold goods from "gift parcels" amounting to over nine million dinars, and Ivan and Stefica Bilic from Zagreb sold over 2,400,000 dinars worth of goods. We could cite many more of these examples.

It is about time we put a stop to this easy-earning and untaxed business, introduced legal customs (just as they are in other countries) and used this income for the benefit of society. According to this we are not dealing with the receipt of parcels for personal use and for satisfying personal needs but with ordinary business which is subject to taxation.

But in introducing a customs tariff attention should be paid to other circumstances. We are interested in maintaining a balance between money and goods in our country, for we cannot permit unemployed people to illegally accumulate large amounts of money which will be used for further speculation. Such speculators really get large amounts of the national revenue, and this is obtained at the expense of the working people, which cannot be permitted in the endeavours for the further stabilization of our domestic markets.

According to this, the introduction of a customs tariff is aimed at taking away illegal profits; nevertheless, the new provisions provide that all parcels that contain basic food articles, clothing and household goods for personal use will continue to be tax exempt. Goods that arrive for social organizations, social, health and scientific institutions will also be exempt from taxation. The customs tariff will not affect individuals who receive parcels from their relatives or from emigrants who are helping their relatives and friends in our country.

But we must emphasize that the new dinar parity has changed in some degree the situation in respect to sending packages. In respect to certain items, for example food, 300 dinars represents a greater buying power than 1 dollar. Therefore, it would be better for those people from abroad who send stuff to their relatives and friends in our country to send money (for it is a lot faster and more certain) instead of parcels. And the conditions on our domestic markets, which are more and more favorable, show that it would be better to send money instead of gift parcels. It is obvious that the emigrants and others who send things to our country can choose the method by which they want to send things, but the exchange rate of the dinar for foreign currency shows that it is better to send money than parcels.

(BORBA - 27th March, 1952)

AN IMPORTANT SESSION

Tomorrow begins the session of the People's Assembly of the FPRY.

On the agenda are: the draft of the law concerning the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952, the draft law concerning the Federal Budget, the draft of the General Law concerning People's Committees, the law concerning Administrative Disputes, the Law about the Public Prosecutors' Office.

This session, according to its importance, cannot be separated from the previous ones. From, let us say, the second session of AVNOJ held in Jajce in 1943 in the midst of enslaved Europe, from the third session of AVNOJ in liberated Belgrade, or from the Constituent Assembly and so forth. All these sessions express the degrees of development of our revolution, its rhythm and tempo, constitute a unique whole.

Tomorrow's session is important because the People's Assembly will discuss and pass several new laws which express the highest degree of our revolution up till now. The essence of tomorrow's session is contained by drafts of the law of the Social Plan of the FPRY and of the General Law concerning People's Committees. They are those law projects which in a most direct way regulate our new social relations, our democratic development. The basis of democracy lies in the fact that our working people participate directly in the disposal of the fruits of their work. In it is reflected also the degree of our revolution.

Every revolution (even a bourgeois one) necessarily concentrates at the beginning authority in the hands of executive organs. This is quite natural. Otherwise it would not be able to accomplish those great tasks with which it is confronted in the first period.

But this circumstance carries within it the possibility for its degeneration.

If a proletarian revolution does not find within itself strength to carry over management to the working masses, but continues to keep it in the hands of executive organs, they necessarily separate themselves from their class and social basis and are transformed into an exploitation force above society.

A living example of such degeneration is the Soviet Union.

And the draft of the Law concerning the Social Plan and the draft of the general law concerning People's Committees, which the Assembly will discuss tomorrow, have the purpose to enlarge the direct participation of the working masses in management and to protect our democratic development from different anti-Socialist tendencies.

The very fact that in small Socialist Yugoslavia, pressed by many difficulties, especially from outside, the working people discuss publicly and openly concerning the distribution and expenditure of their surplus of labour has an extreme importance not only for the spreading of our revolution.

In the distribution of the surplus of work the decisive word rests with the working class, and at that directly and not through the Party only and political activities, because it creates in fact its greatest portion and draws the whole social development forward.

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The new draft laws provide for important novelties in spreading our self-government in all sectors of social life. The most important one is that the People's Committees of towns and districts are composed of two representative bodies: meetings and Councils of Producers. The Council of Producers represents a serious step forward towards the creation of Marxist commune.

In general, the draft law concerning the People's Committees carries over the essence of the work from executive organs to meetings and Councils of Producers.

The novelty in the electoral system lies in the fact that lists of candidates are set up directly by electors' meetings. In this way is expressed the individual will of the people in towns, villages and factories. In this way is more strongly underlined our democracy as an extra-Party one, as a democracy which does not rest on a system of parties, either of one or several of them, but begins, so to speak, directly from the will of every working citizen.

The common basis of all draft laws lies in the fact that they reflect and help the formation of socialist social relations, for which have fought the most noble intellects of humanity.

Because of that tomorrow's session of the People's Assembly is in the centre of attention of our political life.

(BORBA - 27th March, 1952).

IN THE ELEVENTH YEAR

On 27th March, 1941 a general people's revolt overthrew the pro-Fascist Government of Dragisa Cvetkovic. These days were an introduction in new history, into revolution and liberation of a people. From that time the people of Yugoslavia, as well as other nations, had learned many lessons and experiences.

All this happened in this period of 11 years.

Throughout this time the Yugoslav people, headed by the CP, led a consequent fight for freedom, for independence and equality amongst the peoples. This persistent struggle, which was confronted on the other side of the barricades by Fascism and also by the Italian one, Mussolini's - and who was beaten in this struggle; led up to the unheard-of resistance to the aggressive policy of the Soviet Union, the new enemy of freedom and the Socialist future of the world.

But beaten Fascism is again raising its head. In the last few days, on the 11th anniversary of the great March events, old - and neo-Fascists in the streets of Trieste, and later in Italian towns - right up to Rome - organised their demonstrations. These demonstrations remind one of the birth of a new d'Annunzio adventure. And this time also, besides lessons in the past years, the demonstrations were again directed against Yugoslavia, with the Duce's slogans: for Italian Dalmatia, for Istria for Montenegro for Trieste! These demonstrations were therefore against the liberation and revolution of a people.

We in Yugoslavia are conscious that from the struggles so far, we have come out victorious and that this is the result of our persistent struggle for just and justified objectives. But we are also clear about the fact that in this struggle the vanquished had to exist too. The organisers of these latest demonstrations seem as if they are not conscious, that they do not remember the recent past.

Our people, a victorious people in a difficult war and revolution, a people which builds socialism and is fighting for equality amongst the states and the peoples - this people, on today's anniversary, which reminds it of the struggle against the Fascist conquest, is convinced of its future and of the victory which it will still win, thanks to its consequent road - and regardless of the difficulties which it might meet still.

Today all the enemies of our country - from those from the East right up to Italian Fascists and Irredentists - are compact when it is the question of attacks upon Yugoslavia, upon its independence and freedom. The experience of the past eleven years, as well as experiences from former history, have taught the Yugoslavs that one can bear with all enemies to the end. Therefore, today also, just as in the past 11 years, the most powerful weapon upon which we rely - is the unbreakable unity and a firm, unwavering faith in its capabilities and creative forces and a complete belief in the leading force of our society, the CPY.

The Yugoslav peoples did not get afraid nor did they retreat 11 years ago when from that side the rattling of arms began, directed against our border, and still less today, united, firmer and more powerful have to be afraid of the aggression of the Fascists in Italy. They accept all this calmly, conscious that official Rome, by supporting provocations against our national honour, does not smooth the road to a normal solution of the Trieste problem which would be an important contribution to the strengthening of peace.

(POLITIKA - 27th March, 1952).

A DISCUSSION AT HOME OF THE IDEOLOGY OF THE WORKERS' MOVEMENT IN IN ENGLAND

(March, 1952).

It seems rather strange that only after a half hour's journey from London to the South one can come upon such a region. Here amongst woods stands a Tudor building which was erected at the end of the last century. It is not as small as it looks at first. High brick chimneys and red slanting roofs, together with white painted timber gave such an impression. The house was built in 1893 and it can comfortably lodge 100 persons.

We entered the long panellied diningroom. On the diningroom table tea was steaming.

The Webbs

Beatrice was in the late 90's of the last century a pretty and talented daughter of rich Mr. Richard Potter. Proposing to her to marry him, the 32-year old Sidney Webb explained to her that 1 plus 1 is not always 2, but if they are united they become 11. After 18 months consideration Beatrice finally decided to marry Sidney Webb. Sidney Webb got the possibility with her money of devoting himself to his work. And Beatrice became also Socialist and devoted herself to the British Socialist movement. Her name appeared on the front pages of many books and she became a member of the Executive Committee of the Fabian Society, remaining there for more than 20 years, finally to become one of the most prominent figures of British Labour.

Neither Sidney Webb nor his wife were Marxists - in economics he relied more upon Jevens and Ricardo, and in politics on and John Stuart Mills and supported Socialism from

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Communism, believed and considered it as an easily thought-out and practical organisation of society where institutions which are public property, both national and local, serve national interests and through people's representatives, without the intervention of capitalists and without any motives for profit. Lenin considered the Webbs as "representatives of one of the most progressive directions of English Socialist thought, but criticised the "opportunism and liberal Labourite policy" of the Fabian Society and of Sidney Webb.

Since the foundation of the Fabian Society in 1884 Sidney Webb with Shaw was one of its most active and most productive interests. He thus became one of the most prominent ideologists of the Labour Party, at a time when this party was called upon to confront the masses with the defined programme, namely after the First World War. He always participated actively in every-day practical political life and was very popular. In 1932 he visited the Soviet Union. In Great Britain he was one of the most prominent defenders of the fruits of the October Revolution. He died in 1947 at the age of 88. Beatrice died 4 years earlier, during the war, after a short illness.

The House of Beatrice Webb was solemnly opened on September 13th, 1947. It was opened by the leader of the Labour Party, Clement Attlee. The house is devoted to the ideological education of the membership of all sections of the British Labour movement.

In the summer this house is always full. Fabians, Trade Unionists, local Labour organisations, etc. hold there every day their political courses and many workers and employees - Labourites spend their vacations here.

In the winter it is mostly empty. From time to time, once or twice a week, courses are held. This series of lectures and discussion are called "Weekend Schools".

When I went there the Fabian "Weekend School" was devoted to problems of foreign policy.

There were young and old people. Some of them - the minority - who feel at home here, discuss matters with professional routine. Then, activists from local Labour Organisations, who follow all this with great interest, discuss the matters after the lecture.

Present were also foreigners - Americans, French, Jews and others and even us Yugoslavs.

Discussion and Tea

As much as the discussions were lively, nobody spoke twice. The French distinguished themselves somewhat with their temperament, and the English, as much as they enjoyed a good word or a good joke seemed to have paid the greatest attention to the weight of argument, explanation and clearness.

That day the problem of relations between the USSR, America and Germany, were discussed in all seriousness; present-day problems were looked at from the present-day perspectives, the place and the present role of Great Britain and the direction of her influence on the Western world, in which she lives and with whom, acts,

Special interest was shown in the German problem and in regard to this everyone had his own particular opinion. Discussion did not end with any rapprochement of views. Only the leaders of the discussion felt the mood of those present. They came to know in what way different people approached problems and perhaps heard new ideas. And this is sufficient for them.

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And those present at the "weekend school" did not seem to insist on who won. Everyone of them enriched his knowledge concerning subjects which were discussed and it is his own private affair if he will change about this or that his opinion. In any case he can come again and explain his attitude in a more convincing manner, or demand discussion about the subject in which he is interested.

On Saturday evening a party was held. They danced to the music of gramophone records, different games were played and at the end national songs were sung.

Those who did not agree well during the discussions chatted here amicably.

Mainly all those who left the house of Beatrice Webb found themselves much more interested than hitherto in problems which were discussed and that it is worthwhile to think over certain new ideas, arguments and views which they have heard there.

(Summary)

(Dusan Popovic)

(BORBA - 25th March, 1952).

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MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF SERBIA

The Legislative Committee of the People's Assembly of Serbia began its work yesterday. The draft of the Law on Division of the PR Serbia into Municipalities, Towns and Districts is on the agenda.

Milos Minic, the president of the Council for Legislation of the PR Serbia, was the first to speak.

Comrade Minic explained the significance of the draft of the new law and gave a history of its preparation. Work of the draft law was started last August. In order to meet the wishes of the citizens as far as possible, meetings of voters have been held throughout Serbia at which suggestions have been given concerning the composition of municipalities.

The plenums of the people's committees of the districts have taken into consideration the proposals made by the citizens and on the basis of those proposals submitted their opinions to the Government of Serbia. Wherever possible the demands of the meetings of voters have been met, so that really one could say about the draft law that it expresses the wishes of all the citizens.

In determining the boundaries of the future municipalities attention has been paid that they should represent whole economic, cultural and social units. For this reason certain changes have been made--there are now 2,148 municipalities in place of the previous 2,582 people's committees of localities.

With respect to the bigger towns in the republic, experience has shown that their heretofore administrative division does not correspond to real needs and that it hinders the work of the people's committees of the districts and towns. For this reason it is proposed to include these towns into the districts. There will be now only six towns with independent people's committees instead of the previous number of 37. These towns are: Belgrade, Novi Sad, Subotica, Zrenjanin, Nis and Kragujevac.

The draft law provides for two categories of town municipalities as parts of districts (without independent committees-Ed). The first category will not differ from the municipalities which will take place of local people's committees, while the second category will have almost complete independence in the communal, financial and some other affairs. Mostly those towns which heretofore have had independent people's committees will go into this second category.

In view of the fact that according to the draft law the number of the basic territorial units will be decreased, it is also envisaged to abolish certain districts, namely those which do not have a sufficient material basis for existence. There are eight of such districts: Krajin, Zaplana, Pein, Morava, Lipovica, Rasina and Mionica.

When Comrade Minic finished his speech, the president of the Committee, Ninko Petrovic, opened the debate on the draft law. During the debate, Dobrosav Tomasevic also spoke. He is not a member of this Committee, but, as the deputy of the district of Mionica, he had come to represent the desires of his electors. He expressed the desire of the people of the district of Mionica that the district be not abolished since it possesses necessary conditions to continue existing as an independent district.

The Committee is continuing its work.

(BORBA, March 27, 1952.)

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PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND WORKERS' COUNCILS

From the correct mutual relation of workers' councils and party organizations in enterprises depends in a great extent the successful work of both of them, and by this the success of the entire collective. There where this relation is correct, results have not failed to appear. This is shown by the example of Rakovica, the enterprise "Proleter" in Belgrade, the factory "Drava" at Osijek and many other. The party organizations in these collectives have not put specially on the agenda the question of workers' councils activity but were following how the communists work as organs of the workers' management, explaining to the members of the collective the decisions of workers' councils and managing boards, mobilizing them for the fulfillment of production plans and other tasks.

In some enterprises, however, this "problem" of mutual relation between the party organizations and the working councils arose. It certainly has not been "publically" manifested, but that it existed and that it still exists is shown, first, in the conception that by creating workers' councils the party organization has no more to be concerned with problems of production and with the enterprise in general but exclusively with its organizational matters; and second, that the party organization, somehow manages the workers' council too - not in the sense of political management - but that of a direct administrative handling, as some kind of organ "above" the working council or managing board.

Where lie the roots of such conceptions which are wrong in their essence?

When we deal with the conception that the party organizations have no longer "what to do" because working councils assume a great part of those businesses which they were engaged, we must remember the situation in which the communists found themselves in our enterprises immediately after the liberation. As the most conscious part of the working class they have organized and incited the workers' council in the enterprises and considered a series of questions of managing the enterprises at their meeting. In doing this they were often solving some current task of management. In the new situation when the tasks of that direct management and operational solving of most problems of enterprises has been transferred to the workers' collective itself, that is, to its workers' council, the managing board and some Party organisations - especially those which worked more automatically - found themselves in the position to "lose" their sense of work, i.e. devote themselves exclusively, as it is already said, to the settling of their purely organizational questions (accepting new members, dealing with disciplinary punishment and similar). This attitude appeared in the opinion of some party members that now the party organization "has nothing to do", that syndicates as organisations are becoming superfluous. That is the reason why secretaries of some basic Party organisations in the Vojvodina enterprises did not know how the matters concerning the fulfilment of production plans stand ("Kulpin", "Partizan" etc.).

This second conception, applied in practice, had also negative effects. Thus, the basic Party organisation of the cellulose factory at Prijedor planned a number of meetings of workers' council and managing board which had to be held in a fixed period. At the meetings of the workers' council of the textile factory at Paraćin the secretary of the party committee was present, putting proposals opinions and closing the meeting - though he was not a member of that council. Basic party organizations in the paper factory in Belgrade and in the furniture factory at Kumanovo considered that the workers alone are not capable to manage their enterprises,

and hence, perhaps, a direct intervention of these organizations was necessary.

This interlacing and interference of "competency" was expressed in various other forms, which could be reduced to that, that some party organizations have not conceived clearly enough their role in enterprises under conditions of the existence and the work of workers' councils.

It is beyond doubt that both conceptions are wrong, as well as the practice which derived from this. However, it is much more important to see here where the key for solving the problem of that mutual relation between the party organizations and the working councils lies. It is not difficult to answer this question. Comrade Tito and other party leaders often spoke about this; this has been recently discussed in the Central Committee of CP of Serbia, Slovenia and Macedonia at their plenary sessions. Reports and discussions are yielding rich material on tasks of party organizations in enterprises. Finally, we find the answer, simply said, in the correct conception of the place and role of the party in the social and political life with us in general, and consequently in our enterprises too, and on the other hand, in the place and role of workers' councils. It is not necessary to emphasize specifically what the workers' councils have to do in enterprises. This has been said clearly enough in the Law concerning workers' management, and the present practice has already confirmed that they have overcome their initial weakness, and that they are already with a steady step on the road of becoming capable to still better manage their enterprises assigned to them. All this, however, does not mean that the party organization has nothing to do. On the contrary, there is no problem in enterprises with which it would not be concerned. How are the production tasks carried out and how does the working collective fulfill its obligations towards the community - remains to be the task and care of basic party organizations. It is liable to discuss these questions at its meetings, to put questions how these tasks are executed, to find a way in order that they should be successfully performed. But the matter lies in the fact that it should approach these problems as a political organization, and not as an organ which will "take into its own hands" the workers' council and the managing board, to solve the tasks of the collective, to deal with technical questions and so forth. The party organization fights for the raising of political consciousness of the working class and to use the best endeavour of workers in the fulfillment of these tasks. In some collectives the difference between managing the enterprise and the ownership of the enterprise as a national property. To discuss various problems of enterprises as well as for managing, a certain economic knowledge of workers is presumed. The party organization is entitled here to educate them in the economic and cultural sense through syndicate organizations and to assist them in enabling them for the managing of enterprises, to relieve them of narrow conceptions of considering the interests of their collective only through political work, to suppress fastidious tendencies in relation to the entire community. Constant and systematic work with the youth is also a task which must never be forgotten. And in all this the activity of the party organization is not exhausted. How care about men is taken, how the hygienic-technical protection of work is carried out and how the national property is protected, - and these are also the questions which the party organizations should discuss at their meetings, drawing from the discussions conclusions for its work amongst working masses.

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If the party organization perceives in such a way its - in the first place political tasks - it will never come into difficulty to undermine its role and its place in our working collectives. On the other hand, there will be no more reasons to put the problem of relation between party organizations and workers' collectives on the agenda, to raise a problem, which in fact, does not exist, because in this respect there is nothing that is not clear and which could not be settled.

(BORBA - 27 March, 1952)

BLESSING OF FATHERS OF DEMOCRACY

De Gasperi admitted in the Senate the day before yesterday that Trieste events were not the result of the blind movement of events. He explained that Rome is "very cautious" in organising disorders. This confession came only 24 hours after the bitter De Gasperi's protest against our statement that Rome is answerable for these events. It seems as if the Italian Prime Minister, by his latest statement, wished to underline "the force and the unanimity" of public opinion in Italy.

But is this not a confession, coming from official circles, of maintaining contact with neo-fascist groups which conducted and are still conducting this campaign for the annexation of Trieste, and not only of Trieste.

About what "unanimity" does it deal? Rome assumes an attitude which is being approved with satisfaction by neo-fascists and cominformists. Vidali calls the demonstrators "men of good will", and Radio Prague considers their "resentment" as justifiable.

It is just the same as after First World War. The Italian politicians would like to divert the attention from internal questions, using the Trieste problem. One of the "fathers" of the Italian liberalism and democracy, Orlando, the same one who demanded the border line to be on the Neretva, at Versailles, sent to the citizens of Trieste this message yesterday: "At this moment the Trieste is not only a vanguard, but the leader of Italy which teaches that history is created by deeds and not by words".

These "deeds" which in the Italian language are called Rijeka, Istria, Dalmatia - that is exactly why Orlando and the like left Italy to Mussolini and D'Annunzio!

New expansionism is being blessed by official circles and cominformists and "fathers of the Italian democracy".

Can Rome after all this reckon that we can count upon its good will?

(POLITIKA, 27th March 1952)

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ANSWER TO THE RUMANIAN NOTE: REFUGEE AIRMEN WERE GRANTED ASYLUM.

The Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed the Rumanian Embassy in Belgrade that the Yugoslav authorities have granted assylum to the five Rumanian airmen who fled to this country on the 13th of March. In the note which was handed to the Rumanian Embassy on this occasion it also says that the Yugoslav government is prepared to accede to the Rumanian request that the aeroplane in which the airmen escaped to Yugoslavia should be returned, but only on condition that the Rumanian government agrees to return the plane belonging to the Yugoslav Air Force which has been in Rumanian since September 1950.

Comment.

The Yugoslav note to the Rumanian Embassy is the answer to the note in which the Rumanian government requested the "immediate return" of the airmen who fled from Brasov on the 13th of March and landed on Zemun airfield. In this note, upon which Politika has already commented on the 22nd of March, Bucharest has also requested the return of the Heinkel 111 in which the airmen escaped.

This Rumanian request was fully in accordance with the practice of cominform diplomacy, but, at the same time, it is without any sort of legal or moral basis. Because, the Rumanian authorities know from experience that people do not escape from Rumania in order to return after a few days. They are also very easily able to understand - from the Yugoslav and foreign press which contains the comments of the escaped airmen given at press conferences - that the refugees sought assylum from the Yugoslav authorities. In accordance with our Constitution, which envisages the granting of assylum to political refugees, the airmen are permitted to remain in our country. They fled from Rumania because they no longer wanted to endure the terror in this country. Now, they have a chance to lead an entirely new life in a free country.

This is the answer to the first Rumanian request.

The return of the Heinkel 111 is a separate consideration.

This is something which has happened before; on the 6th of July 1949 when a Rumanian training plane arrived at Novi Sad. On that occasion we did not wait for the Rumanian note but returned the plane in accordance with the usual practice in international relations. However when a plane belonging to our air force arrived in Rumania in 1950, no such reciprocal action was taken. And despite Yugoslav request that the plane be returned to our country today, 18 months later the plane is still in Rumania.

Presumably after receiving our note the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Rumanian government will realise that such relations cannot exist, whereby one side makes no concessions at all. Thus when we see our plane back in Yugoslavia, then we shall be able to grant their request.

This is the answer to the second request.

(POLITIKA - 28th March, 1952)

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A STRANGE DECISION

Rome newspapers who 23 days before declared themselves against co-operation with the Allied Administration in Zone A of the FTT are now demanding that negotiations should begin as soon as possible, not with Yugoslavia but only with Great Britain and the USA.

The latest tone of the Italian press has its justification.

Yesterday's decision by the Allied Military Government that Municipal Elections in Trieste should be harmonised with those in Italy, which means a step back from that which was arrived at last year: that the Italian electoral system should not be applied, because it is unjust. For this very reason annexationists demanded last year the postponement of the elections, because with the appliance of the more democratic proportional system they could not get a majority.

Such elections would also be unjust, because by the decision of the Allied Administration new settlers from Italy - mostly Fascist - will be able to participate in them. But as the Italian system of "linked-up lists" has now been accepted, it is not strange that Rome's attitude in regard to the elections has again changed and because today recognisance is given to the Allied Administration for concessions to Irredentists. If the "linked-up list" wins, which will encompass the enemies of all hues for a democratic solution of the Trieste problem, it gets automatically 2/3 of the seats in the Municipal Council. Even if the list does not get 50% of the votes at the elections.

This is all the more strange because it is in disharmony with other declarations of the Allied Administration, because it is quite well known who will be "linked-up" by one list, and who, therefore, will dispose of a majority in the future council. De Gasperi himself, in July of last year, appealed to all Italian nationalists in Trieste to unite "in defence" of Italianism."

This new measure makes us more distant and does not approach an atmosphere in which the Trieste problem could be solved in a democratic way, for the benefit of the real majority of the population of Trieste and its surrounding districts.

(Sd.) J.G.

(POLITIKA - 28th March, 1952).

ON THE OCCASION OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE WORLD MOSLEM CONFERENCE IN KARACHI: MOSLEMS IN NEW YUGOSLAVIA LIVE IN COMPLETE FREEDOM AND WITH FULL RIGHTS SAYS THE CHIEF MOSLEM IN YUGOSLAVIA

(Sarajevo, 27th March)

Reis-ul-uleme - Hadji Ibrahim Fejic, Head of the Moslem Religious Community in Yugoslavia, made a statement to the editor of Oslobodjenje in connection with the recently held World Moslem Conference in Karachi, in Pakistan, where a resolution was passed in which are presented arbitrary and untrue statements concerning the position of Moslems in Yugoslavia.

Referring to his former statement in connection with last year's World Conference in Karachi, the Reis-ul-uleme said the following: "The World Conference of Moslems in Karachi has again expressed in its resolution 'worry because of conditions under which Moslems live in the Balkans and particularly in Yugoslavia'. As the Religious Head of the Moslems in Yugoslavia and as a citizen of my independent fatherland it is my duty to say something about this matter once more, even on broad lines.

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I consider that the Moslems in Yugoslavia will be able to console the participators of the Conference in Karachi, if they inform them that their "worry" because of the position of Moslems in Yugoslavia is out of place and based on mis-information, because Moslems of new Yugoslavia live and act in full and true freedom and equality which they have never enjoyed before in the past."

Further the Reis-ul-uleme said that the Yugoslav Moslems did not get an invitation for the Karachi Conference, but that the organisers of the conference sent invitations to renegades and traitors of Yugoslavia, war criminals, who succeeded after the war in escaping to some Moslem countries. Those 200,000 Moslems, which the resolution says were killed in Yugoslavia during World War II, are in fact the victims of these war criminals and occupiers and collaborators who had been invited to this conference so that their word might be heard instead of the word of Moslem representatives in Yugoslavia.

It is interesting that the Conference in Karachi did not mention at all the persecution of Moslems in the Soviet Union, but a separate resolution was passed concerning the supposed persecution of Moslems in Yugoslavia. In connection with this the Reis-ul-uleme said:

"Our suspicions as to the sincerity of the "worry" of the participators of this conference for Moslems in Yugoslavia are strengthened by the fact that at this conference the terrible persecutions of the Moslem peoples in the Soviet Union were not mentioned at all, whose number surpasses 30 million inhabitants. Over there, before the face of the whole world, whole nations of the Moslem religion are being annihilated by deportation from their great-grandfathers' hearths into unknown regions from where nothing can be learned about their fate." Further, the Reis-ul-uleme said:

"This time I must particularly point out the equality of the Moslems with other brother-citizens of other religions. This equality of Moslems in Yugoslavia is guaranteed not only by the Constitution and other state laws but it exists really in practice in all sectors of life. That is more, according to the provisions of the new Criminal Law in Yugoslavia everybody will be called to book who would deprive a citizen of a right because of his religion or nationality and also the one who, because of religion or national reasons gives advantages to somebody who legally has no right to them. I also know that everyone is severely punished who might try by propaganda or in any other way to incite religious or national hate amongst the peoples who live in the FPRY.

On the basis only of these few facts everyone can see clearly that Moslems in new Yugoslavia participate with their fellow-citizens of other religions on an absolutely equal basis in the economic and political life of the country, in state administration, in judicature, in executive organs, in education, in Workers' Councils for managing economic enterprises, in the co-operative movement."

(POLITIKA - 28th March, 1952).

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FRUITS OF HARD LABOUR

After the conscious tightening of belts and many self denials so that eventually we should have everything, the time has come to gather the fruits of many years' efforts.

Two new hydro-electric power plants--Ozalj and Sapuncica; the former on the clear Kupa River in Croatia and the latter on the mountain torrent in Macedonia. These power plants are not big. Compared to the Vinodol, Jablanica, Zvornik, Vlasina and others, these two plants fall into a smaller class. Both of these plants will produce over 10 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy annually, which will replace the work of 40 thousand men.

These are the first of seven plants which will be put into operation this year. In about a month the first aggregate in Vinodol will start operating, and it alone will produce 50 million KWH of energy annually (all three aggregates will produce 230 million), the first aggregate of the Banovica thermo-electric plant will produce 12 million KWH and the Slap Zeta plant in Montenegro will produce about 6 million KWH of energy annually. This means that from April our economy will be getting an additional 68 million KWH of electrical energy annually. This energy could replace the work of 250 thousand men.

The equipment for all of these hydro-electric power plants, with the exception of Vinodol, was produced locally. This is a real triumph of our people in the struggle against the economic backwardness of our country, for strengthening economic and national independence. This triumph was achieved moreso by sweat and labour, love and enthusiasm rather than by technical means and experiences.

The other countries of Europe have industries that were put up in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, whereas Yugoslavia started with so-called bare hands.

Although we are very rich in natural possibilities, in 1939 the number of KWH per person amounted to 71; in France it was 480, in Italy 400, in England 570, in Austria 400, in Switzerland 1680 and in Norway 3400, etc.

This data clearly illustrates the economic backwardness of Yugoslavia and the amount of effort our people are putting forth to eliminate this backwardness.

The new hydro-electric plants are elevating the economic potentiality of the entire country and specifically in the backward republics. In 1939 when the average amount of electricity for the populace in Yugoslavia amounted to 71 KWH, in Montenegro it only amounted to 29 and in Macedonia to 60. The thirty-two electric power plants which are under construction represent a basic change of this fact. That is why the tempo of our electrification program is much faster than in the other European Countries, even though we are still behind them in this respect.

When all the power plants which are under construction are put into operation, then the number of KWH per person in Yugoslavia will amount to 290 annually. But this demands enormous efforts from the entire country. During this and the coming year all of the power plants will begin production.

(BORBA - 24th March, 1952)

STATEMENT BY MIHA MARINKO, PRESIDENT OF THE PR SLOVENIA: TRIESTE IS ONLY AN EXCUSE FOR ITALY TO CONCEAL INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES: THE INCITEMENT OF WILD IRREDENTISM LEADS TO FRESH OUTBREAKS OF FASCISM AS A DOMINANT FORCE IN ITALY

Answering few questions to the correspondent of Ljubljanski Dnevnik, before leaving for the session of the National Assembly of the FPRY, the President of the Government of PR Slovenia, Miha Marinko, among other things spoke about the question of the irredentist campaign in Italy and Trieste. In connection with this the Prime Minister of Slovenia said:

"Owing to the hysterical Italian pro-fascist irredenta, we are still further from a wise solution of the Trieste question. I do not wish to give some special statement, because this question will undoubtedly be discussed at the Federal Assembly in Belgrade. To us, this campaign which is staged in Italy and Trieste, is now imposed as a main political question, which causes a justifiable revolt of the Slovene people and all other peoples of Yugoslavia. In Italy due to the organizers of this hysterical and fierce campaign such a situation is created, that a sober political conception of the present international situation in general cannot come to expression, and especially the question which has to bring tolerable relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Trieste always is only an excuse to conceal various difficulties in Italy, to enable the passing over various actual problems, which are undoubtedly much greater and much more important for the Italian people. In Italy today there is no political factor which would oppose the general infurcation of the fierce irredentism which is obviously and deliberately directed to the reconstruction of fascism as a predominant force in Italy.

I myself am convinced that there are huge masses in Italy which do not agree with such policy and which are aware that this is not in their interest. Nevertheless, the Italian "democracy" about which De Gasperi and others speak so much and so willingly, is so strange that it completely disenables the voice of the people to be heard and the real interests which would be useful to the people of Italy, and at the same time so useful for the international relations too".

The Prime Minister of PR Slovenia Miha Marinko then stated that the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Italy in connection with democracy and the protection of national minorities are not applied, but even ridiculed, while at the same time a hysterical campaign is conducted against all that is Slovene.

Cominformists and fascists found themselves in such irredentist positions on the same line. Concluding his statement Miha Marinko stated that such attitude assumed in Italy and Trieste is still further away from the solution of this problem between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Revolt of the democratic population of Trieste

The communique of the Allied Military Government that the municipal elections in the Anglo-American Zone of FTT will be held simultaneously with the elections in Middle and Southern Italy and that they will be carried out under the Italian electoral law caused great dissatisfaction among the democratic population in Trieste. It is emphasized in the circles of democratic population that this decision of the Allied Military Government clearly shows favoritism of Italian irredentists and fascists to the cost of the democratic population of Trieste. The Slovene Committee for the Defence of FTT sent last night to the Security Council of the United Nations a telegram in which it is said: "We protest against the application of the Italian majority electoral law introduced by the Allied Military Government in the Free Territory of Trieste, which violates the proportional system provided by the Peace

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with Italy and which is directed against vital interests and rights of the Slovene and Croate population. We are demanding protection and the elections under proportional system".

Primorski Dnevnik in connection with this writes that the Italian electoral law which is to be applied in municipal elections in Trieste does not only mean violation of the democratic principles of the general electoral rights, but the violation of rights and tendencies of the population of all municipalities of the Zone "A" of FTT. This law does not mean only the distortion of the true picture of demands of Trieste population in regard to independence of Trieste. This law is directed in the first place against the Slovenes because it will make impossible the proportional representation of the Slovene population. This is why this law means to the Slovenes a new approval of another politically discriminatory measure. Favouring the irredentists does not mean anything else than supporting fascism. In regard to all this the Slovene and the entire democratic population demands that the Allied Military Government calls elections on the ground of proportional system and that prior to the elections in Italy

(Sd.) A.Z.

(POLITIKA - 28th March, 1952)

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AMERICAN BOOKS PRESENTED TO LJUBLJANA UNIVERSITY

A larger collection of American books was yesterday presented to Ljubljana University as a gift by the U.S. Government. The books were handed in by representatives of the American Embassy in Belgrade. Apart from American representatives Bruce Buttles, John Haggerty and Dr. Sherwood Berg, this ceremony was also attended by the Rector and professors of Ljubljana University. Mr. Bruce Buttles, the First Secretary to the Embassy, on this occasion expressed hope that the books would be useful to professors and students, and added that it was a compensation for numerous Slovenes who have now been living and working in the United States. He especially put an emphasis on the work of the deceased American writer of Slovene origin Louis Adamic. On behalf of Ljubljana University, the Rector Dr. Gorazd Kuselj expressed his gratitude for the gift. Among other things, Dr. Kuselj stated the following: "In this way we shall be given another chance to get better acquainted with the American culture and civilization. Furthermore, this will be a contribution to the development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the United States".

This gift comprises over 200 American books including belles-lettres and books on history, economics and agronomy. There are numerous very valuable books in this collection some of which have more than 3,000 pages such as Webster's International Dictionary, Gassner's collection of Modern American Drama, "Growth of the Republic of America" by Morrison and Commager and others.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, March 25, 1952)

PUBLICATION OF A YUGOSLAV EXPORT ATLAS

Chamber of Commerce of the FPRY recently published a map of Yugoslavia entitled "Yugoslav Export Atlas" giving a clear picture of exports of each republic to foreign countries. This map can be very useful as well as interesting, being a source of information for our export enterprises, syndicate branches and schools. In addition to this, everybody can see what kind of articles our country can produce for exports under the conditions of socialist construction. It is further useful for propaganda in favour of our exports abroad.

Tourist Bureau in Ljubljana, 12, Miklosiceva Cesta, is in charge of selling these Atlases at 400 dinars each. Foreign customers can obtain it by post. We would like to mention that a limited number of copies was printed.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, March 25, 1952)

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FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY IN THE WORK OF PARTY ORGANISATIONS
 (Regarding Open Party Meetings)

Of late, and particularly since November and December of this past year, an increasing number of basic Party organisations have been holding open Party meetings. There have been several town and district conferences attended also by nonParty members. In order that a large number of citizens can follow the course of these conferences and the elaborations of the leaders of Party committees and of the participants in the discussion, both Party and nonParty members, in many places loud-speaker systems have been installed (in Split, Smederevo, Nladenovac, Island of Hvar, etc.). Thus the Communists and nonParty members have jointly discussed the most important questions of their work, the question of how to carry out the various tasks of socialist buildup, the question of improving the ideological-political and cultural-educational work in towns or districts, in villages or enterprises. They have discussed all these questions together, which means that Communists--members of the Party--have not had and do not have to decide some of "their" particular questions; they, as these meetings best show, are not avoiding control by the masses and have nothing which should be concealed from the people.

Well prepared open Party meetings have everywhere aroused great interest among the nonParty members. This is seen not only from the large attendance at such meetings but still more by the numerous and reasonable proposals given by them; by the way they have properly criticised the weaknesses in the work of individual Party organisations which they succeeded in detecting.

The open Party meetings are neither a new nor an unusual occurrence in our Party life. The need of their organisation stems from the fact that the Party is by thousands of fibres knitted to the masses; in order that it can successfully work and lead, that it can carry out its revolutionary task, it must be among the popular masses and its members must rally men around them in order to ideologically and politically educate them and mobilise them for the carrying-out of the program of the Party, for the building-up of a socialist society. One of the ways to achieve this is through open Party meetings. At an open Party meeting the nonParty members learn still more about what the Communists are solving; in fact, they are solving things together; they see that the Party members are discussing and endeavouring to find the best solutions for questions which are of vital interest for our working men and for the building of a better and happier future for them. This is the motivating force which makes the nonParty members help their Party, to help in the discussions and to make proposals, to make justifiable criticisms and to endeavour to contribute towards the removal of weaknesses. All this shows how much our men are interested in the work of the Communists and of the entire Party organisation.

Those meetings which deal with the work of individual hostile elements in the Party always make a strong impression on nonParty members. The nonParty members on their part have, as has been the case in some Party organisation in Belgrade, helped a lot in uncovering such elements and in throwing them out of the ranks of the Party.

The open Party meetings have helped the basic Party organisations a great deal to know men better and to check and to see how much the individual nonParty members are indeed sincerely interested in the solving of the most basic questions of work of their respective working collective, their village, their town or their district. And how much they have at heart the interests of the entire community. It would not be an overstatement to say that such meetings have in a way freed a considerable number of Party organisations from a certain amount of secretive--and-closed character; these Party organisations have more boldly opened their doors to many of the workers who by their entire work and attitude have deserved to bear the honourable name of a member of CPY. More or less all the reports from various open Party meetings point to this.

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For example, there have been such organisations which have simply considered that they do not have men whom they could admit to the Party. This has been proved incorrect at precisely the open Party meetings. Such has been the case in the "Kozara" enterprise in Osijek where at the first open Party meeting, which was attended by over 130 nonParty members, a large number of the best workers were admitted into the CPY. There has been a similar situation in the Ogulin and a large number of other districts where open Party meetings have helped a lot towards speedier and quicker enlargement of membership of the Party, etc. In the majority of cases how the nonParty members themselves have viewed the question of admission of new members to the CPY and how they have often considered this to be a serious weakness of individual Party organisations and have therefore criticised them can best be seen from the words of the worker-nonParty member Ilija Ilijevski said at the open meeting of the Party organisation in the building enterprise "Pelagonija" in Bitolj. In 1951 this enterprise fulfilled its plan to 120 percent and in the course of the year proclaimed 250 of its workers as shock-workers; a large number of these were proclaimed shock-workers several times. Nevertheless, during last year only one worker was admitted to the Party. "This shows", reasoned Ilija Ilijevski, "that in our enterprise there have been men who were worthy to bear the name of Party member but there was no initiative on the part of the Party organisation."

It has not been long since open meetings and Party conferences have begun to be held on a larger scale than before. However, this does not mean that the Party leaderships cannot even at this stage gain certain experiences of which there have been plenty even during this short period and which will be precious for future work. Because, naturally, we have not yet achieved everything that can be achieved by these open Party meetings nor have the meetings given all that is expected of them. The majority of the Party organisations has held only few of such meetings; there still exist in that respect the lack of necessary experiences, particularly in connection with preparing the meetings, in connection with making efforts that the nonParty members be interested in the meetings, etc.

Although the open Party meetings have hitherto yielded very good results, we must point out certain weaknesses in their organisation. In the first place, some of the Party organisations are still resisting the holding of open Party meetings. Almost as a rule this is the case with those Party organisations which have poorly worked and which therefore are afraid of the control by the masses for they have very poor results of work to show the masses. Even if they do hold such open meetings, they generally endeavour to see to it--although they do not publicly manifest it--that a small number of nonParty members attend them. There have been such occurrences in some of the organisations in the region of Tuzla. At some of the meetings of the basic Party organisations in the district of Krupanj, only 5 to 6 nonParty members were present.

In some places these meetings have had the character of a manifestation rather than work, so that at them more was said about everything else than that which interested men (political and other current problems, solving of social problems). There have been such occurrences in the Kotor and Herceg Novi districts in the Republic of Montenegro, at some of the open Party meetings held in the Kosovo-Metohija region, etc. The basic Party organisation in the village of Kopljare in the district of Orasac instead of discussing the problems of the agricultural and peasant working cooperatives, of which there are many in that district, and about which the peasants themselves are discussing, prepared an open meeting to deal only with the question of electrification of the village, considering that that was the most attractive subject for the nonParty masses although the organisation itself was not quite sure that it would be able to see to it that the decisions of the meeting be carried out.

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At some of the open Party meetings the most discussed subject has been how to mobilise workers for the carrying-out of the planned tasks, as well as talk on other similar questions, so that meetings have resembled those of labour syndicates. In some of the weaker village organisations in Montenegro, the open Party meetings have resembled village social gatherings.

These meetings in some places have resembled a manifestation by the fact that at them a large number of people all at once became members of the Party. At the Secondary School in Titograd 27 new members were admitted to the Party at an open Party meeting, while at a similar meeting held in the Secondary School at Plejeve, 22 new members were admitted. There is no doubt that these organisations considered well the question of whether those comrades deserved to become members of the Party and then made the proper decision. But such work on their part, nevertheless, showed that they should not wait with the question of admitting new members from one to another such meeting, but should rather do this regularly always bearing in mind the fact that admission of new members must not be understood to be part of a campaign.

A detailed analyses of the experiences gained to date by these open Party meetings would, without doubt, reveal other difficulties also. The entire future development of our Party and the entire future development of Party democracy in fact require that such weaknesses and shortcomings be discovered and removed and that in that way help be given to Party organisations to make the best use of such meetings and to organise them in the best way.

It is not at all accidental that now open Party meetings are being held more boldly and that this will be done more boldly yet in the future. Our Party organisations should not run away from the control of the masses; on the contrary, they should seek this control because in this way they will more easily and in a better way carry out their basic tasks. When it goes to an open Party meeting, the Party organisation feels more responsible to the people, and this forces it to pay more serious attention to the question of the results which it is taking to the meeting of the masses. In preparing the open Party meetings, every organisation will have to keep in mind the fact that it has to face the nonParty members at the meeting who are following its work. The Party organisation will certainly have to consider the fact that its reputation and the reputation of the leading men in it depends upon the results and political and social problems with which it will appear before the nonParty members.

The more public the work of the Party is, the smaller is the danger of bureaucratic tendencies and practice; the more public its work is, the better it is because in such a way the Party organisation is under the permanent control of the working masses which it leads. These are facts which our Party organisations must always keep in mind whenever it is a question of need of holding open Party meetings: these are facts of which they must think when preparing and holding open Party meetings.

(BORBA - 13th March, 1952)

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTIONS FOR PF ORGANS

The elections for the organs of the PF are taking place at a time which is of particular importance in the development of the building of our socialist society in our country. It is a question of the stage in this development, which has begun by the passing of the basic law concerning the management of state economic enterprises and higher economic associations by working collectives on 27th June, 1950, by which, as we all know, the management of all state economic enterprises was taken over by working collectives while the state organs in regard to the enterprises have kept their planning, regulating and controlling functions. This process has been continued by a number of laws and regulations which were passed during 1950 and 1951. The reorganisation of the Federal Government was executed as well as the reorganisation of the Republican Governments by which a great number of affairs and institutions were taken over from Federal organs to the competence of republican and local ones. These revolutionary changes in state administration and in the changes in the system and management of economy conditioned also the passing of new economic laws concerning planned management of national economy, concerning budgets and social contribution and taxes. The draft of the law by which will be executed the reorganisation of the People's Committees has been prepared and will correspond to our social-economic and political development. The legalisation of the Social Plan of the FPRY and that of the Federal Budget is near at hand. The vital aspect characteristic of all these changes, as well as the essence of the passed laws and those which are being prepared is the further democratisation of our social-economic and political life.

In other words a new practice is created in which are expressed the rights and duties of the citizens, their ever-growing direct participation in authority and economy, their control over the organs of public functions, their self-government. A shortest examination of these contents marks clearly the prospects of this development.

While in the planned management of economy in practice hitherto, plans were made mainly from above, and co-operation with the enterprises was left only in elaborating operative plans, in the new system, on the contrary, the economic organisations, economic associations and other producers plan and act independently, keeping only to the basic proportions of social plans. Under the conditions of dictated basic plans, as it was formerly, the Workers' Councils could not develop their initiative either in the management of general state property or in the management of production. Contrary to this, under conditions of independent and independently changeable plans and economic operations in broad proportions of social plans, their initiative must logically get a full expression. Thus the dictate of planning from above is definitely and basically eliminated and this means the bureaucratisation of economy also, but a natural activity of the law or value is suppressed as well as anarchy in social production and distribution.

When one has in mind that the question of the surplus of work and its distribution represents the basis of scientific socialism then it is clear that in it is contained the socialist essence of our new system as well as the true value of socialist democracy. On the solution of this question depends if in an economic-social system exists exploitation of man by man or not. It is not sufficient that this system resulted from socialist revolution in order that this exploitation disappears, because only after the solution of the problem of the surplus of work and its distribution can one prevent the "new", that is to say, bureaucratic elements of exploitation. Only after the solution of this basic problem even if not fully the socialist state, of the

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which in the present degree of our development is still unavoidably and in a defined measure interfering in the management of economy, becomes the instrument of the workers themselves in order to satisfy necessarily from the surplus of work general namely; state needs such as the support of the state administration, defensive forces as well as cultural, educational and social objectives of the whole social community.

It is comprehensible that this new system of management of national economy is not an objective in itself and that it cannot of course be realised and developed by itself according to some of its internal mechanical forces. It is the question of a system of life of men and their relations in the social community. It is the question of political and economic essence of this life, it is the question of their vital interests. It is the question of a social and state community, their freedom and independence, their common better future. Only the political consciousness of the citizens cannot fulfill the true essence and idea of socialist democracy, to give it an active force and to realise organisational forms of common activities by the help of which will be carried out the principles on which it rests. The PF of Yugoslavia is the bearer of the new form of political life in our country. Millions of people, assembled in this public political organisation, tempered in political struggle, before, during and after the war, represent a live force for the building of socialist society in our country. The election of organs of the PF are, therefore, amongst the most important factors of our general social-economic development, because they have to engage the best amongst them who will consciously and persistently execute the rights and tasks which our socialist order guarantees them and to represent in a worthy manner the yearnings and interests of our working people.

(Sd.) S.

(REPUBLIKA - 11th March, 1952).

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MILOS STAMATOVIC GIVES INTERVIEW TO POLITIKA REPRESENTATIVE
CONCERNING THE DOPTION OF THE DINAR AS MEANS OF PAYMENT
IN THE YUGOSLAV ZONE OF TRIESTE

(Capodistria, 11th March)

In connection with the decree of the Military Government of the Yugoslav Army, according to which the dinar will be the only legal tender in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT, Politika's correspondent in Capodistria requested the Commander of the Military Government to answer a number of questions. The Commander of the Military Government, Colonel Stamatovic, gave the following answers to questions posed by our correspondent:

Question: By which motives was the Yugoslav Military Government inspired to issue a decree according to which the dinar is sole legal tender in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT?

Answer: As it is known, the Military Government of the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT introduced in this zone the dinar as legal tender as far back as July 1949, because the Italian Government did not give exchange for the whole FTT as provided by the Peace Treaty.

The Yugoslav Government, as far back as 1949, gave a loan to the Military Government to the amount of 500 million dinars and from this date conditions were created that the dinar becomes the circulation and legal tender in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT. One could obtain the lire only for economic needs by ways of clearing from the goods exchanged with the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT, so it is absolutely evident that these means were restricted and insufficient for the normal functioning of economic life in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT. After the introduction of the dinar, the lire in Zone B was used for economic speculation and smuggling, for decreasing the value of the dinar and to disturb the stability of economy, as well as for financing underground activities on this territory. By the decree which was issued by the Military Government in February 1952, out of reasons of economic stability, the tolerance of such a state of affairs was cut short and the dinar has been proclaimed as the only legal tender in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT. All other exchanges can be brought in freely into the Zone and can be made use of by changing them into dinars at the bank.

With these measures the lire has not been brought into a wrong position with regard to other exchanges nor are the interests of the population of Zone B and Zone A of the FTT damaged, but only smugglers, speculators and those who occupy themselves with problematic activities on this territory have been hit. Inhabitants from Zone B who are employed in Trieste can bring back lire earned there and change them for dinars, because the parity of the dinar in regard to the lire is favourable if one takes into account the total relation of prices and services which compose the standard of living in one and the other zone. The inhabitants of Zone A of the FTT can freely introduce lire into Zone B and use them (after exchanging them for dinars) and the unspent lire they can take back. By the above provisions greater facilities have been given than before-hand in carrying over goods for personal use.

From the above facts one can see that this latest decision of the Military Government is economically justified, conditioned and necessary for the purpose of protecting the interests of the inhabitants of Zone B of the FTT.

Question: How will this measure reflect upon the economic situation of the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT?

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Answer: As we have already emphasised, this measure was taken for economic reasons and no doubt it will reflect positively on the stabilisation of economic conditions on this territory. Besides other measures which the People's Authorities are introducing on this territory, the introduction of the dinar as the sole legal tender will help in stabilising the value of the dinar and strengthen its purchasing power of the inhabitants and will suppress smuggling and speculation and disparity exchange in favour of speculators which is to the detriment of the working people and will introduce order in exchange activities.

Question: Is the latest decrease in prices of certain articles connected with this decree?

Answer: The further decrease in prices of food articles and industrial goods which was carried out at the beginning of March of this year was not connected with the issue of this decree. The new decrease of prices was made possible by the care and help of the FPRY Government by the inhabitants of this territory and it will positively reflect on the standard of the population and on purchase power, and at the same time on the parity of the dinar.

Question: What do you think about the campaign led by a part of the Trieste press in connection with this decree of the Yugoslav Military Government?

Answer: A number of Trieste papers have for years been leading a systematic and daily campaign against all measures which are carried out in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT and against Yugoslavia. In this campaign they very often do not take into account facts and reputation of the press but systematically slander and poison atmosphere and spread chauvinism and so attack every measure in Zone B of the FTT however useful it may be for the population.

The latest campaign in the press against the above-mentioned measures of the Yugoslav Government is only a continuation of the systematic campaign of pressure and it serves no purpose whatsoever but exposes only the face of those who tendentiously and in a wrong way comment upon even the most useful measures which have been taken in the interests of the people.

(Sd.) A.ZOBEZ

(POLITIKA - 12th March, 1952).

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BIBLIOGRAPHY: NEW NUMBER OF THE PERIODICAL "PARTY DEVELOPMENT"
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CC CPY FOR QUESTIONS OF PARTY ORGANISATION

A new number of the periodical Party Development, official organ of the CC CPY for questions of Party organisation, has been issued.

In this number Party Development issues miscellaneous material from the work of our Party. It publishes a speech by comrade Aleksandar Rankovic at the Fourth Conference of the Party Organisation of UDBA for Yugoslavia, then an article by comrade Dusan Petrovic on some problems in the work of basic Party organisations, an article by Moma Markovic on executing the Instructions of CC CPY concerning further methods of socialist conversion of villages, a report by comrade Ljubica Stanimirovic on ideological-political raising of Party members, an article by Zarija Skerovic on reorganisation of the People's Youth in the Yugoslav People's Army and other.

Comrade Dusan Petrovic in his article deals with the place and role of the basic Party organisations in introducing various measures of the further development of our socialist democracy. The importance of developing the Party life, independence and initiative of the Party organisation are especially emphasized.

The article by comrade Moma Markovic lays special emphasis on the significance of developing the activities of agricultural co-operatives for the further socialist conversion of villages. At the same time, it points out certain negative manifestations in Party organisations and peasant working co-operatives in regard to the execution of the new organisation of work - (introduction of economic accounting), as well as certain erroneous tendencies in creating groups under the district party committees, whose task is to be as as possible in helping basic party organizations in villages.

In the article on problems of raising the ideological level, certain negative appearances were pointed out and the neglecting of this work in some basic party organizations and the conception that ideological work is a matter of individual concern and not of the basic party organization as a whole, has been criticized. The ideological-educational work and the constant fight to create the character of a communist - those are the tasks of primary importance, which the basic party organizations must never neglect. The article treats many positive experiences of some party organizations in this respect.

In addition to the Instructions of the CC CPY on further methods of socialist conversion of villages and the Letter on the condition and tasks in physical education, the Party Development publishes a Letter of the CC CP of Slovenia on political work in party organizations in this Republic, because it is important not only for the organizations of CP in Slovenia but for party organizations in all parts of our country. This number publishes the conclusions of the Plenum of Town Committee of CP of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Sarajevo on the relations of party organizations with the working councils.

This issue of Party Development describes the first experience which the party organizations in certain districts gained in executing the Instruction of the CC CPY on further methods of socialist conversion in villages.

In a new column "From the History of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the periodical will publish reports and original documents from the life and work of our party from the illegal period of its struggle as well as material from the time of the National Liberation War. The study of these materials will serve to give Party members

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lessons on experiences and examples of the revolutionary struggle of their party. The life of Djura Djakovic, the Secretary General of the Central Committee of CPY, a great revolutionary and a strict proletarian fighter who from his early days until his death (the police of the regime has cowardly murdered him on April 25, 1929) was completely devoted to the struggle of the working class.

(Sd.) M.G.

(BORBA - 13 March, 1952)

WORLD FEDERATION OF WAR VETERANS WILL EXAMINE THE CASE OF THE TRIAL AT LUCCA
(Paris, March 10 - Tanjug)

A meeting of the administrative council of the World Federation of War Veterans was held on the 8th and 9th of March in Paris, where beside other things a decision was reached to send two delegates of the Federation to Italy in order to examine the case of the trial against former Italian partisans at Lucca. The delegation is assigned the task of visiting the accused and examining the circumstances under which this trial is carried out.

This decision was the result of the telegram which the Union of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia sent to the permanent bureau of the World Federation of War Veterans. At the same time it was decided to send immediately the text of the telegram to the Italian Union of War Veterans asking it to put at the disposal of the delegation all necessary proofs and documents and to assist it to carry out its task. Roze Parmelan and Harrison Gilbert are the delegates.

(BORBA - 11 March, 1952)

TRIAL OF JOURNALIST DUSAN DRAGOVIC CONTINUES

Before the County Court in Belgrade the trial of Dusan Dragovic, journalist from Belgrade continued yesterday. Mihajlo Vukdragovic professor of the Musical Academy charged Dragovic with his article "Musical Quadrangle" which appeared last year in the Nedeljne Informativne Novine.

The following witnesses were examined: Milan Slavenski, professor, Radivoje Djukic, stage manager, Branko Dragutinovic, professor, Kresimir Baranovic, Director of the Belgrade Philharmonic Society, Milenko Zivanovic, rector of the Musical Academy, Marko Tajcevic, professor, Bordan Cvejic, musician, Jelena Matic, employee with the Musical Academy was reexamined.

Yesterday's trial brought to a close the testification procedure, and on Friday the accused, the advocates and the Public Prosecutor will give the final pleadings.

(BORBA - 13 March, 1952)

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IRREDENTIST ACTIVITY CAN ONLY SUCCEED IN WORSENING YUGOSLAV ITALIAN
RELATION
(Trieste, March 13)

From all Italian political parties and different pro fascist and irredentist organizations a so-called "Committee for the defence of Italianism of Trieste and Istria" was formed yesterday in Trieste. According to the writings of the Trieste press, the objective of the committee is to fight for the carrying out of the tripartite declaration. Beside this, this committee decided to celebrate on March 20 the fourth anniversary of this declaration. At the same time the Trieste press publishes a telegram in which Bishop Santin calls upon the New York Cardinal Spellman to draw the attention of the American public in regard to the supposed "religious persecution" in Zone "B".

In connection with this Primorski Dnevnik writes that all these activities by Italian irredentists have the objective to incite to violate the solemnly signed international obligation and that this can only lead up to the further worsening of relations between Yugoslavia and Italy. In regard to this latest anti-Yugoslav campaign continues Primorski Dnevnik, all the inhabitants of Trieste, and particularly the Trieste Slovenes, know quite well why the Italian press in Trieste will not cease with its increased campaign against the Yugoslav zone of the FTT and Yugoslavia. "We know quite well - adds Primorski Dnevnik - why bishop Santin, who during fascism persecuted Slovene clergymen, has began the offensive and why Vidali is appealing for the creation of a united front against the Yugoslav zone of the FTT. Italian imperialism and its advance guard in Trieste, may it be "national - democratic", fascist or cominformist, wish at any price to prevent the solution of the Trieste problem in the framework of the Peace Treaty as it was proposed lately by the Yugoslav government. Therefore they need now a reorganization of the anti Yugoslav front, this is why they send telegrams, propose common action prepare to celebrate the anniversary of the tripartite declaration" - concludes Primorski Dnevnik. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA, March 14, 1952)

FIERCE REACTION OF THE IRREDENTIST PRESS IN REGARD TO THE INTERVIEW
GIVEN TO "POLITIKA" BY COLONEL STAMATOVIC
(Trieste, March 13)

The statement which the commander of the Military government of the Yugoslav zone FTT Colonel Milos Stamatovic gave to Politika's correspondent in Capodistria concerning exchange problems of this zone, incited, as it was expected, fierce reaction in irredentist circles. This can be best seen from the writing of the Trieste afternoon paper Ultime Notizie which pharisaically affirms that Colonel Stamatovic did not say if the Military government demanded at all from the Italian government financial needs for Zone "B".

In connection with this today's issue of the Primorski Dnevnik says that Colonel Stamatovic had no necessity to say this because all Trieste people know extremely well that the Military government through the Yugoslav government - and not only once, but twice - demanded from the Italian government to begin negotiations for an agreement. The copies of this correspondence between the Yugoslav and Italian government the Military government of the Yugoslav zone of the FTT has sent to the Security Council of the United Nations.

"The Trieste irredentist press writes Primorski Dnevnik - continues with lies and hiding the truth. It does not dare to say to its readers

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that the acts of the Rome government under De Gasperi are in fact the real cause for equalizing lire with other foreign exchange in Zone "B". If the Military government, first by introducing the dinar as legal tender and later by equalizing lire with foreign exchange, has eliminated damaging consequences of Peace Treaty violation by Italy, it has done that in the interests of the total, therefore also in the interests of the Italian population of Zone "B" - concludes Primoski Dnevnik.

(Sd. A.Z.

(POLITIKA - 14 March, 1952)

RADEMACHER WILL BE SENTENCED ON MONDAY
(Nurnberg, March 13)

At the trial of Rademacher who is indicted for mass murder of Jews the defence gave its final word in connection with that part of the indictment in which Rademacher is accused for the execution of 1500 Jews from Serbia. The Counsel for Defence of the defendant attempted to prove that it can be seen from the very report by Rademacher after his journey to Belgrade in October 1941 that the execution of the above mentioned 1500 Jews was a fait accompli. However, the State Prosecutor emphasized that Rademacher's main guilt lies in the fact because he bears the responsibility for the execution of more than 1000 Jewish men, who were still alive when he arrived in Belgrade.

After the final word given by Rademacher, the trial was concluded. The sentence will be pronounced on Monday.

(POLITIKA - 14 March, 1952)

SWISS SERIES OF ARTICLES ON YUGOSLAVIA

The Swiss writer Maurice Cermaten, who spent a considerable time in our country at the end of last year as the guest of the Yugoslav Commission for UNESCO, has published in Gazette de Lausanne a series of articles on Yugoslavia entitled "Picture of a people who are fighting for a better future".

A separate article is devoted to the internal organization of Yugoslavia: this article emphasizes that the political structure of our country is entirely socialist and that socialism in Yugoslavia is not a passing phase. Cermaten also emphasizes the enthusiasm of our young people for the new state administration.

(POLITIKA - March 14, 1952)

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ADDITIONAL TARIFF FOR TRANSPORT OF GOODS ON RAILWAYS AND RIVERS

The President of the Council of Transport and Communications of the FPRY Government issued a Regulation on additional tariffs for transport of goods on railways and rivers. In addition to the charge under the regular tariffs for transport of wheat, barley, rye, wheat waste, as well as for milling products of these grains, as of 15th of March an additional amount of 18 dinars will be charged for every kilogram of gross weight regardless to the distance of transport.

Corn on the cob and grain, oats and milling products will be charged with 15 dinars per kilogram of gross weight regardless to the distance.

From this additional charge are exempt deliveries of the grain's fund, i.e. the enterprise dealing with grain, as well as for deliveries which are handed with the bill of lading having regular seal and number of the grain fund. Also are exempt export, import and transit deliveries, import deliveries which are re-dispatched from railway stations in the country, deliveries which came by lorries or by sea from foreign countries and those which are handed for transport for stations in the country. Then, the deliveries which are exported by sea to foreign countries, as well as deliveries of the Office of state material reserves or its stores.

(POLITIKA, March 13, 1952)

MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES PAUL GINSBERG

Prime Minister of the Federal Government, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito received yesterday at 10 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ginsberg, President of the Jew War Veteran Organisation of U.S.A. and Vice-President of the Union of American War Disabled Veterans.

(POLITIKA, March 14, 1952)

MR. GINSBERG HOLDS A PRESS CONFERENCE

Talking with local and foreign journalists Mr. Paul Ginsberg said last night that during his sojourn in Yugoslavia he got the impression that in the interest of preserving peace and security in the world, it is necessary to give further economic and military aid to Yugoslavia. At the press conference held in the Press Club in Belgrade Mr. Ginsberg laid down the aim of his mission which consist in acquainting himself with hitherto results in carrying out the program of aid to free countries which are fighting for world peace and against aggression.

On his tour round the world he visited capitals of Far Eastern countries, South Eastern Asia, India, Pakistan and the Mediterranean before coming to Belgrade. He underlined that for the preservation of peace it is necessary that all free nations unite their efforts in this direction.

After spending two days in our country Mr. Ginsberg leaves today for Western Germany.

(POLITIKA - March 14, 1952)

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FROM PRACTICE OF PARTY ORGANISATIONS--Experiences from work of Communists in the District of Jastrebarsko. What has been achieved by better political work.
(Jastrebarsko, March)

Until a year or two ago the political situation in the District of Jastrebarsko was not satisfactory. Whenever there was a question of carrying out the compulsory sales plan, collection of tax, activation of labour force or carryout of various other tasks, there were plenty of difficulties in that respect in many villages of this district. Because of all this, there has been much discussion on how to improve the situation, because the influence of the old reactionary political parties and of the clergy was not something one could lightly pass over.

Indeed, in Kupinac, the place where Machek had lived and worked, there had remained some of those political demagogues who had retained a certain degree of influence on the people. The village of Krasic was a place of pilgrimage of reactionary elements of all different colours. Nevertheless, all this could not have led up to such a passive attitude of the masses in some of the villages which sometimes went into political lethargy. The cause of all this had to be sought elsewhere - in the work of the Communists, in the work of the Party organisations. And this work was often not only very poor, but there were even cases where certain members of the Party were pointed out as drunkards and speculators, while some of them even had to answer in law courts for malversations and embezzlement. This meant that the first and immediate task was to remove from the basic Party organisations such negative and incorrigible men, to create sound, disciplined and firm organisations and then, through mass and social organisations, establish a firm link with the people and work politically with them. Such a decision on the part of the plenum of the Party committee of the district was quite correct and its putting into effect very soon yielded good results.

The example of Kupinac

In the District of Jastrebarsko there are a considerable number of social organisations. In almost every village there is a voluntary fire-fighting society as well as many sections of "Seljacka Sloga" (Peasant Union-Ed). Several cultural-artistic societies are also actively working there. However, until recently there were no Communists in them. There were no Communists in them for the simple reason that the Communists did not realise that in these organisations they could and should act culturally and politically.

Now in Kupinac, for example, there has existed a basic Party organisation ever since 1944, but however for a fairly long time its political activity has not been felt. Nevertheless, thanks to the attention and aid of the Party committee of the district, this organisation eventually began to function properly. Good results too have been achieved. Today the entire village inhabitants are members of the People's Front; all the Communists are working in the fire-fighting society and in the anti-aircraft defense organisation; all the female youth of the village are members of the cultural-artistic society - a year ago one could not even think of such a thing. The Agricultural Cooperative in the village, which previously was almost always closed, is now stocked with all the articles required by a village. Roads have been prepared, and a sum of 517,000 dinars has been collected for this in the form of voluntary donations. Almost the entire village turns up at mass political conferences.

"Now let us see how the matter stands with Communists"

The situation was not much better in the village of Pribic either. The Communists relied only on aid from the district. This situation lasted until an open Party meeting was held. At that meeting discussion developed on tax, how much tax was assessed on whom, and some of the people complained that "things cannot go on like this any longer". Pavao Mahovlic was the most vociferous and accused the Communists of the village that they were to blame for everything because "they had assessed less tax for themselves."

Who knows how far this thing could have gone had not someone proposed: "Well, let us see how the matter stands with the Communists." And so a discussion on the Communists, one by one, developed. Every individual case was carefully weighed and considered, and finally it was found that everything was in order. In the case of Pavao Mahovlic, however, it was found that instead of the 4 quintals of maize which he claimed he had, he had not less than 36, to say nothing of wine, racky and other products.

And indeed the situation has greatly changed since that time. The Communists have become active and the people after them. A sum of 600,00 dinars has been collected for completion of the seven-grade school; the cultural-educational society has been expanded; the physical culture active has been turned into a society of which all the youth of the village are members; and there are no longer constant visits to the Party committee in Jastrebarsko. Now the Communists of Pribic, together with their people, are successfully solving many problems.

Incorrect appraisals

Almost every report of the Secretary of the basic Party organisation in Pisarovina contained the following final sentence: "We have not succeeded in activating the village because this is an element which has small landholder concepts." However, the results which were subsequently achieved showed that such appraisals were not correct. In the Autumn a three-kilometre road was repaired and two bridges built, so that in Lucenica, Jamnicka Gorica, Levo Sredacko and some other villages in the vicinity the Communists began to learn from the example of Pisarovina. And this example is fairly instructive.

At an open Party meeting in Pisarovina, 23-year old school teacher Josip Dugic criticised the work of some of the Communists in the village because instead of helping him they had obstructed his work on education of the people by telling the people that "he could not be trusted." There were criticisms from other sides too. It was established that in Pisarovina there were many possibilities for cultural-educational work and that those possibilities should be utilised. The members of the Party properly reacted to the criticism, and so a month later the cultural-educational life of the village began to improve. School teacher Dugic will in the course of these days be admitted to the Party.

How the village of Domagovic ceased to be a "negative" village

The village of Domagovic was usually referred to as a "negative" village. What is worse, no-one tried to get to the people of that village. The only social organisation in that village was the voluntary fire-fighting society, but even it was almost unknown.

Two years ago teams for buying up products composed of men from Cvetkovic and other nearby villages used to go to this village. Some of the right fellows from Domagovic said about that: "Men, why all

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this when we can do everything ourselves?" The men from these teams were also convinced of this and so they went to the Party committee of the district and recommended to the Comrades there: "Stop such work and go out to Domagovic once in a while. True the villagers of Domagovic did not fight in the National Liberation Struggle, but all the same they are not enemies."

Today there is not a single man in this village who is not a member of the People's Front or of the fire-fighting society. No more teams go to Domagovic, and it would be difficult to find in the whole district a Party organisation whose membership is as inspired by such sound optimism as here.

The People's Front members of this village have have hitherto given several thousands of hours of voluntary work at a forest worksite. They have decided to buy inventory and uniforms for their fire-fighting society.

The cultural-artistic society "Sloga" in Bratina

In Bratina school teacher Mirko Rebrovic started an activity to develop cultural-educational work. The leadership of the Party organisation in the village, however, incorrectly appraised this initiative of his, considering that he was "revamping Machek's 'Seljacka Sloga'."

In the Party committee of the district, however, the Comrades found that Rebrovic was right and helped him in his work. And so there was formed in Bratina a cultural-artistic society "Sloga" which very soon gave its first performance. The Comrades from the Party committee were invited, the entire village turned up, with the exception of the members of the Party who somehow boycotted the teacher and his Sloga". The Comrades from the Party committee praised Rebrovic, favourably, expressed themselves on the performance and presented a collection of books to the society. The members of the Party organisation in Bratina then saw that they had made a mistake and so one day invited the school teacher also to their meeting. Since that time all the members of the Party have been actively working in "Sloga."

* * *

It took the members of the Party in the District of Jastrebarsko a long time before they started to work in the new way, in new conditions. And this new method is a better and firmer linking-up with the masses and more political work with the masses which very soon has yielded good results. (sgd) Niko Kadija

(BORBA, 11th March, 1952)

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SIX RUMANIAN SOLDIERS ESCAPED TO OUR COUNTRY BY PLANE: RUMANIAN
MILITARY PLANE LANDED AT ZEMUN AIRFIELD YESTERDAY

Yesterday at 10.25 a.m. a Rumanian two-engined bomber "Heinkel 111" with the mark AG-58, coming from Rumania, landed at Zemun airport. Six persons were in the plane, amongst whom were: Ginea Joan, Political Commissar and Party Leader of an air squadron, Bukur Joan, Air-Lieutenant-Military Surgeon and Piturka Dumitra, pilot Air Lieutenant. The other three were members of the crew.

All the 6 men belonged to the 17th Bomber Squadron in Brasova.

Upon arrival at the airfield they declared that they had decided to escape because of disagreement with the anti-people's policy and police regime which is being carried out by the present Rumanian Government and demanded asylum from our authorities.
(Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 14th March, 1952).

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STRUGGLE AGAINST SUPERSTITION AND RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES
ABUSE OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

Can you imagine such a thing: During Lent the priest Stevan from the district of Tito Veles visited all of his parishioners pretending to inspect their kitchens but, if it happened that he found something nice to eat, meat dishes especially, he rebuked and intimidated the people in a very rude manner. However, this was not an isolated case. Similar cases of self-will and unlawful behaviour were also reported from other parts of the same district, apart from the first one which occurred at Caska. Herewith one of these: Trajce Naumcevski, from the village of Izvor, got married four years ago, while Stoilko Pancevski, from the village of Stepanci, got married three years ago. They were married before the appropriate agencies of the people's authority and registered in the register at the local people's committee office. Ever since they were both subjected to moral pressure by their priests. Furthermore, the priests talked against them among other peasants reckoning with their religious prejudices and superstition. Finally, the priest succeeded in carrying out his intention. Owing to a steady pressure and perplexity, Trajce and Stoilko finally made a compromise and went to the church to get married once more. The cunning priest got his fee, apart from his successful attempt to maintain religious prejudices among the people by leaving the people to live in obscurantism. We shall further quote another even more drastic example of the priests' self-will, their partial interpretation of religious rules and abuse of religious tolerance in our country. The priest Pavle Blazevski from Stepane arrived one day in the village of Smilevi and, wishing to communicate all pupils, demanded from the teacher to close the school that morning. (Naturally, despite all "demands" and intimidations by the priest, the teacher refused to do so.)

Here we have three different cases which occurred in one single district. They all prove that there is a certain number of priests in our country who apply coercion too with the object of forcing the people to observe religious rules. The people who refuse to obey their orders are also affected by them.

And the question now is, what is fundamental in all those cases. It is a partial, intentional distortion and abuse of tolerance guaranteed by our law. In our country there is full freedom of religion. Everybody is free to perform or not the regulations of one religion or another, while, as regards the church, it enjoys the full freedom to conduct religious ceremonies envisaged by its canon. The freedom of the individual, its consciousness and mind, are also guaranteed by the Constitution. In principle, this furnishes the basis of our socialist jurisprudence and our socialist democracy. But, nevertheless, on the basis of the behaviour of a number of priests including those from the district of Tito Veles, they have the intention to violate this principle by applying coercion. The freedom of religion does not also include the application of force upon people requesting from them to observe religious rules, etc. Therefore, in the name of the principle of the freedom of individual, the protection of the freedom of consciousness and mind, in the interests of our community, it will be necessary to take more severe measures envisaged by our law against those who apply measures of coercion in connection with the observance of religious rules.

The roots of these occurrences are not difficult to be discovered. Thanks to the cultural development in our country and the introduction of socialist relations, the people began to free themselves from various kinds of superstition and errors. Certain priests, who probably realized that thereby their income is to be affected seriously, or wishing to maintain their influence upon the people, being at the same time dissatisfied with the cultural development and socialist conversion, do not hesitate to commit unlawful deeds or abuse our socialist democracy. It would be of crucial significance to apply legal measures upon these priests and everybody else who might commit an unlawful, in this case, anti-national deed, threatening the freedom of the individual. Thus, they would become aware of the fact that this cannot be done in our country. Furthermore, no violations of the principle

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of tolerance and freedom of consciousness and mind, which, in the end, are guaranteed by law in our country, could be perpetrated.

"Voluntary donations" for a Moslem priest

In the village of Bistrenci in the district of Kavadarci, the population is both Orthodox and Moslem. Orthodox peasants, as well as the Moslem ones, are members of the co-operative in this village. While the co-operative members work hard throughout the year, the priest remains idle, conducting his duty as a priest only. At the end of the year, he decided to collect donations from the Moslem peasants. They proved willing to give from 2 to 5 of their daily wages to the priest. The members wished that this be entered in the co-operative records. As the management refused to do this, they recommended that the priest could collect gifts at the annual session of the co-operative. The priest agreed to do this. On that occasion all Moslem members including the President of this co-operative gave the priest from 300 to 500 dinars. In this way the priest collected a considerable sum of money, although he was idle for so long.

This is the method applied by a co-operative in its struggle against religious prejudices. It was the duty of the party organization in this place to prevent the priest from collecting the money earned with toil by the peasants.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, March 11, 1952)

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NEW PRICE FOR TOURISTS IN THE YUGOSLAV ZONE OF THE FTT.

(Capodistria , March 14) .

In order to enable tourists from Yugoslavia to spend their vacations in sea resorts in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT, the Council for Goods Trade of the Istrian District Committee has fixed new prices for catering services in this Zone. The new prices for tourists from Yugoslavia in sea resorts of the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT will vary from 410 to 810 dinars per day including board . Thus the prices in this zone have been equalised with those in Yugoslavia. Foreign tourists will pay 810 to 1,410 dinars per day inclusive board. The new prices are very convenient for foreigners in regard to the new parity of the dinar.

(Signed : A. Z.).

(POLITIKA , March 16, 1952).TRIAL OF A HUNGARIAN SPY IN OSIJEK .

(Osijek, March 15,).

Sabo Bela served in the Hungarian Intelligence Service along the hungarian- rumanian border. One day he was ordered by his command to go to Budapest and to report at the barracks " Vorosilov ". He was set there the task to examine numerical strenght, armament, supplies, disposition of barracks and all other data of political and military

Before he arrived to the border all the mines were removed in order that he might pass (all the border on their side is mined). He was told to surrender immediately to our authorities. After release from prison, as he was told by his superiors, he should have remained 17 to 20 days at the outmost in order to organise an espionage net in a larger town inhabited by a large Hungarian population , which would send regular reports.

This attempt has also failed just as many hundreds before. The Osijek Regional Court condemned him to seven years strict confinement.

(BORBA , March 16, 1952) .YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN .

(London, March 16)

The Yugoslav journalists who are in Great Britain as guests of the Informations Section of the Foreign Office visited last week several places in South Wales and the Midlands.

In the Cardiff region the journalists visited new settlements, the Windsor Collieries and the large metalurgical enterprise Morgan Works at Port Talbot.

In Birmingham the journalists visited the great tractor factories Fergusson, a farm, the castle of the Earl of Warwick, and Stratford the birth place of William Shakespeare.

The Yugoslav journalists were received everywhere with attention. In Cardiff the Mayor gave a reception in their honour and in Stratford they were greeted by the Mayor and aldermen. In Penarth, they were received cordially, and in the coal mines "Windsor " a luncheon was given to the journalists.

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STATEMENTS BY ROUMANIAN AIRMEN: THOSE WHO CARRY OUT AIR PROVOCATIONS
ON THE ROUMANIAN-YUGOSLAV BORDER

A couple of days ago Yugoslav and foreign newsmen held a press conference with the five escaped Roumanian airmen. The home and foreign newsmen asked interesting questions, and the Roumanian airmen answered them. Many of the replies given had been previously known to the Yugoslav and foreign public--examples of exploitation of the peoples of the satellite countries by the USSR, servile attitude of the cominformists in Bucarest towards the leaders in Moscow etc. However, the most interesting data which these airmen have given was not mentioned at the press conference. This is data on who is carrying air provocations on our border by aircraft with Roumanian markings. The reply which the escaped Roumanian airmen have given to this question can explain a number of other things in which the USSR has its fingers.

During the talk with Joan Gine, political commissar of the 17th Bomber Regiment which is stationed in Brasova, and Dimitar Pucurko, senior aviation lieutenant and acting commander of this regiment, I heard a few interesting and new facts which concern us in Yugoslavia.

"Special flying groups" for special tasks:

Joan Gine and Dimitar Pucurko told me that only "special aviation groups" are used for the carrying out of special tasks. There have already appeared in the press reports on how Red Army units are stationed all over Roumania, and on how every Roumanian army unit has a large number of Soviet "experts" without whose knowledge nothing is done. In the same way we have previously been told that there are aerodromes in Roumania, like the one in Constanca, which are being held by Soviet air force, and that Roumanian airmen are not allowed to get near these aerodromes. However, so far we have heard very little about the existence of "special flying groups". Dimitar Pucurko says that these groups have been formed the Roumanian pilots cannot be trusted.

"Special flying groups" are stationed on all the Roumanian aerodromes. Soviet pilots are in the composition of these groups. The aircraft have Roumanian markings. When these aircraft fly, the Roumanian ground personnel don't know anything about the task which they have to perform. For a considerably long time, this has been a secret for Roumanian airmen. However, despite careful concealment, says Pucurko, "we finally got to know what these groups served for. In addition to who knows what tasks, these groups have been carrying out air provocations on Yugoslav territory". This fact is today well known to a good many Roumanian airmen.

That these air provocations are being carefully prepared is borne out by the fact that on the day when the five escaped Roumanian airmen flew across the border they were fired at by A-A guns although the plane had correct and visible Roumanian markings. Besides, the day was very clear and the telegraphists was all the time in touch by wireless with the aerodrome from which the plane had taken off. Meanwhile, at the time of the carrying out of air provocations it has never happened that a Roumanian plane had been fired at on the border as it happened this time near Turnu-Severin. This means that the A-A batteries (the escaped Roumanian airmen cannot say whether they are Roumanian or Soviet) are always informed when planes for the "special flying groups" are flying.

Another few proofs:

Dinitar Pucara says that very frequently aircraft had flown, both day and night, on great heights and that they had been asked to maintain wireless contact with the ground. On one occasion the air crew did not reply to signals from the ground. The senior leadership at the aerodrome, which was informed of this, did not at all react or give any information to the personnel. Pucara says that this happened very often, and as an example he mentions the case which happened on March the 11th of this year, at 21.40 Roumanian time, when a Roumanian bi-plane, coming from the zone of the Carpathian Mountains, flew over the aerodrome where he was stationed. When the wireless service at the Brasova aerodrome tried to contact the plane by wireless--it did not get any reply. On that occasion no order was given to fire on the plane.

The Soviet pilots of these "special flying groups" do not associate or speak with their Roumanian colleagues. They are almost completely isolated although they are on the same aerodrome as the Roumanian airmen. Intolerance between the Soviet and Roumanian airmen is often manifested. This is not at all strange according to Joan Gine, because the Soviet flying personnel is privileged in every respect. For example, while Roumanian airmen get their daily food ration of 4,000 calories, Soviet pilots get theirs of 11,000 calories! Cash emolument of Soviet airmen is also improporcionately higher--it is over ten times more than what Roumanian airmen get.

The fact that the provocations against our country are being carried out by Soviet pilots on aircraft with Roumanian markings--and Pucurka does not exclude the possibility that Soviet pilots are sometime flying even on their own aircraft--that the USSR is constantly bringing into Roumania jet planes of the MIG and YAK types, that in Roumania there are being built aerodromes and special runways for these planes, and that young men are being taken from Roumania to the Soviet Union to perfect their "military knowledge"---illustrate very clearly the aggressive Soviet policy towards our country, and similarly illustrate the role which various Soviet advisers are playing in the satellite countries.

(Sgd.) I.S.

(BORBA, March 17, 1952.)

NEW FLYING SCHOOL IN LJUBLJANA

(Ljubljana 16th. March)

The flying-school "Milan Hudnik" in Ljubljana has formed a special flying-school in which to train skilled pilots. On the 17th March a theoretical course on "engine-piloting" will begin so that pilots can prepare themselves fully for actual flying, which will start on 15th April. Machines for training flights are provided by the Ljubljana air centre. Every pilot will be able to have ten flying hours.

A flying school will be established soon at the Maribor flying club, and similarly it will be possible to learn to fly in the club at Celja. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 17th March)

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ACTIVITY OF COOPERATIVES IN THE DISTRICT OF KOLASIN VIEWED FROM
CONFLICTS IN THE LAW COURTS

(By Risto Vujinovic, Public Prosecutor)
(Kolasin, 11th March)

In the 24 (this is the number which exist since the effecting of the merger) working cooperatives in the District of Kolasin, good results have been achieved during this past year but, however, there have occurred and are still occurring various weaknesses (ascertained by investigations and in court trials) which have a damaging effect on their economic consolidation. The largest number of shortcomings were detected in the case of Peasant Working Cooperatives "Mijat Maskovic", "Veko Radovic", "13th July", "Lesko Rakocevic", "Novi Zivot", "Blazo Jovanovic", etc. During the second half of this last year there were occurrences of a certain amount of wavering among the members of the cooperatives and of desiring to back out of the cooperatives--all inspired by hostile elements.

On top of this there was also a considerable amount of lawlessness, attack on cooperative property by members of cooperatives and by private owners of properties. Some people, including also state employees, pensioners, etc., came to the District of Kolasin on annual leave and at the same time, quite on their own, mowed hay in the fields belonging to the cooperatives, sold things and did other irregularities violating legal provisions, answering in law courts for their misdeeds, thereby--by accomplice or by testimony--inducing several members of cooperatives not to carry out the Plan. (An example of this was the trial of the members of the "Blazo Jovanovic" cooperative where over five hundred working days were lost just at the season of busiest work.)

In the working cooperative "Sloga" (concord-Ed) there has been no concord

In the working cooperative "Sloga" (in the local people's committee of Polja), last autumn none of the members of the cooperative wanted to be the shepherd although sheep-breeding in this cooperative represents the chief branch of production. At a meeting of the Managing Board, the President declared that he would perform the duty of shepherd if someone of the members of the cooperative would take his place as president. However, no one wanted to take either of the two duties. It was only sometime later that one of the members of the Managing Board accepted to be the shepherd, received an advance of 4,000 dinars but, when it was time for him to go to the mountains to look after the sheep, he refused to go. The cooperative was compelled to file a criminal suit for fraud.

in
In the "13th July" peasant working cooperative/the local people's committee of Polja, the members of the cooperative had been mowing hayfields belonging to the cooperative without authority, taking haystacks and horses belonging to the cooperative, picking plums, brewing raky, had been using the mill of the cooperative without authority and had prevented other members of the cooperative to repair it--in short, the work of the cooperative had been obstructed not only by private persons but also by the members of the cooperative itself.

Members of the "Mijat Maskovic" working cooperative in Lipovska Bistrica allowed arbitrariness to assume such dimensions that it bordered on the squandering of cooperative property. Lambs belonging to the cooperative were sold at the low price of 250 dinars as well as cooperative sheep, and were sold later on at three times the price. There were members of the cooperative (for example Stevan Todorovic) who grumbled from the first day of joining the cooperative saying that they would back out of the cooperative at the end of three years. etc. They gathered around them groups of malcontents who did

not want to work and who at the end of three years began filing applications to leave the cooperative. Todorovic, although a member of the Managing Board, was the ringleader and, first of all secretly and later quite openly, started writing applications for people to leave this cooperative as well as other neighbouring cooperatives. Of course the underminers have had to answer for violation of the law.

Neither a bookkeeper, nor a member of a working team, nor even a good member of the cooperative...

The bookkeeper of the "Veko Rafovic" peasant working cooperative neither made any efforts to keep his books in order nor took part in any physical work. He did not want to finish a bookkeeping course although he had voluntarily enrolled. Later on as a member of the team looking after the livestock, he did not attend the livestock at night or cleaned the pans, for which reason the livestock suffered in the mud. He sold his own sixteen sheep and did not deposit the money with the cooperative. Naturally he was taken to court and convicted.

There have also been such cases (in the "Novi Zivot" Cooperative) where some of the members of the cooperative have been arbitrarily taking the cooperative horses, riding them and jeering at the other members who had to carry sack of grain on their backs all the way from Kolasin to Moraca to be milled there. They even told them to use the cooperative horses for their own needs.

In the "Lekso Rakocevic" Working Cooperative, there was almost an actual grabbing of cooperative property in which some state employees and pensioners also took part. Cooperative cows were sold at 4,500 to 6,000 dinars. The members of the cooperative also sold immovable property despite the regulations on sale and transfer of immovable property.

In the "Panto Draskovic" Cooperative there also was arbitrary mowing of hay. The bookkeeper of this enterprise turned up in his office only occasionally, refused to do any physical work, etc. When this bookkeeper was assigned to go to work on building the steel mill in Niksic, he resisted and sent his sister. Settlers from the Vojvodina after returning from there, seized their old properties which had been included in the land fund of the cooperative (after the war people were brought from Montenegro and other poor parts of the country to the Vojvodina to work there and were given the old properties of the Volksdeutsche. Some of them did not like the new life and so returned to their old homes-Ed).

On the territory of the local people's committee of Moraca, there have been cooperative members who threshed rye on their own (the example of Jovanovic brothers), and even such who appropriated their entire properties which they had brought into the cooperative; naturally, they were sued and punished.

When members of Managing and Control Boards speculate

Almost in the case of all the peasant working cooperatives there have been occurrences of arbitrariness, of making no efforts in work, and other weaknesses. Some of the members, and even members of Managing and Control Boards, are speculating. Some of them are naturally "devoted to socialism" but do not like to work. They are used to loafing and eating without working. In some places there are also concealed class enemies.

Some of the cooperatives have had presidents who have been riding horses, taking and changing cooperative cows and calves, have had as much milk as water and at the same time have been proclaiming as underminers of cooperatives all those who had dared to criticise them or to

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point out their irregularities. Cases are frequent where those who report harmful work in the cooperative are proclaimed "spies", particularly if they demand that sanctions be applied to the evil-doers. The evil-doers also have a way of forming groups, giving false testimonies and defending the culprit in such a way that there is "no evidence of guilt" in the court. Such people usually, if they are not sure that the accused will be acquitted, do not ask for per diem but as soon as they see that the "like-minded one" will be acquitted and that the state will have to pay the expenses, they also ask for per diem and for compensation of lost time.

Some of the members of the cooperative threaten to go to work in economy. The best example of this is the "Mijat Maskovic" Cooperative whose members are always stressing that they will leave the cooperative and go to work in economy. However, none of them goes farther than the construction site at Musovica Rijeka. In this cooperative the stockyards was left uncovered last autumn although everything had been prepared for its completion. Cooperative cattle, therefore, had to stay in the open at nights.

The mentioned weaknesses (and there surely are more of them) are having an influence on the development of the cooperatives in the District of Kolasin which possesses all the necessary conditions for development, particularly with respect to livestock breeding. The cause of these shortcomings should be sought in the poor organisation of work and in the poor selection of management because of which the cooperatives are just marking time and are suffering failures. Such weaknesses should be eliminated as soon as possible, without waiting for criminal prosecution agents to come and take action. Every weakness should be nipped in the bud as well as every attempt to do mischievous work because, as the old saying goes, it is easier to prevent than to cure.

A few examples of sacrificial work

The members of the "People's Hero Savo Maskovic" Cooperative could be taken as an example of how to work, how to make efforts and how to manage the cooperatives. Another good example is a woman cooperative member in the "Novak Laketic" Cooperative. This woman, although without legs, has not wanted to ask for social aid, but instead of that, by spinning, weaving and making sacks, has been earning as much as she needs to support herself and her children. As a whole, it is a characteristic fact that in those cooperatives where the managements are working well, the discipline is exemplary, and vice-versa. In the case of the "Panto Braskovic" Cooperative it has been established that the work of the dairy hands, shepherds and under-age children is on the required high level. However, the rest of the members are working poorly.

There is no evenness with respect to rewarding. In some cases rewarding is below the minimum and in other cases it is above the maximum. Some of the presidents of the cooperatives are recognised twelve days work in a month; while to some, over twenty-eight. There are also such cases where foremen are entering more workdays than there had actually been and that they are not keeping a record of the actual workdays. In some cases, the foremen and members of the Managing Board take such a high-hand that they consider the cooperative as being their own property, rather than the property of all the members of the cooperative.

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New examples of neglect of cooperative property

In the District of Kolasin there exist also special problems which are specific for that region. There are no good roads, horses are usually the only means of transport particularly on the territories of the people's committee of Moracac Monastery, Dragovica Polja, Medjurjecja, Lijesnja and Smailagica Polja. However, one cannot deny the fact that conditions exist for the development of some branches of agriculture, in the first place sheep breeding, fruitgrowing and truck gardens. Since hay is mowed without mowing machines, attention must be paid to the mowing of hay in time and of using it in a rational way. It is not enough to find men who will look after the livestock, but rather those people who know something about livestock breeding must be assigned to these duties. One must not permit a careless point of view towards the livestock fund, and one must not permit such things, as for example the plucking of wool from thirty-six live sheep in the "Panto Draskovic" Cooperative. Neither must one allow such things as milking of sheep on the sly and leaving lambs without food, or to sell sheep at 250 dinars while private owners are selling them at 1,700. There have also been such cases where the shepherd has been soundly sleeping at nights while the wolves have been playing havoc with their sheep and lambs.

There are frequent cases of bringing people to account for their misdeeds, but however very often the property claims remain unrealised. In some cases the cooperatives do not want to claim damage or if they do claim damage the President of the cooperative at the hearing withdraws the complaint. The law courts should bear in mind the provisions of Article 96, paragraph 2 of the Law on Criminal Responsibilities under which "If public property or the property of social organisations is damaged by the criminal act, then it shall be considered that a claim for property compensation has been filed although it has not been actually filed." Similarly, that the cooperatives should know that there is an ex officio prosecution for damage of cooperative property and that there is no pardoning of such action.

There must be an end to such occurrences as for example those which have been taking place on the territory of the local people's committee of Ulice, whose President Janketic, together with other members of the committee, during the night destroyed the beehives in order to take home about ten kilogrammes of honey and then submitted a report after the act was discovered and who also made forgeries, destruction of official documents all with the object of evading responsibility. The members of the cooperatives and also private persons, particularly Party members, should undertake all possible measures so that such weaknesses should nowhere again occur.

(POBJEDA, Cetinje -
12th March, 1952)

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BRAZILIAN LEGATION IN BELGRADE TO BE ELEVATED TO RANK OF EMBASSY
(Belgrade, 15th March)

By decree of the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, the Brazilian Legation in Belgrade was elevated to the rank of an embassy on 6th March. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 16th March, 1952)

GIFT BY THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TO THE SKOPLJE UNIVERSITY
(Skoplje, 15th March)

Yesterday the members of the American Embassy in Belgrade, Mr. Bruce Buttles, Mr. John Haggerty and Dr. Sherwood Berg, arrived in Skoplje. They visited the Rectorate of the Skoplje University and Dr. Kiro Miljevski to whom they formally presented two collections of 226 books as a gift of the American Embassy in Belgrade to the Skoplje University. The guests were interested in the life and development of the Skoplje University.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the American Embassy in Belgrade visited the Philosophy Faculty, the Agricultural-Forestry and Medical Faculties, art galleries, the Church of St. Spasa and the People's University.

(BORBA - 16th March, 1952)

NOTE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FPRTY TO ITALY -- Demand for Assuring the Rights of the Slovene Minority
(Rome, 15th March)

Today the Yugoslav Legation in Rome delivered to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs a note concerning the discriminatory action of the Italian Government towards the Slovene language minority in Italy. The note demands the reopening of the Slovene school in Krminina which was closed in January of this year by the decision of the Italian municipal authority. The note also demands that the question of teaching in the elementary and secondary schools be regulated in accordance with the regulations of the Italian Constitution and Peace Treaty, by law or special statute which would in the first place guarantee the Slovene minority education in the mother tongue, assure the necessary number of teachers whose mother tongue is Slovene, clear the question of their status, assure the necessary number of school supervisors and would give them the right to participate on school councils, as is the case with the other language minorities which live in Italy and especially with the German minority which lives in Frantino Alto Adige whose question was solved in December 1948. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 16th March, 1952)

TRANSPARENT MANOEUVRE BY THE IRREDENTISTS--Article from Primorski Dnevnik in connection with the news of the Italian Press concerning elections in Zone "A" of the FTT (Trieste, 15th March)

In connection with the news which appeared in the Italian press concerning the simultaneous holding of elections in the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT and the municipal elections in Italy on the basis of the Italian administrative election law which enables the connecting up of candidate lists, today's Primorski Dnevnik states that the Irredentist circles in Trieste and Italy wish in this manner to paralyze the favorable response which the Yugoslav proposal for solving the question of Trieste received in Trieste, Italy and in the world. However, the basic aim of the Irredentists is to assure, on the basis of the Italian election law, an absolute majority in the Trieste Municipal Council, so states the newspaper.

In conclusion the paper stated, "We firmly demand that the elections be scheduled as soon as possible on the basis of the law with a proportional system which must be corrected so that the right to vote is given only to Triestines and not to the people brought into Trieste by special trains and motor convoys."

Corriere di Trieste writes that the Irredentist currents in Trieste will "be forced to take into consideration corresponding countermeasures for the purpose of protecting the rights of the democratic expression of the will of the voters", if the Anglo-American Military Government accepts the proposal of the Irredentists.

As yet, the AMG has not given any communiques. According to the report of the representative of this government, the AMG "as yet cannot declare itself on the question which is still being studied by the competent authorities." (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 16th March, 1952)

AT THE TRIAL IN LUCCA THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY OF THE INDICTED SUCCESSFULLY BEAT THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE INDICTMENT (Trieste, 15th March)

At yesterday's trial of the "Garibaldi" Division Partizans in Lucca, the defense attorney, Aldo Bertassi, beat the allegations in the indictment that the Garibaldi Partizans had committed treason by the fact that in the battle against the Germans and Fascists they had joined the Yugoslav Ninth Corps. Emphasizing that at that time the Germans and Fascists were the enemies of the Italian Partizans, Bertassi said that it is impossible to claim their joining up with the Allies as an act of treason. He stated that the joining up of the Italian Garibaldists with the Slovene partizans at that time represented a necessary measure because of the merciless persecutions by the Nazis. The defense attorney added that their joining up was foreseen in September 1944 and this fact had been discussed not only by the then commanders on the operative territories but also in the very seat of the Italian-Slovene Committee and even in Milan where contact was established between the Italian representatives and the Slovene officers. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 16th March, 1952)

PARTY ORGANISATIONS - POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE WORKING MASSES

New conditions of work in which our party organisations found themselves in the process of the further development of social democracy in our country demanded vital changes in their method of work. From the administrative methods of management, commanding and executing different technical tasks, the work of party organisations should have been set up in such a way that they really become political leaders of the masses. Their primary task is to act permanently politically, to develop cultural, sporting and general social line, to move and develop discussions on different problems of theory and our practice, to struggle with systematic explanation and conviction for the raising of the socialist consciousness of the people. In such a situation it became much more important for all party members to work on their own education, to get acquainted with actual questions of our policy in order that they might be able to become the leaders of such work amongst the masses.

Looked at from this angle, the Party organisation in Belgrade, regardless of certain important results obtained in this respect, has not freed itself as a whole from petty practicisms and occupation with narrow internal problems.

The successes, which the organisation obtained in this field can be seen from the fact that the Ward Committees and a number of other party leaderships have comprehended the total importance of the new position and role of basic party organisations and that they should take up a right attitude toward tasks. Further, a fairly large number of party organisations has obtained important successes in the development of political, cultural and other work. For example, in the enterprise "Yugo-Stampa" 400 to 500 workers are present at syndical conferences whenever this is needed. The social life is developed etc. This has secured the closest link of the basic party organisation with the collective as a whole. In the enterprise "Ikarus" political life is also greatly developed. No directives are awaited from "above" but work goes on intensively. Such successes are found in the collectives "Proleter", "Stevan Dukic", "Zadrugar" as well as in other enterprises, but particularly in a number of larger institutions.

And yet, there are a number of weaknesses in the activities of basic party organisations, which show that they have not turned their face toward political tasks. This is proved by the following occurrences. In a great number of enterprises the work of the syndical organisations is very weak. So for example in "Oktobarska Sloboda", "Sutjeska" and in the Industry of Precise Mechanics etc. no syndical conference was held for five months, and in the meanwhile only a few lectures were organised - in fact successful - concerning the Social Plan and economic policy, about some problems of foreign policy, about the importance of November 29 etc.

Most of the party organisations occupy themselves at their meetings with internal problems without discussing the situation in the enterprise, institution or school and do not set tasks in this respect. The meetings are long, unprepared and very often devoted to discussions concerning personal and other unimportant matters (Faculty of Philosophy, Polyclinic of the First Ward, the enterprise "Nada Stark" and others). Many of these personal questions can be solved by the committees and bureaus of the basic party organisations and the organisation itself should be only informed about it and approve the decision. In doing this, the bureau must take care to inform the organisation, which will approve this decision, or not, because otherwise there is a danger that the bureau might get "independent" and "substitute" the basic party organisation.

On account of this very reason there exists amongst a number of party members a feeling that there is nothing to do.

While on one side the members of the Communist Party have nothing and do not know what to do, on the other side however, one meets very often with misunderstanding of individual measures of our Government and of the complete line of building socialism (with the appearance of particularism during examination of the Social Plan, with tendencies to carefree life among one part of our youth, with appearances of religiousness and other forms of foreign hostile influences and activities).

Lately in Belgrade - at meetings of party organisations and at other consultative meetings of Communists - it is often spoken unjustifiably and in an exaggerated manner concerning the infiltration and increase of different foreign, hostile, petty bourgeois conceptions and influences. However, the very way in which this problem is discussed and approached exposes also the reasons why today, no doubt, we meet with the existence of these foreign, hostile influences. These questions should be discussed only in a way as demanded to prevent and suppress these influences with administrative measures, but it is not discussed about what political measures the party organisation should undertake in the struggle against such conceptions. The fact that in this problem only administrative measures are seen shows that the Party organisations have not come to grips with these different negative appearances, the communists have not started a decisive political fight with this decadent petty bourgeoisie.

In Belgrade, for example, there is not one collective in which by lectures or through discussions the position of religion was explained, its essence and role. At the university, in high schools, at youth meetings and literary gatherings, etc., one does not discuss good and bad films and different other problems of culture. Communists - artists, jurists, economists, engineers, scientific workers - in general participate little in the clearing up of different problems and in the struggle against pseudo-Marxist theories and theoreticians.

Therefore it is not the question of some increase of hostile influence but about the fact that party organisations are fighting insufficiently or are not fighting in political activities for the party line, for our conception, for our attitude. In this, one meets very often with quite wrong conceptions of our line in the further deepening of socialist democracy. So, for example, at a consultative meeting of the secretaries of basic party organisations in the Rakovica district there were conceptions in connection with the elections of Workers' Councils that the Party organisations should do nothing in regard to propaganda for individuals and that one should not stand up by political activity against the election of bad, inactive men - "because we have democracy and everybody can do what he wishes", (as if the communists have not only the right but also the task of working politically in order that the best should be elected.)

When we speak about political work one should also point to some other negative occurrences. Beforehand the Town Party Committee pointed out that long, unnecessary and fruitless conferences were held and emphasised that it was necessary by way of lectures, discussions and meetings, debating clubs, etc. to illuminate and explain certain problems. In practice this directive boiled down lately in a number of enterprises, institutions and basic organisations of the PF no conferences or meetings were held for many months at which actual questions might have been discussed and reacted at different negative occurrences. One form of political work are lectures and debating clubs, so long as they are well-organised. It is clear that this cannot be the sole means for every day political activity and struggle of communists.

The lack of preparation, absence of every propaganda while organising individual political and other meetings, in the carrying out of individual important tasks, is also a serious problem. From the extremity, when so to speak professional "messengers" in the basic organisation of the PF went from house to house and not only summoned, but also in their proficiency overdid it, with compulsory presence at every syndical Front or other conference was the exclusive criterion of activity, one has come to the other extremity that now even in the most important political meetings and carrying-out of very important problems is effected without any preparation. In preparation for some lecture or for some action there is a lack in using all propaganda means to raise the interest, draw the attention, move public opinion and therefore solid meetings and important actions will not succeed or succeed only partly.

In connection with these problems is also the question of the work of the Party members themselves in their own education and theoretical building. From it result many weaknesses in regard to the political work of the basic party organisations. The situation is always such that a certain number of members of the CP will not read sufficiently, do not even follow the daily press, and are not up-to-date with the most important present day problems. In most of the basic party organisations discussions and struggle of thought concerning different questions of theory and practice do not take place, etc. Even at universities one can find members of the CP who do not read Borba (at the agronomic faculty of 80 party members only 10 read Borba regularly).

Certain objective moments contribute to this that in the work of Ward Committees a great deal of practicism in executing concrete tasks and transmitting directives have been kept. In the first place they are: a great number of basic party organisations in individual wards; a number of concrete tasks which must yet be daily executed; the question of how to inform party organisations concerning some current tasks. All these moments slow down the strivings of the party leadership to liquidate basic weaknesses in their method of work, to liberate themselves of narrow practicism. In the method of work these basic things lack: the raising of the Party organisation, giving perspectives to party members, detailed explanation of individual problems, exposure of reasons for individual occurrences help to accept the Party line, etc. So, for example, the Ward Committee in Rakovica held a consultative meeting with the Secretaries of the basic party organisations about the question of when elections for the PF will take place and how they should be technically executed and what should be done concretely in regard to them. Such meetings of the Secretaries of basic party organisations at which are "carried over" a number of concrete tasks, organise still most of the Ward Committees. Or, at the faculty committees in a set time - from 12 to 2 p.m. - "directives are awaited from the University Committee". One must say that in this field there are also weaknesses in the work of the Town Committee from where very often concrete, separate tasks are set in a patented way which are retrogressive.

However, one should stress that for quite a while - through 1951 - the Party leaderships studied and thought about all these problems and attempts are made that all these weaknesses should be overcome and this will no doubt bring results. Further it is necessary to fight in a more decisive way for the development of as broad and varied political work and cultural life as possible.

(Sd.) DRAZA MARKOVIC,
Secretary of the Town
Committee, CP Serbia for
Belgrade.

(BORBA - 16th March, 1952).

SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF SERBIA--DRAFT LAWS
ON SOCIAL PLANS OF THE VOJVODINA AND OF KOSOVO-METOHIA HAVE BEEN
ADOPTED.

The People's Assembly of Serbia continued its work yesterday. The Minister of Finance of Serbia, Milorad Zoric, spoke in the discussion.

First of all Finance Minister Zoric said that in the course of two and a half months--since the Federal Government circulated for public discussion the draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952--the agencies of the Government of the PR Serbia, the people's committees and their agencies had been studying in detail the proportions which concern the PR Serbia. The draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952 have also been studied by the Workers's Councils and working collectives. This has helped towards making the Social Plan of the PR Serbia and the proportions of the Social Plan of the FPRY which concern the PR Serbia..

Minister Zoric then said that the basic items of the Social Plan and its proportions of distribution of national revenue have been correctly set and that they correspond to the possibilities and requirements of future economic and social development of both the FPRY and the PR Serbia.

In explaining the observations which the Government of the PR Serbia is making on the draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY, Comrade Zoric said that, according to the draft of the Social Plan for the whole of Yugoslavia, the national revenue for Serbia amounted to a total of 316,729 million dinars. Estimates have shown that the economy of Serbia will in 1952 realize a national revenue amounting to 330,000 million dinars, which means 14,171 million more. By subsequent estimates it has been ascertained that the planned accumulation and funds in the proposal of the Social Plan of the FPRY can be bigger by 6,204 million dinars; however, despite the increase of the total mass of accumulation, the rate of accumulation and of funds has to be reduced from 92.8% to 92.2%. The Total Wage & Salaries Fund is being increased by 7,987 million dinars, although the Wages and Salaries Fund in the state socialist sector is being reduced by 1,532 million dinars. Further, it is proposed to increase the amount of investments by 1,415 million dinars.

In explaining the proposals of the observations, Minister Zoric said that the basic possibility for the proposed changes in the national revenue and in the increase of the mass of accumulation are to be found in the economy itself and in the economic enterprises and in the great reserves which have existed and which still exist in the case of the majority of economic enterprises.

The new system of economy and of management of economy by the working collectives has revealed huge reserves. Comrade Zoric gave a few concrete examples. For example, the "14th of October" enterprise in Krusevac has reduced its expenses on material by 41% and its expenses for material itself by 21 million dinars; the working collective of the "Pobeda" enterprise in Novi Sad has reduced the amount of unnecessary overheads by about 160, and it has particularly lowered the norms of fabrication; the steel works in Smederevo has lowered its norms and will achieve a saving of 51 million dinars, etc. In giving such examples, Comrade Zoric emphasized that there have not yet been exhausted all the possibilities which exist and that these possibilities are still considerably greater than the proposed changes.

The proposed increase in the funds for investments by 1,415 million dinars does not mean a broadening of the front of investment projects, nor a new burden in the distribution of national revenue. The increase partially stems from the fact that some of the projects were subsequently included in the list of key objects, and previously were in the Federal Government's investments reserves.

Finance Minister Zoric said in conclusion that the Government of the PR Serbia considers that the proposed observations on the draft Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952 correspond to both the general interests and possibilities of the federal state and to the possibilities and requirements of Serbia.

Comrade Dusan Bogdanovic then spoke and said that the discussion on the draft of the Social Plan has great significance for the consolidation of the working collectives and of the Peasant Working Cooperatives.

Comrade Moma Milovanovic also took part in the discussion. The conclusion of the Economic Plan and Finance Committee, together with the observations made by the Government of the PR Serbia, was then unanimously adopted. This will now be forwarded to the Government of the FPRY.

The Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Autonomous Region of Kosovo-Metohija will independently make their Social Plans:

The reporting officer of the Legislation Committee, Ali Sukrija, then submitted a report of the committee on the draft law on Social Plans of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo-Metohija. Through this proposal are reaching full autonomous rights the Vojvodina and Kosovo-Metohija, not only in the cultural and national development of the national minorities living in these territories, but also in the independent management of economy by the direct producers--in conformity with the Social Plans of the PR and of the FPRY. Consequently, the representative bodies of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo-Metohija will be making their social plans independently--in conformity with the obligations which stem from the proportions of the federal social plan and the social plan of Serbia. The social plans of the autonomous units will be expressed through the basic proportions of investment projects, Wages & Salaries Fund and the total amount and basic distribution of the social contribution of all the economic organisations on their territories. The social plans of these units will be submitted to the public for a 15-day discussion. This clearly illustrates the proper policy of our Government towards our autonomous units both in the political and economic development.

As there were no more speakers, the proposed social plans of Vojvodina and Kosovo-Metohija were unanimously adopted. The Assembly then passed the draft Law on Budgets of Vojvodina and of Kosovo-Metohija.

The Assembly then adopted the proposal of the Mandate-Immunity Committee to accept the resignations of the hitherto people's deputies Nikola Petrovic and Dragoljub Jovanovic and to invite their substitutes Zivko Milic and Zivko Randjelovic to take their places. The Assembly then elected as judges of the Supreme Court of Serbia Aleksandar Todorovic and Vitomir Vasic. The session was then concluded.

(BORBA, March 16, 1952.)

IRREDENTIST ACTIVITY: NEW SLANDERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ADOPTION OF THE DINAR IN ZONE "B" OF THE FTT

A new wave of hostile campaign of irredentists, which is wholeheartedly supported by cominformists recently filled columns of anti-Yugoslav disposed Trieste newspapers. The direct cause for this campaign is the introduction of the dinar as a sole legal tender in the Zone "B" by the decision of the Military Government of the Yugoslav Zone of FTT. It is not worth citing headlines and extracts from articles and comments of that press, because they, except the usual libels and imputation of various lies, speak about nothing. Hence we shall put this aside and deal only with the measure of the Military Government of the Yugoslav People's Army in the Zone "B".

The abolition of the lire and the introduction of the dinar as the sole legal tender in the Zone "B" of the FTT and the induction of custom control on the demarkation line are purely economic measures. If we look retrospectively, then it will be clear why has the Yugoslav Military Government resorted to this measure. Namely, the co-existence of the dinar and the lire on the territory of the Zone "B" offered a possibility - fully exploited - to various elements for an extensive speculation with goods and money. Abolishing the lire as a legal tender in the Zone "B" the Yugoslav Military Government has done what it had to do, because it was guided by the fact that it should and must protect the interests of this Zone.

When the Peace Treaty with Italy was signed nobody could foresee that the matters would develop in the way they did. On the basis of Art. 11 Appendix 7 of the Peace Treaty, the Italian government was under the obligation to supply the FTT with local and foreign currencies, which it has not been doing. It refused several times the call of the Yugoslav government to fulfill its obligations, deriving from the Peace Treaty. Meanwhile the needs for a more extensive circulation of money in the Yugoslav Zone of FTT were rising and the Military Government had not the possibility to procure from Italy necessary quantities of occupation metro-lire (money in circulation in Zone "A"), neither could nor had a legal ground to issue new amounts of Yugo-lire (money in circulation in Zone "B") was the only solution to demand a loan from Yugoslavia to the Yugoslav Zone of FTT in order to change the Yugo-lire into dinars. This is regulated by the agreement between the Military Government of the Yugoslav Zone of FTT and the government of FPRY of July 1, 1949. By this agreement the dinar in the Yugoslav Zone of FTT has been introduced as a legal tender while the lire was still valid.

This was in fact only a temporary solution, which could no longer last without harmfully reflecting on the economic development of the Zone. That is why such a measure was undertaken by the Yugoslav Military Government. As the Zone "B" is not able for an independent economic development, it was necessary for it to rely upon Yugoslavia and to prevent continuous speculations with lire and dinar, and alongside with this to undertake corresponding measures of control on the demarkation line.

Beside this the Military Government of the Yugoslav Zone of FTT was compelled to undertake this step by the agreement concluded between the Anglo-American Military Government of FTT and the Italian government of March 9, 1948 in Rome, known under the name "modus vivendi". The inclusion of the

Zone "A" into the Italian custom and monetary area was completed by this agreement, abolishing free foreign trade of the Zone "A", which it lost its economic and financial independence. At the same time this was one of the most flagrant violations of the Peace Treaty. The practice of obstructing normal economic relations between the Zone "A" and "B" is continued. The measures of the Military government of the Anglo-American Zone of FTT are restricting the trade between two Zones which greatly affected the Zone "B" to be in such a position in which the only solution was to rely economically upon Yugoslavia.

Making use of this new measure in the Zone "B" for new anti-Yugoslav campaign, the Italian and Trieste irredentist press blindly passes over its roots and does not want to distinguish the causes from the consequences. It is a notorious fact that the Zone "B" is brought in very difficult economic position due to the fault of the Italian government. Finally, this hullabaloo of the irredentist press seems to contain the regret for those times when various speculators from Italy and Trieste were doing what they wished in the Yugoslav Zone of FTT.

(Sd.) J.S.

(BCRBA - 17 March, 1952)

NEW ORTHOGRAPHY WILL BE ISSUED SOON: INTERVIEW WITH Dr. ALEKSANDAR BELIC, PRESIDENT OF SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

The correspondent of Borba Cedo Kisic visited Dr. Aleksandar Belic, the President of the Serbian Academy of Science asking him to answer few questions from the field of our literary language.

- A great deal has been said about the language and style in our newspapers and the press in general, daily and periodical. You surely follow the characteristic linguistic changes. It could undoubtedly be useful if you as an expert would express your opinion on methods of cultivating a good and pure language in our press.

- The language in our press varies: from a good language and style to ambiguous style and bad language there are innumerable shades. Everywhere in the world a good language and a good style is cultivated, and it must be cultivated with us too. Of course, in the first place secondary schools must assist in this, and if they do not do this, then each individual must take care to enlarge his culture in this direction. In a modern press there is a certain refreshment coming from new men who are devoted to this activity, but there are also neglects both to the style and to language. This refers to newspaper correspondents as well as to men of pen (writers, scientists and other public workers), but for the journalists, whose word is sometimes read every day in many hundred thousands copies, it is indispensable to develop in themselves the ability of clear and harmonious expressing of their texts and correct and vivid language. In any case, while the newspaper correspondents do not acquire those qualities, all of them together with newspapers with great circulation, should employ temporarily, instead of ordinary correctors, those who master the language, covering all columns, and who would take care about the correctness of the language and style.

- What would you recommend for the improvement of language tuition and literature in our secondary schools, as well as for improving the literary composition of our pupils in general?

- It is difficult to answer this question in a few sentences. Our institutions are already solving this for years, nevertheless it is not an easy thing because the secondary schools are part of the entire culture of a nation. To my opinion, which I keep since long time ago, the literary language can be learnt only on literary composition, by a wise and thorough linguistic and literary analysis of that composition. That work has to become the most interesting and the dearest part of pupil's work in schools, because in this way the pupils would come to complete the knowledge of that which hitherto was lying hidden in themselves. In scientific terms that could be called learning the language not in a formalistic way, but by its essence, according to all basic linguistic properties. Beside this, the children's vocabulary in secondary schools has to be considerably enlarged and enriched by new material which is being less used in the spoken town language, but lies buried in literary works and dictionaries. This requires not only a substantial reform in the tuition of the literary language in secondary schools but a greater attention to the literary language in general, and after it in high schools. One of the main questions in principle is to give the cultivation of the language a central position in secondary schools. Here I do not refer to the making of literary composition which can be acquired only by practice, correct instructions and by correcting.

- Lack of modern orthography of our language is felt everywhere: in schools, in the press and in general in cultural communication. There are many non-uniformities and many individual opinions on various orthographical problems, so that certain manifestations took a more free course than they should take.

The public knows that you are preparing a new orthography. With what ideas were you guided in its creation and finally when is it expected to be published?

- As to the question of orthography I can answer very briefly. It will be soon in the hands of readers. Only owing to my personal preoccupation on many sides it could be explained that its appearance was so long awaited.. This edition will be only logical continuation of our present orthographical principles. The intention of it was to simplify as much as possible our orthography, because being phonetic (that is to write as one speaks) our orthography is one of the most perfect in the world, and there is no reason - for various technical questions - to make it compound and difficult to master. We are standing firmly to Vuk Karadzic's principles and have not tackled in those new features in the development of Vuk's system which our science already accepted and recognized it as certain achievements. Wherever some enlargements of the present material was needed this has been done. Certain corrections in the system of punctuation were undertaken. The dictionary has been enlarged and accentuated wholly.

- Three years ago, as far as we remember, you said once that the Institute for Serbian language prepares an extensive dictionary of the Serbian language. This dictionary is being eagerly awaited, and recently little has been spoken about it as well as how far the work advanced in the Institute. Would you like to tell what is your conception of the dictionary and in which phase of preparation it is now.

- You are right to be interested in the big dictionary of the Academy which is under serious work, because this is one of the greater undertakings of the Academy. Such a great part of the dictionary has been elaborated that at least two big books could be filled with the material, each being at least as big as Vuk's dictionary. The reason for not having published it yet is beside great difficulties which have prevented us - this is due to the complexity of the business in wording and technical arrangements of the book so as to serve as an example for all other books. Our strivings are to have the book out in the shortest time possible. The richness of our language is enormous. This dictionary of the contemporary literary language has, in the first place, to embrace, i.e. to be descriptive dictionary of all the linguistic material which our collaborators could collect from the books of Serbo-Croat literature of the 19th and 20th century. So it will serve not only to the mastering of the contemporary literary language but to the development of innumerable scientific studies on our contemporary language. In the same way as Karadzic inserted in his dictionary common words from various parts of our country, so in this dictionary will enter common words with which our Academy disposes. The Academy has in the course of time collected a great number of words in current use with our people and the Academy will make use of them in this dictionary. So the occasion will be offered to writers and other public workers to refresh, in case of need, their vocabulary with words that are not used in the literary language. The dictionary will have, as far as we can see now, 10-12 volumes (each of 800 pages)

(BORBA - March 16, 1952)

FIFTH GROUP OF GREEK CHILDREN TRAVEL TO THEIR PARENTS
(Belgrade, 16th March).

Eighty-four refugee Greek children left Belgrade this morning for Greece. This is the fifth group of children from Greece who have been restored to their parents. Their departure was arranged by the Yugoslav Red Cross.

The handing over of the children to a special commission took place in Belgrade on 13th and 14th March. The commission consisted of delegates of the International Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Greek Red Cross. Olga Milojevic, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross, and Nada Sevic, also member of the Central Committee who will escort the children as far as the frontier, represented the Yugoslav Red Cross at the handing over of the children to the commission.

(LORBA - 17th March, 1952)

SAVINGS BANK OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES WILL BE OPENED SHORTLY.

The Central Cooperative Federation of the FRPY announces that preparations are on hand for the creation of a Savings Bank of general agricultural cooperatives. The decision concerning the opening of these banks was brought at the Plenum of the Federation and the draft rules about its activities have been already elaborated. The proposed rules are now being examined by experts and it is believed that this work will be soon completed.

Lately a need was felt for strengthening and developing cooperative saving. Agricultural cooperatives in our country dispose, according to existing data with about 150 million dinars savings of their members. This is a very small sum, because the cooperatives in our country have a membership of 3,500,000. In other words this means that every tenth cooperative member participates in saving and with a small sum at that.

The new agricultural cooperative banks will be most probably independent sections of the general agricultural cooperative farms and will have their Executive and Supervisory Committees. The agricultural cooperatives will be able get the necessary credits for covering immediate needs. (Tanjug).

(POLITIKA, March 16, 1952).

STATEMENT BY TANJUG CONCERNING new incident on Yugoslav-Albanian border.

At 5,20 p.m. on March 17 in the frontier region, 1,1 km. north of the village Sukodin, 100 meters north from the place where Yugoslav frontier guard Slobodan Radosavljevic was wounded on March 15, three unknown persons 200 meters deep in Yugoslav territory from the frontier line came upon a Yugoslav frontier patrol consisting of two border guards. The Yugoslav patrol opened fire at the above mentioned persons killing one, while the others escaped over the border under cover of their own fire. The killed person was in Albanian uniform. The identity has not been established because no documents were found on the body. The killed person had a German rifle with 100 rounds of ammunition and an English hand grenade.

(BORBA, March 18, 1952).

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SET UP BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND ETHIOPIA.

By an exchange of Notes between Yugoslav Legation and Ethiopian Embassy in Cairo on March 4, normal diplomatic relations have been established between the two countries. The two governments have agreed to exchange diplomatic missions with Legation rank. (Tanjug).

(BORBA, March 18, 1952).

PROTEST OF WORKERS FROM ISOLA AGAINST THE IRREDENTIST CAMPAIGN
(Capodistria, March 17)

Today over 500 workers and employees of the tinned fish factory "Ex Ampelea" at Isola energetically protested against the campaign of irredentist circles in Trieste and Italy, directed against the working man of the Istrian county and their revolutionary achievements. At the annual meeting of the syndicate of this enterprise, among others, spoke the president of the County People's Committee Julij Beltram. Speaking about the true causes of the latest attacks of the Trieste irredentists, cominformists and clero-fascists in the Yugoslav Zone of FTT Beltram said that they wish to deprive the working people of the Yugoslav Zone of the achievements of the people's revolution and to conceal their reactionary policy in Trieste and Italy. He added that this campaign was led by the well known fascist Bishop Santin who directs the entire campaign.

At the end, the president of the County People's Committee stressed that the fact that representatives of irredenta receive support from official representatives in Trieste is highly condemnable.

From the meeting the workers sent a resolution to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of FPRY Edvard Kardelj, in which they ask that the Yugoslav government undertakes steps against this campaign of lies and hostilities, which the Italian irredentists conduct against the population of the Yugoslav Zone of FTT, and at the same time against the people of Yugoslavia.

(BORBA - March 18, 1952)

"SOCA" ABOUT DEMONSTRATIONS IN VENETIA GIULIA
(Gorizia, 17 March - Tanjug)

Commenting the sentence of the court at Cedad, by which women from the municipality of Srednja in Venetia Giulia in Italy were acquitted for demonstrating in front of the building of the municipal office, demanding the authority to fulfil the pledge and to build up a road, the newspaper Soca organ of the Democratic Front of Slovenes in Italy, writes that the case with these women is not an isolated manifestation. The newspaper emphasizes that women from Resia, Tajpani, Breg and other places were also protesting against the authority for not keeping their promise.

(BORBA - March 18, 1952)

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IVEKOVIC ARRIVES IN BERLIN
(Bonn, March 17 - Tanjug)

The Yugoslav Ambassador to Western Germany Dr. Malden Ivekovic, arrived in Berlin yesterday. Today the Ambassador Ivekovic visited the Mayor of Western Berlin Ernest Reuter and spent half an hour in conversations with him.

(BORBA - March 18, 1952)

RECEPTION IN YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN LONDON IN HONOUR OF YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS
(London, 17 March)

This evening a reception was held in the Yugoslav Embassy in London in honour of the delegation of Yugoslav journalists who are visiting Great Britain.

Present at the reception were officials of the British Foreign Office, representatives of various British ministries, a large number of members of Parliament of all parties, representatives of cultural and public institutions and many British journalists.

(BORBA - 18 March, 1952)

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH M.C.H. IN BELGRADE

Upon the invitation of the Council for People's Health and Social Policy, there arrived in Belgrade yesterday a representative of the British Ministry of Health, Miss Lawson, who, in the course of a three weeks' stay, will talk with officials of our health services on the organisation and the work of the central medical schools. They will exchange experiences for the sake of planning the most effective programme and methods of work in their schools. Miss Lawson will visit schools for nurses and hospitals in Sabac, Skoplje, Zagreb and Ljubljana. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 18 March, 1952)

SENTENCING OF WAR-CRIMINAL RADEMACHER
(Nurnberg, 17 March)

Today the German Court in Nurnberg sentenced the war-criminal Rademacher to 3 years and 5 months imprisonment. Rademacher was responsible in the Nazi Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Jewish question. The main accusations against him according to calculations made at the trial - included his responsibility for the deportation of 80,000 Jews from Rumania and at least 108,000 from France, Belgium and Holland, to concentration camp of Auschwitz, where a great many of them were gassed to death, as well as the murder of 1,500 Jews in Belgrade, to which he contributed and gave authority. Rademacher was sentenced for assisting and complicity in the murder of Jews in Belgrade, but he was acquitted of the other charges.

The Prosecutor in the trial requested that Rademacher should be sentenced to life imprisonment. (Reuter)

(BORBA - 18 March, 1952)

25X1C

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

25X1C

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SPECIAL FEES FOR LODGINGS IN CATERING ENTERPRISES

(152) On the basis of Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Decision setting up special fees for lodgings in catering, No. 744 of March 5, 1952, in agreement with the President of the Federal Council for the Turnover of Goods, I issue

A DECISION

DETERMINING THE PERCENTAGE FOR CALCULATING THE SPECIAL FEES
FOR LODGINGS IN CATERING ENTERPRISES

1. Catering shops for lodgings (hotels, etc.) as well as private persons who offer lodgings for rent will charge a special fee of 200 percent of the market price of catering lodging services.

The Director of the Chief Administration of Tourism and Catering of the Government of the FPRY can, in special larger arrangements, reduce the fee for lodgings under the preceding paragraph to 100 percent.

2. This decision will be applied as of the day it appears in the Official Gazette of the FPRY.

No. 6231

Belgrade, March 22, 1952

Minister of Finance of the FPRY
/s/ Milentije Porovic

President of the Federal Council
for the Turnover of Goods
/s/ Osman Karabegovic

* * * * *

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PAYMENT OF SPECIAL FEES FOR LODGINGS IN CATERING SHOPS

(153) On the basis of Article 2 of the Decisions setting up special fees for lodgings in catering, No. 744 of March 5, 1952 and with the approval of the President of the Economic Council of the FPRY, I issue

A DECISION

ON EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PAYMENT OF SPECIAL FEES FOR LODGINGS
IN CATERING SHOPS

1. The following persons are exempt from paying the special fees for lodgings:

a. Workers, clerks, employees employed in offices, institutions and economic enterprises; members of the Yugoslav Army and Militia;

b. Members of peasant working cooperatives and general agricultural cooperatives;

c. Students and pupils of intermediate, vocational and lower schools;

d. Members of the Yugoslav Labour Federation and the Trade Unions of the FTT;

e. Members of lawyers, crafts and other chambers as well as members of sports, tourist and other clubs and societies;

f. Pensioners and invalids;

g. Foreigners employed in institutions and economic enterprises;

h. Foreigners with permanent residence in the FPRY but who are not employees of foreign representations.

Aside from the persons mentioned above, members of their families are also exempt from paying the special fees.

2. The Director of the Chief Administration for Tourism and Catering of the FPRY is authorized to give further information for the enactment of this decision.

3. This decision is effective as of the day it appears in the Official Gazette of the FPRY.

No. 6232
Belgrade, March 22, 1952

Minister of Finance of the FPRY
/s/ Milentije Popovic

Approved
Minister in the Government of the
FPRY, President of Economic Council
/s/ Boris Kidric

(OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FPRY No. 15-
26th March, 1952)

HOW TO STOP THE ANARCHIST DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERTAINMENT MUSIC

It is a good thing that the question of the unhealthy occurrence of dance music has been brought up in the press. The wrong conceptions about democracy, which the "loafers" in all sections have grasped in a "loafer's" way, are being forced out into the open, and the smuggling of things from the past, which are introduced into our lives by the enemies of our progress, is also being revealed. This can be seen in the plan of dance and entertainment music which represents a much greater cultural and educational problem than we ordinarily think it does.

The field of entertainment and dance music, which is poorly fostered and managed by us and unsatisfactorily supervised, has become a fruitful field for degenerate enjoyment of all kinds.

This kind of neglect by professional musicians of "serious" music is one of the causes for this. To create their local entertainment music library is as big a job as creating a library of serious music. It is also a question of cadres and time. So, if we want a quick solution to this, we must seek it in a different place.

Entertainment and dance music have a long tradition, just as music in general. And the style of entertainment and dance music which attracts every person was formed in society in the middle of the 19th Century. It is beautiful and of good quality, both in the realm of operettas, independent dance music and in all similar forms. Therefore, the source is not meager or poor, but it must be utilized in a proper and organized way.

Jazz music, a mixture of nervous "motorized" rhythm and rich rhythmic passages of original negro music, a mixture of distorted modern melodies and original negro melodies (many times ritual melodies), represents in its best known realizations a certain artistic quality--only when the composer and the reproducing artist are talented and masters of their profession.

But much of that which is being "sold" at our dances as jazz and dance music is primitivism and ignorance in its darkest form and in the worst sense of the word. This is customary fooling of the public; of ignorant and uneducated amateurs cheating the public.

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On the other hand, this is a constant and persistent supporting of the ignorance by the dancers for whom such music does not develop any sense of dancing. And so ignorance is being ideally supplemented from both sides; the "musicians" play what the "dancers" "knew", and the "dancers" "dance" to what these "musicians" "know". Both parties are concealing themselves behind the "originality" of jazz, and probably neither of them have any idea of true original jazz music, not to mention moderate dance music. (I am convinced that if at such a "loafers'" dance they demanded serious dancing, the "musicians" and "dancers" would find themselves in a predicament.)

What would be the quickest way to get rid of this condition? I think it is necessary to devote attention to the fostering of healthy and qualitative entertainment and dance music, even on an extensive basis which would include the qualitative realization of jazz music. Here we have a number of fields of activity which are interdependently making it possible to know the qualitative works of this kind of music, to improve the quality of music ensembles, to provide the necessary libraries and finally to engage professional musicians to give advice in all of these fields. I believe that our radio stations can play a very important role in this by revising their entertainment and dance music.

And the musicians--I am thinking about the exponents of serious music--should comprehend one thing: if they do not extend constant aid to this phase of music, then they endanger the general situation of educating the musical public. If dance music is rejected as apriori, as something totally unworthy of the musician's attention, it will continue to be blindly, "wildly" and anarchistically developed in its worst forms, to a point where it will poison public taste beyond cure.

Therefore, no matter how unusual it may seem, the people should be educated in entertainment music. I think that the attempt of the City Committee of the People's Youth of Serbia to develop interest for qualitative entertainment and dance music through evenings of opera music is completely in order and represents a contribution to the struggle against so many extensively damaging and unhealthy occurrences in the field of entertainment and dance music; occurrences which, as I said before, are the results of the wrong conception of democracy. /s/ N. Hercigonja

(BORBA - 27th March, 1952)

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FIFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE PA OF THE FPRY (contd. from yesterday)

Speech by Ivan Regent: "We must be energetic on the question of Trieste".

The next speaker was Ivan Regent who spoke about the question of the Free Territory of Trieste.

Regent said that he did not fully agree with the statement given by Leo Mates and demanded that a firmer and sharper attitude be assumed in connection with the FTT.

"The Italian fascists should be reminded not to forget what they did to the Croat and Slovene people in that territory during the last war.

"We shall never forget that there is being created on our borders a force which is publicly saying that it will maybe tomorrow attack our country and take away from us Venezia Giulia and possibly also Dalmatia and Ljubljana. By victory over fascism in the last war, we have closed for ever the road of the expansionist policy of the Vatican and of the Italian chauvinist and nationalist elements.

"I am of the opinion, in view of what is today happening in Trieste and in Italy and in view of the fact that a London conference is being prepared to which Italy will be invited, that this conference cannot be held without Yugoslavia. For this reason we must be most energetic towards our neighbour, Italy, who cannot grasp the idea that our peoples are free and that they will never allow anyone to enslave them--not even the Italian fascists."

During his speech, Ivan Regent was often interrupted by cheers from the people's deputies.

Speech by people's deputy Dusan Diminic: "By persecuting our national minorities, Italy is acquiring a poor qualification for UN membership."

People's deputy Dusan Diminic spoke about the same problem.

"By the Peace Treaty, some of our people were left under Italy, and behold now Italy, a country of 45 million inhabitants, is, according to what the Italian powerholders say, afraid of those few tens of thousands of Slovenes, and for this reason she is depriving them of their mother tongue and of their schools, and is also persecuting them in all possible ways and doing all those things on which you are well informed. This is the way in which a nation like Italy is getting qualification for UN membership !

"Italy is now on the eve of elections. It has somehow become a habit of giving various promises on the eve of elections..promises naturally at someone else's expense. In my opinion, just now on the eve of the Italian elections it should be clear that all those decisions which are being made without us are untenable. We people's deputies from the newly-liberated areas are supporting the stand of our Government which on every occasion has tried to do everything possible and impossible in order that an agreement be reached. We also desire this agreement... We desire this agreement also for the reason that we know that a large majority of the Italian people wishes to live in peace and to develop its country. However, I deem it necessary and I expect that our Government will in the future too say: 'Yes, an agreement but not a dictate.'"

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Speech by people's deputy Velibor Ljubic: "If they have forgotten the past, we have not".

"We consider that the Italian Government bears full responsibility for these happenings, and it shows that it is not approaching the question of solving this problem in a sincere and constructive way and is resorting to the same tricks and methods which its predecessors used: methods of noise and creating confusion in the world. Our official representatives have stated with full right that they cannot and never will recognize the Tripartite Declaration which was made without the knowledge and participation of our country. The Tripartite Declaration cannot be the basis for any negotiations because it is essentially unjust, because it asks that the entire Free Territory of Trieste be incorporated into Italy. Perhaps the Italian imperialists reckon that that which happened after the First World War will be repeated now. As we all know, Italy got then our Istria, the Venezia Giulia, Rijeka, Zadar and other places as a reward for the role she played in the First World War, and probably she reckons that she will get something more for the role she played in the last war. We see this from the slogans and from all the noise which today is going on in Italy.

"One can see from everything that the Italians have not learned anything from history. As though nothing had changed since the First World War! It appears that they have already forgotten the things that happened in the recent past. However, if they have forgotten, we have not."

Statement by people's deputy Justo Masaroti: "The Italians from Yugoslavia say 'NO' to Rome."

Amidst great cheers, people's deputy Justo Masaroti took the floor and spoke in Italian.

"Allow me please to express at this place the opinion of the Italians who are living in the free Yugoslavia.

"That what is today happening in Italy is not accidental; it is the result of the process going on over there for a long time... the process of development of fascism. The same men and the same organisations, the press, the radio etc. are not today shouting: "Nice, Savoy, Albania, Abyssinia, Balkan", but instead are shouting: "Trieste, Istria" and so on. De Gasperi's Italy is today conducting the same policy as Mussolini did in his days and is applying the same forms. Today there is no longer a Rome-Berlin Axis, but the axis has been extended from Rome to Moscow.

"We should reply from this place that the Italian Government will encounter also the Italians living in Yugoslavia who will say 'NO' to every attempt to threaten our country."

Speech by people's deputy Rade Pribicevic: "Imperialistic appetites."

Rade Pribicevic first of all spoke about the earlier persecution of the Slovenes and Croats in Italy, and then said in part:

"We today see the work of the Italian fascists, pro-fascists, reactionaries and whatever you want to call those whose appetites go much farther than Trieste. Trieste is only the beginning phase of the "Mare Nostrum" policy.

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Speech by People's Deputy Sefket Maglajlic on Steel Production

In speaking about the activeness of the working collectives in the discussion of the Social Plan, Comrade Maglajlic mentioned the examples of the Zenica Steel Works in which 200 workers' proposals out of 600 were adopted, the lumber industry combine in Zabidovici which adopted 56 proposals and the cellulose factory which adopted 186 out of a total of 110 workers' proposals.

"In all of the enterprises, production expenses were reduced compared to last year. Expenses in forest exploitation were reduced by 900 million dinars, in cellulose production by 127 million and in the steel works in Vares by 94 million, etc.

If we summarized these results, although they are not final for the discussion is still going on, we can say that our industry will realize an increase in accumulations by over a billion dinars.

The proposed Social Plan fully expresses the correct policy of the Federal Government in developing the productive forces of the backward republics. This specifically relates to Bosnia and Hercegovina which is, to say, the centre of development in the realm of the Social Plan. The size of the investment building clearly speaks about this. With the planned investment of 36 billion 675 million dinars, B&H is participating by 25 percent in the total investments, 34.6 per cent of their own national revenue is earmarked for investments while in the FPRY 16.7 per cent of the national revenue is scheduled for investments.

During the course of the year, it is expected that the biggest part of all the key objects will be completed. In electro-economy the thermo-electric power plant in Banovici is being put into operation and the thermo-electric plant in Zenica is being expanded. In the coming year the first section of the hydro-electric power plants in Jablanica, Jajce and Una will be put into operation. At the end of this year assembly work will start on these plants.

During 1952 the Lukavac Coke Works will be given a trial operation, and in 1953 a part of the Zenica Coke Works will be tested. The total capacity of the coke works will amount to 675,000 tons of metallurgical coke and the value of the production will amount to about 12 billion dinars.

So far over 20 billion dinars have been invested in expanding and building the Zenica Steel works and for 1952 another 10 billion is predicted. With the final completion of the steel works, a production of 400,000 tons of pig iron, 550,000 tons of cast steel, 30,000 tons of electro-steel, 220,000 tons of rolled products and 50,000 tons of heavy forgings will be realized. The total value of the production of our largest industrial combine will amount to over 102 billion dinars by the end of 1954, or nearly the same as the 1952 total value of industrial production in B&H.

With the final completion of these and other objects which should take place between 1952-54, the value of the industrial production of B&H will be increased by 131 million dinars or 123 per cent of the value of the industrial production of 1952"

In conclusion, Maglajlic presented the draft of the budget expenses for 1952 in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

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Speech by people's deputy Josip Sestan: "I knife cannot be stuck in our back".

People's deputy Josip Sestan spoke about the revival of the fascist concepts and appetites in Italy, and said in part:

"Duce and Duce followers are raising their heads again. It is not accidental that they are appearing on the stage. They are not appearing without the knowledge of the masters from the Seven Hills. All this is happening by their will; all this is happening with their support.

"My Comrades, who are those men who are today shouting: 'We want Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia', and so on? Who is that pack, that remnant of the lean she-wolf from the Seven Hills, that remnant of the hairless and skinny St. Marks lion? They are the same men and the same pack who some years ago shouted, 'We want Malta, we want Benghazi, we want Nice, Savoy, etc.' It is strange that these cries have not gone over to the other side of the Atlantic, saying, 'We want Chicago, we want New York, etc.' because Italians live in those cities also. (laughter in the Assembly) Had Duce's idea lived a few years longer, we surely would have heard such cries.

"We have learned from history that they, whenever their neighbors are in trouble, resort to a brigand's method: a knife in the back. Now they think that we are in such a situation, and so they say, 'Now let's go, a knife in the back.' However, we are vigilantly alert, we are alertly following what is happening, and as in the War of National Liberation we today will not allow anyone to knife us in the back."

(BORBA - 30th March, 1952)

COMRADE MOSA PIJADE GAVE A LUNCHEON IN HONOUR OF THE DELEGATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF FRANCE

Comrade Mosa Pijade, Vice President of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, gave a luncheon today in honour of the French Socialist Party Delegation. Comrade Vladimir Simic, Milentije Popovic, Majalko Todorovic, Dobrivoje Radoslavljevic and Vladimir Dedijer were present.

The French Ambassador, Philippe Baudet, was also present at the luncheon.

(BORBA - 31st March, 1952)

PREPARATIONS FOR REPATRIATION OF ANOTHER GROUP OF GREEK CHILDREN FROM YUGOSLAVIA ARE BEING MADE
(Rijeka, 30th March)

The last group of 175 Greek children left today the Children's Home in Crikvenica where they had been staying for two months. The children left for Bela Crkva from where they will be sent to their parents.

From 1948 over 2000 children from Greece have been staying in the Children's Home in Crikvenica. Those children have had their own elementary school and subjects were taught to them in their mother tongue. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 31st March, 1952)

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OUR UNITY .

Only ten days have passed since the demonstrations in Trieste. In this short period of time things have occurred which have confirmed once more that in the Palazzo Chiggi democratic principles have lost and that one cannot reckon with some final abandonment of imperialist tendencies of the Italian foreign policy. Extremists ~~strengthened with the same speed as the~~ "moderate elements" withdrew. No one hides any longer in Rome the attempt that the present tension in the Trieste problem ^{is} to exploit for realising a much more far-reaching annexionist plan.

But the world must be also clear about the fact that Yugoslavia will never agree with a solution which is not in harmony with its national and foreign policy. We have seen several stages. First came staged demonstrations in Trieste under the benevolent reserve in Rome. Then Rome expressed revolt because of "brutal oppression" of Allied authorities. In these first days the sharpness of the point was directed apparently against the Allied administration only. When Rome concluded that the West was "sufficiently worried" on account of the situation, the center of gravity was carried over to Italian aspirations in regard to Yugoslavia.

We do not know what conclusions will be made at the negotiations which are going to be held in London. One can see, however, that influential circles in the West have switched over from condemning irredentist acts of violence to accept only a week later negotiations concerning Trieste without Yugoslavia. That Yugoslavia to whom three months ago the United Nations accorded recognition as an exceptionally important factor in the safeguarding of democratic peace. It is in fact incomprehensible, how it was calculated after such a firm attitude of Yugoslavia in the defence of peace that she would give way before the imperialist desires of Rome. Nobody hides any longer that the Trieste annexionists are firmly connected with Rome, and yet the New York Herald Tribune believes that the sending of Italian troops to the FTT "would decrease the tension in Italy". Can one imagine a more short-sighted policy than by creating a permanent centre of disorders in order to divert the attention from the political crisis in Italy.

In such an atmosphere we heard the speech of Leo Mates. In it was expressed the continuity of our policy which makes concessions in the interests of peace however. However, even these concessions do not grow out of the limits of a clear and definite policy. It was, in fact, really necessary to say something also about the conditions under which a plebiscite could perhaps be carried through in Trieste, which some circles propose as a new solution. Rome has imagined this, judging by articles in the press, in a way which is absolutely in the spirit of its policy and brings nothing new in it. If immediately carried through, the plebiscite will represent a much greater farce than the one which occurred in the Saar in 1935 with the infiltration of Hitlerites. The plebiscite can not be carried out absolutely immediately, even if that took place under the control of neutral observers. Prior to the first world war, the Trieste people who were against annexation comprised 2/3 of the population. If Rome reckons now with the fact that the result would be different, then that would only be a consequence of Fascist rule and some Allied decisions because of which the Trieste population has been diluted by Irredentist newcomers. Nobody can deny us the right that prior to such a plebiscite a historical political status quo should be created in the first place because, in every decision concerning the fate of the FTT, and even in a plebiscite, the real Trieste population should have their say!

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Manifestations of our people and the speeches in parliament, full of dignity, calm and decisive, are vitally different from the "unity" about which so much is spoken in Italy. In our internal development there is nothing to guide us to some foreign policy adventures. Our unity is based as much on the protection of the democratic rights of our people as on the principle of international equality. If we would renounce this we would render very bad service to the cause of peace. About that those in the West will still have to think over one day.

(POLITIKA (Sd.) J.G.

(POLITIKA - 31st March, 1952).

MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES DELEGATION OF FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY

In the White Palace yesterday morning Marshal Tito received members of the French Socialist Party delegation headed by the General Secretary Mr. Guy Mollet, and held a long and cordial conversation with them. A luncheon was given by Marshal Tito in honour of the guests; present were Aleksandar Rankovic, Edvard Kardelj, Mosa Pijade, Milovan Djilas, Boris Kidric, Ivan Gosnjak, Modoljuz Colakovic, Vladimir Bakaric, Miha Marinko, Lazar Lolisevski, Blazo Jovanovic, Otmar Krejacic, Djuro Salaj, Ivan Bozicevic, Vladimir Medijer and Marko Ristic. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 1 April, 1952)

TEXT OF RESOLUTION OF THE PA ABOUT TRIESTE

Upon the proposal of the People's Representative Miha Marinko the Assembly adopted the following Resolution..

"The People's Assembly unanimously and enthusiastically supports the Government in their attitude towards the questions of our relations with Italy, especially with regard to Trieste as it was described by the President of the Government Marshal Tito in his exposé before this Assembly. We give him our full support and we anticipate that the Government will undertake necessary measures against all who try to impose on the people of Yugoslavia new sacrifices and to increase the injustices which they have already suffered"

(BORBA - 1 April, 1952)

THE POWER OF POPULAR PROTEST

The demonstrations which have broken out in the Capital City, in the towns and places in our several republics and in all the regions of Yugoslavia-- have shown and are showing once again that our public firmly defends the policy of its Government. More than this... the demonstrations have shown that the Yugoslavs demand of their Government to most energetically oppose both the campaign of the Italian irredenta and the steps of the Western Powers which are paying no attention to our interests.

The fact that our Government was not at all informed of the intention on the part of the Governments of the USA and Great Britain to start talks with Italy about her participation in the administration of the Zone "A" has created particular bitterness both among our people and in our Parliament. This action is the more strange in view of the fact that at the time when preparations were in course and also when decision was already made, representatives of the Western Powers had been coming to our responsible factors--not mentioning by a single word this entire behind-the-scenes game about Yugoslav national interests.

In Belgrade and Tuzla, in Osijek and Zagreb, in Ljubljana and Ajdovscina (Aidussia-Bd), in Kragujevac, Kosovska Mitrovica and Maribor, in fact in all the parts of our country--a monumental wave of protest rose among these people who have never allowed and do not allow injustice to be done at their expense.

This wave of protests cannot be stopped.

The people of Ljubljana have said that they will keep on demonstrating until the anti-Yugoslav campaign in Italy stops.

The entire Yugoslavia to a man will stand firm and prepared to defend its rights.

No decisions made by third parties on questions which cut into our national interests are binding on us.

The demonstrators also have told this to all. Our entire nation is saying this. Our strength, our unity and our determination are saying this.

The Rome politicians are playing a blind game; they are conducting an irresponsible policy of big speculations and petty blackmails. The Europe, however, needs seriousness and an atmosphere of determination to defend peace. The Palazzo Chigi wants to satisfy its political combinations to the detriment of this atmosphere.

How the USA and Great Britain want to arrange their relations with Italy--is their own business. But, if they wish to yield to the imposition of the Italian diplomacy--that won't be at our expense. We shall not recognize any such decisions.

In the past too it has always been proved that the interests of the Yugoslavs cannot be easily ignored and that the forgetting of this fact has always had consequences and provoked sharpest reaction on the part of our public opinion.

What has been before--is more the case today. This strong and united country has said and is saying its word--openly and clearly.

The strength of popular protest has once again manifested itself in our street.

(Editorial)

(BORBA, March 31, 1952.)

SPEECH BY PEOPLE'S DEPUTY VIDOJE SMILEVSKI

Comrades people's deputies, before speaking I state that I am voting for the proposed draft of the Social Plan for 1952 and for the Federal Budget for 1952.

The working people of Macedonia have completely adopted the basic principles of the Plan and unanimously approved the distribution of national revenue in the way as it is being made. By this the working people of PR Macedonia confirmed once more that they are inseparably connected with other brotherly nations in the common struggle for building our socialist homeland the FPR.

I have to emphasize that the national revenue of PR Macedonia expressed in the draft Federal Social Plan is larger by 3,843 million dinars than in the primary draft, and the accumulation and funds by 2,239 million dinars. These results are achieved due to the workers' creative initiative and in the struggle against incorrect and harmful tendencies of particularism and reservedness of certain managers, though in a small number of enterprises, against their particular weaknesses in managing the enterprises.

By distributing the national revenue of Macedonia for 1952 we can see that about 50% of its amount is being put in a special workers' fund. Such a great portion of the national revenue is taken and spent from our workers because of the great importance of investment in the national revenue derived from economy, out of which over 83% goes to the consumers' fund of peasants alone.

Further, 24% of the national revenue is set aside for social funds - childrens' allowance and social insurance of workers and employees; for the needs of education, culture, public's health and social welfare, for the state administration and administration of justice and for budget reserves.

And finally 21% of the national revenue is set aside for investments in our Republic. Such a significant portion of the national revenue for the needs of investment which is above the investments in the national revenue of the FPRY, as well as of People's Republics of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia. People's Republics of Bosnia and Hercegovina and Montenegro are being more engaged in capital investment.

(BORBA, 30 March 1952)

ASSEMBLY OF RETURNED EMIGRANTS: CONNECTIONS BETWEEN EMIGRANT ASSOCIATIONS WILL BE STRENGTHENED

Annual meeting of returned emigrants residing on the territory of People's Republic of Serbia was held in Belgrade yesterday. One thousand two hundred emigrants live in Serbia according to the data. However, only about 600 persons are members of the Association.

The report on the work of the Association of returned emigrants from the territory of Serbia was submitted by Stevan Serdar. The Association organised a correspondence section, which at the beginning worked very well. Members of this section wrote articles for the emigrant newspapers, about the truth and life of returned emigrants in our country. This section sent last year over 600 articles to various emigrant papers - mostly in the United States.

The report emphasized that the returned emigrants were met with cordial welcome in our country. All are enabled to be engaged in former professions. Many of them are elected to

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leading positions in economic enterprises. There are also returned emigrants who are members of district and towns committees. The discussion mentioned the number of returned emigrants who were pronounced as shock-workers or awarded for their exceptional work in building our socialist country.

The Government of PR Serbia granted considerable aid to the returned emigrants for purchasing household goods. In the last year they received a credit of 6 million dinars. There were cases, however, that the aid was not received by those who were in need.

In conclusions reached at this meeting it was emphasized that the new Board of the Association should be more engaged in maintaining contact with the emigrant associations. It was proposed to exchange delegations of emigrant organisations from several countries in this year. All present delegates resolutely protested against the campaign of neo-fascists for the return of Trieste and against the attitude of the Anglo-American political circles. Telegrams to comrade Tito and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs were sent from the meeting.

A new Board of the Association has been elected, at the end of this meeting.

(BORBA, 31st of March 1952)

AUTHORITIES IN ITALY REFUSE TO RE-OPEN THE SLOVENE SCHOOL AT KRMIN

Following the closing of the Slovene preparatory school at Krmine, which was closed by the Italian authorities at the beginning of this year, so that the parents were forced either not to send their children to school or to send them to Italian schools. They were in vain asking to re-open the closed school.

Seeing for themselves that the authorities will not meet their justifiable demands they decided to find and pay a Slovene school teacher who would teach their children in their own mother tongue.

Children who will be instructed by this teacher will pass the examination at the end of school term in one of the Slovene schools.

"Perhaps there may be, said one of the parents, some more blisters on our peasant hands in order to pay the lessons of our children, but never mind for this. We are proud that our children will remain good sons and daughters of the Slovene people".

(Signed) M.P.

(BORBA, March 31, 1952)

POLICY OF DENATIONALIZATION FORCES THOUSANDS OF SLOVENES TO EMIGRATE FROM ITALY

The organ of the Democratic Front of Slovenes in Italy Soca again called upon the Italian authorities to stop with the discriminations towards the Slovene minority in Italy and to recognize the same rights which are enjoyed by the German and French minority in Italy. The newspaper adds that such denationalization and discrimination policy forces thousands of Slovenes to seek shelter in foreign countries, escaping from poverty and persecution in Italy.

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Soca then cites a series of measures undertaken by the present Italian authority in order to turn the Slovene minority into "an inconsiderable minority". In the series of these measures ban of reopening schools in Slovene language, pronouncing the members of Slovene minority as Italians and an increase to prevent the contact between the Slovenes from Gorizia and Venezia Giulia is being mentioned. The paper concludes that the Slovene minority in Italy could witness from their own experience the hypocritic promises by the Italian authorities since 1867 up to the present moment.

(BORBA, March 31, 1952)

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF TRIESTE SENDS A RESOLUTION
TO FOREIGN OFFICE AND STATE DEPARTMENT

The co-ordination committee for the defence of FTT passed a decision to send a resolution to the Foreign Office and State Department Secretaries in which it is requested that citizenship be granted to the citizens of Trieste according to the provisions of the Peace Treaty, to guarantee equal rights to both nationalities in the Anglo-American zone and to change the administration of this zone.

(BORBA, March 31, 1952)

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MARSHAL TITO ADDRESSES THE PA OF THE EPY ON THE SUBJECT OF TRIESTE

Comrades, I have to tell you that I had no intention to speak in this budget debate. But the discussion concerning the budget, and particularly concerning the relationship between us and Italy and the problem of these anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in Italy, as well as attempts to solve problems around Trieste without us, etc., has influenced me to also say a few words in this discussion. I am speaking here in my own name, in the name of the Government, and I think I speak also in the name of the people of Yugoslavia.

I was particularly incited by an article in the foreign press, which concerns Italy, and in which it is said that the Allies should force Tito to say what he thinks. I have already several times declared what I think, and today I shall strive to be as clear as possible. After that, I think that it will no longer be necessary to repeat what we think about these things.

In the first place, this revolt of our people, of our men, of our citizens, is in fact the work of that unheard-of anti-Yugoslav campaign which reached its culmination recently. Comrades, I will not say here that this was a spontaneous outburst of the feelings of the Italian people. No. I believe that this is a staged affair, I consider - and declare from this place - that this affair was organized by the most responsible circles in Italy and I know positively that in these anti-Yugoslav actions, happily for us, the Italian people do not participate, that people which really represents its own country. (Long applause). You have read and you know that in these demonstrations children participate also, because they were forced by their professors and masters directly from the schools into the streets. Of course, these children know no bounds and shout and say all sorts of things, both what they have learned and what they remember themselves. And then, which reflects badly on these children, who are as yet not spoiled, is the fact that they are led by those who have ruined already not only Italy, but created a catastrophe in World War II, and even in World War I, those who have done so many wrongs to us. The Cominformists are already united with Fascism in this unheard-of campaign against Yugoslavia.

I consider that this campaign did not come by itself all at once, but it is the result of the total policy of the Italian Government since the end of the war until now. When has the Italian Government evinced the wish to meet us half way, to accept our friendly hand, to demand, as we have also demanded, to find somehow a common road, to create at least normal relations between our two countries? When did Italy show her readiness to strive gradually to eliminate all that which might eventually in the future be to the detriment of both the countries? No, never. At the beginning, Italy could not speak because she felt that she did not have the moral right and did not have as yet support. But, in her foreign policy, and particularly in the relations towards Yugoslavia Italy is raising her voice more and more and is getting more and more expressively that old tone, the system of the old practice in her foreign policy which culminated under Italian Fascism, namely under Mussolini when he was the leader of Italy.

Imagine, Comrades, in this anti-Yugoslav campaign in Italy, men can cheer Mussolini, sing Fascist songs and hurl the most disgraceful insults at our country, not to speak about our army and all of us. The Italian Government looks calmly on and calls this democracy. Fascist passions are spread in Italy under the name of the so-called democracy. Comrades, this is what we are worried about here. Trieste as itself is not a great problem.

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But something else is hiding behind this Trieste. When was Trieste Italian? When did Trieste prior to the First World War belong to the Italian state, regardless of the fact that a greater number of Italians were living there, in order that Italy has the right now to demand Trieste again? Trieste was included in Italy as a result of an Imperialist feast, result of an agreement of Imperialists in the First World War, while it was still being waged. And not only Trieste, but also many other places of our homeland served as a price in payment for the participation of Italy on the side of the Entent. Injustice which occurred after the First World War as the result of injustice towards our country, the result of payment by our territories and our people, - this injustice was repeated after the Second World War. We are worried that the Allies in the West will be caught on the flypaper of Italian desires, the blackmail of leading Italian circles. They are giving in under the pressure of Fascist elements which were the cause of world catastrophe. This is what is worrying us.

Comrades, I will read to you what I have read today in the Tanjug bulletin about what the London Economist is saying. Pardon me for keeping you a while, but this must be known. It is said thus: "Because the Yugoslavs have occupied Zone E of the FTT, there is no logical reason why Italy should not now occupy Zone A". Imagine: Yugoslavia who was attacked by Italian Fascists, plundered and drowned in blood, this Yugoslavia has to stand on one leg in the question of our just demands in the problem of that which is ours! (Long applause).

From where do they get this? Is this not the rehabilitation of all those crimes made in the Second World War? This says one of the greatest newspapers in Great Britain, London says, where they are negotiating on our account, without our wish and without our participation.

It says further: "This was not permitted earlier, because Italy was a former enemy country and did not possess sufficient power (imagine, they are lamenting now because she had not enough power to grab away from us that which we liberated as ours), to protect a fairly dangerous frontier with Yugoslavia. Today Italy is an equal member of the Atlantic Pact and the situation has changed vitally." The moment Italy saw that she might gain something from this side, she rushed there. This was the leading motive of their policy, the policy of all responsible Italian people until now. They think this to be something very important for the safeguarding of peace in the world. And I consider that this is the most dangerous element for a new centre of all danger here, in this part of the world. (Long applause)

Then the paper continues: "And what is more, if Great Britain and the USA withdrew from Zone A in favour of Italy they would thus do practically all that which they can do now to realise the clear and categoric Tri-Partite Declaration by Great Britain, the USA and France of 20th March 1948. In this declaration it is said that the total territory of the FTT, including also Zone B, should be returned to Italy". Imagine, Comrades, instead of being ashamed of that which they did on 20th March 1948 they beat their breasts and ring bells, proclaiming that this is the right of Italy, that the declaration should be executed as soon as possible. And I believed that they wished to withdraw already, that they are somehow ashamed of that, that they feel uncomfortable before the eyes of our people because they have made such an unbelievable mistake and such unbelievable injustice towards our peoples. No. They are proud of it, and this is what is worrying us.

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The Atlantic Pact should make it possible for Italy to take the first step towards new conquest aims:

"We are still more worried by the fact that the Italian ruling circles are showing more and more, already today when it is still too early, a tendency to use the Atlantic Pact for their imperialistic aims, in the first place against our country. We are also worried by the fact that those in the West either don't want to see this or tacitly confirm it. The Atlantic Pact, therefore, in this concrete case in the first place should make it possible for Italy to take the first step in the carrying out of her conquest aims towards Yugoslavia. Now, this is what ought to worry us and this is what makes the small question of Trieste bigger and bigger, not through our fault but rather through the fault of the Tripartite Declaration and the present-day leaders of Italy (applause)

"Yes, if it were only Trieste. And don't you hear what they are saying today, not only in the demonstrations but also constantly through the press? They are emphasizing: Trieste, Istria, Pola, Zara, Dalmatia and Montenegro! Maybe they consider Montenegro to be a dowry of the former Queen of Italy, and dowry under the laws of Rome should be somehow realized. Montenegrines, you had (one time) become Italian dowry and the fact that the dowry was not realized should now somehow be corrected! (laughter in the hall). This is what they are aspiring to and this is just what we know from experience. (A voice from the hall: 'They know it too'). We have a thousand years of experience with those various neighbours. If they think that they have a right to these regions, why then did Caesar and others one time invade them? According to this logic, the Mongols and Tartars should have a right to these regions because they too had been in them!

They want to make use of the difficulties in which our country finds itself

"But, this is not the thing. They want to exploit the difficulties of our country caused by the hostile conduct of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet satellite countries towards our country. They think: 'Yugoslavia is now in a hole, let us exploit this to the maximum'. And it is a shame that the West does not see this.

"Then it is further said in that paper: 'It is a question whether Italian Occupation of Zone A can be carried out without the agreement of the Russians and of the other signatories to the Peace Treaty. Moreover, occupation of Zone A would not fully satisfy the extreme Italian nationalists. They consider that on the basis of ethnical reasons they have a right to Zone B' etc. Further it is said there: 'It cannot be permitted that the present situation continue longer.'

"I agree that the situation as it is today must not go on, but why do you want to solve the situation to our detriment, why do you want precisely us to always be those who are paying either in blood or in material means or in our men and in our territories? I consider that it is high time that an end be put to this.

"During the last few months", it is further said in that article, 'negotiations have been conducted so as to solve the entire question of Trieste without the Russians, and Marshall Tito however during the negotiations with Italy in the course of the winter when modest hopes existed made no concessions in Zone B.' I should say so! And I consider that we should talk about Zone A, about the entire Free Territory of Trieste! (Prolonged applause, all the Deputies stood up and applauded)

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"Comrades all, I will not read to you all but at the end only the most characteristic things, the most ludicrous and absurd. They now take the Italian Cominformists and say: 'Regardless of his difficulties (that is to say, my difficulties), Marshal Tito should ponder a little over the situation which would be created if a purely Stalinist Italian Party would come to power next year.' Just imagine what they are blackmailing us with! And let them think a little, which would be a very foolish thing on our part, how they would feel if we were to let the Russian Cominformists come into power here. (applause and laughter) Both ideas are equally stupid. However, one of the most serious papers is posing this question. Do you want to blackmail us with the Italian Cominformists, who we know very well are losing ground under their feet, because we are deeply convinced that the Italian people would never want to be a servant of the Soviet imperialistic circles? The Italian people do not want to be this. By your very internal policy and by your imperialistic tendencies, you are encouraging the Cominformist galimatias which exists over there. It is interesting to see how all of them have found themselves on the same line.

Russians too have their fingers in this

"One of the People's Deputies said here that the Russians want to exploit this situation at our expense. This is true. The Russians have their fingers in this. This is a fine situation for them. I know them very well. Wherever trouble may be caused, noise made or fishing in murky water--they are always there. This is their tendency. And now the Russian policy has of a sudden, through the Italian Cominformist Party, transformed into something which has the same views of imperialistic appetites towards Yugoslavia as the Italian Fascists. On the other hand, they are allegedly for the respecting of the clauses of the Peace Treaty with respect to the question of Trieste. This is a contradiction, a policy which cannot be a consequential one (a voice from the hall 'Stalin's policy'). Stalin's policy cannot be a consequential one in connection with such matters. We know this. But we also know that, despite such mixed political companies in Italy, no-one will be able to divert us from our path. In vain to they threaten us with the Italian Cominformists. And what would happen if de Gasperi loses? Nothing would happen. The Italian Communists haven't a different policy from the one the Fascists have. (applause) Their policy is a common one, and expansionistic and imperialistic policy: take whatever you can. And this is what worries us and what the West does not see. They say: We must be cautious towards Italy, she is a member of the Atlantic Pact while Yugoslavia is not. Consequently, we may somehow calm Italy at the expense of Yugoslavia. We, however, consider that no-one has the right to buy someone at our expense because that someone demands much more than you can give from your means. They want our things and we won't give our things. ('Here, here!', prolonged applause in the hall)

"I shall revert to this later on but for the time being I want to refresh our memories on how all this came about. I said before: Trieste is the result of the deal made at the expense of our country at the time of the fall of the Austrian Empire. Since the peoples of that region were not then organized from a state point of view and strong, it was easy to take away something from there. However, it is necessary for us to remember how things developed subsequently, how that agreement was made, what the situation was then in Italy, what policy had been pursued in Istria towards our people, what unheard-of means had been applied to denationalize our people, and what beastly methods had been applied to our men; castor oil had been a usual means, not to mention killing and long years of imprisonment in Italian jails, etc. etc. Now they want to make use of the consequences of such a denationalizing policy of theirs while all this is still fresh and while there still remains something of that which they had achieved in a forcible way during thirty years, and so they ask for a plebiscite. Yes, we are for a plebiscite. We shall speak later on about it.

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The problem of Trieste is artificially created

The whole question about the Trieste territory is artificially created by imperialistic means, fascist means. They have no right to call again and to demand the opinion of those men whose national consciousness has been slightly oppressed, as the result of circumstances, through lasting torture on this territory.

Or, let us say, - I must turn to this again - can we forget on whose side Italy has been in the Second World War? What cause have we, the people of Yugoslavia, offered to Italy to attack our country? Have we had any territorial, national, ethnical demands, were there any Italians on our territory? We had not a single one anywhere. A huge part of our territory has been already for 30 years under their authority. Why have they come here, what are they here for? If they have forgotten, we have not. What have they been doing here? They have not to be surprised if someone with us here mentions this out of revolt. But, we should not use the same tone as they do. Our behaviour must be on a high level, we must only bring to their year reality, arguments, historical facts. We should not swearland quarek with them. Our strength is in facts, historical facts; our strength is in our rights, our national rights in general, territorial rights, in everything. We are strong there, there we shall not be irresolute. (Prolonged applause). They used sword and fire in our country without any reason whatever, on the ground of their "historical" rights from ancient time: as Cesar was there, why should they not be here, why should not they conquer this again. One of the most rigid imperialistic policy has been conducted, and they are not ashamed today to repeat the same political gestures as during fascism. That is why the problem of Trieste is more complicated than someone may think. It deals here with the imperialistic aims against our country. We are cautious towards them.

Comrades, what was the situation in signing the Peace Treaty with Italy? Bad. Bad for us, comrades. The Russians did not want to help; because they were looking to gain as much as possible. Imagine, because of an Italian corps, not causing great damage in the Soviet Union, which could be returned in a single train, they received reparations, and we have not. We received 16 millions, and they 200 millions. They got war vessels and many other things. Our fleet was destroyed by the Italian fascist force, and they have not lost a single boat. Perhaps to the logic considering us as Russian satellite, and as we were in that family, as the Russians say, it is just that the one who is at the head of that family gets something. We never wished to be in that family. (Applause)

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Our people cannot agree with the incorrect policy of Western powers as to the problem of Trieste

We had to accept this provision of the Peace Treaty because naturally we could not have the whole world against us on the one hand, while, on the other, we refused to be that particular element affecting the peace. We had although with a bleeding heart and uneasy spirit accepted this being a further injustice inflicted to us since the World War II. We did not receive reparations, or Trieste, or those parts which we had liberated considering them as our own. This is the kind of injustice done to us. But we shall not blame the Soviet Union for that since we know it: its object was to make profit as much as possible - however, we shall blame those in the West who refused to consider things in an objective way as to the contribution of Yugoslavia to the struggle against fascist powers. This is their guilt and our people cannot forget this easily. And they should not wonder if owing to their present acts favouring the Italian vindications they might lose a certain amount of support among our peoples too. (Applause) This would not be my wish and we should not give much vent to our feelings of protest but they must know the following: you should not behave like that if you wish to consider us as a factor towards peace which can contribute a lot by its participation in the defence against aggression and in peace-time. And they must take this into consideration. I think, Comrades, that we can calmly declare here that in the event of a conflict or aggression Yugoslavia will certainly contribute much more than they expect to obtain possibly on the other side. (Applause) From the past experience they can see that we have never betrayed our allies and that we never do that. (Applause).

At the time when the question of the withdrawal of our army from Trieste was raised, - do you believe that it was an easy matter for us? We withdrew from there with a bleeding heart. Why? Had we to do so being confronted with force? No. We could start a battle there, but we were reluctant to threaten the peace. We could stay there, but we should not be a factor towards some troubles, armed conflicts and so forth. We have withdrawn because we wished to avoid any kind of a conflict. And do you think that at that time we received any help from the Soviet Union? You are mistaken if you think so. Before this Assembly, I can today declare that at that moment when we had that difficult conflict related to the question whether we shall leave Trieste or not we did not get any moral support on the part of the Soviet Union. Numerous nights I spent next to the telephone waiting for at least some sort of advice. But we received nothing because they were not particularly concerned about this. Let the Yugoslavs do what they know how to do! And, of course, we did withdraw.

But what was the reason that we have withdrawn and have we assumed that thereby this problem has definitely been solved? No. We maintained that since one part of that zone remained under our military government that gradually we shall somehow reach an agreement, that a governor will be appointed and a bearable government introduced so that everything that was during the past 30 years done could be amended as regards denationalization, that is to say, that our people, our Slovene and Croatian population will have the right to enjoy its own cultural and other life. As this did not occur, following the publication of the Tripartite Declaration, which took us by surprise tremendously, we intended to offer another solution aiming to reach somehow an agreement with the Italians. Numerous proposals were made but not a single one was met with approval on the part of the Italian Government. And what was the reason that it refused to produce a positive reply? The reason is that it had its own plans which are far greater than the zone "A" and zone "B" because its intention is to stay there firmly aiming to penetrate further deeper into our sacred soil, the socialist soil which is - you know - very warm. And they cannot realize that.

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Let de Gasperi say whether Italy wishes for friendship with us

And today, after the occurrence of all that, when they could realize that owing to threats waged from the East we did not become discouraged, that our hearts are not in our boots but that we stand firm on our own, they prepared a general offensive and, unfortunately, received support on the part of the Western Allies. And we are today speaking about this before this Assembly openly and clearly - since that man over there wished me to make a statement: no solution about Trieste is possible without our participation and consent. (That is right! - All deputies stand up in a prolonged applause). If they might do it, then an enormous mistake would be committed. I can tell you here, in front of this distinguished house, that they would make a more serious and irredeemable error than that of publishing the unfortunate Tripartite Declaration. They should realize what might later on be brought about as a result of that and should keep aware of all that. They can bring the Italian army there, and by means of force, but what is going to happen tomorrow, when we would remain alone face in face with that Italian army, with their pretentious imperialist appetites? Would it not become the greatest danger of all: Let them think about this a little bit, let them be careful about their plans whether they are going to consolidate peace, or whether they wish to be friends with us or not? I would like to put today in front of this distinguished house again a question to the Italian Government and de Gasperi: do you wish that the people of Yugoslavia be your friend or do you wish to be adversaries? This is the thing that we wish to make clear. As far as I am concerned, I am speaking on behalf of the whole people: we wish to be friends since it is in the interests of our country and our people. And as far as you are concerned, would you in your turn say whether you wish to be our friends, so that we may know what we have. This is what we wish to ask and tell them today clearly and loudly. No further trading at our expense can be approved by us and we shall not consent to it at all. (All deputies stand up in a prolonged applause).

What is our stand as regards the solution of this problem, avoiding that they may claim again that we failed to put it clearly or say it loudly enough. Here I shall say nothing new. We continue to support the proposals put forward by our Government recently, that is to say, common Government, condominium, plus what we now said in a note on the question of conditions for a plebiscite to be held as soon as conditions are mature. This would be an amendment to that proposal. Such a solution is the only sensible one, a calamity to happen between us and Italy can be removed by this solution alone and this would perhaps not be a calamity for us only but for the rest of the world too because we are ignorant of what might be the result. We can talk only on such a solution. There can be no word about any sort of a division of Zone B while Zone A would remain under occupation. This is what we defend firmly.

We want no trading, we have paid a high price in order to avoid being proclaimed for those who do not wish for peace. Trieste as a free zone - that was a sacrifice, that was a great sacrifice made by us. We had to renounce such a Peace Treaty. But we cannot renounce the living people. We cannot renounce our population there, we cannot consent to a solution of the problem of Trieste without taking care of our population in Italy. We demand that our population in Italy uses its own language and has the same rights as Italians have in our country (applause). This population should not be subjected to self-rule and the terror of various Fascist and Cominform elements in Italy. The Italian Government must furnish a guarantee to us on this matter and this question must definitely be settled between us and them. Our attitude is clear and based on principles: we refuse to trade, we want what is our and refuse that belonging to others.

From this place I may send a message to our people that there is no need to be very alarmed. We shall never do anything which might be in contrast to the wishes and the will of our peoples, we shall know how to defend the interests of our country." (Powerful and prolonged applause).

(BORBA - 1st April, 1952).

ANSWER ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE

In the name of this people Tito has spoken once more.

His words in Parliament reflected the feelings of millions of Yugoslavs.

The world was able to see once more our unanimity, our power, our firmness. The world could have seen our revolt, heard our protest, felt our unity.

Through Marshal Tito's words spoke the men of Socialist Yugoslavia. Our strength lies in the fact that we separate the Italian people from Fascist elements and adventurers.

We shall never allow whoever it may be to play about with our interests and our rights. This should be also known to those in Italy, in Great Britain and in the USA, as those in the USSR also know.

Behind Rome's desires concerning Trieste stands something much greater. There, the maximum Imperialist aspirations for our regions right down to the Bocca, have just recently been suppressed. And now - Trieste would just be the beginning. With the first mouthful old and well-known conquering appetites have been awakened, whose continuity is not broken, either by defeats which Italy experienced in wars on the side of the vanquished, or broken up by the necessity for co-operation in peacetime and for peace.

The Western Powers took a wrong step also in 1948 with the Tri-Partite Declaration.

They are preparing to make another one, a dangerous and perhaps irreparable mistake at the conference which they called with Italy in London, without consulting and without informing Yugoslavia.

In the name of whom and in the name of what do they come forward when they negotiate concerning territories for which Yugoslavia has the historical, geographical and ethnic right?

They should not forget that similar attempts of trading on our account failed in the Second World War. And those who even then tried to make different combinations against the Yugoslav interest should remember that they even then experienced failure.

Our freedom-loving waters are so limpid that the stirrers cannot hide themselves.

Here was exposed the face of Moscow also. And some gentlemen from the West who thought earlier that they could make of Yugoslavia the means to settle somebody else's account, seem not to have lost these - dangerous and detrimental for them - illusions.

We are sufficiently powerful and courageous to stand up in a manly way on the ramparts of our rights. We shall not permit anything whatsoever to be lost. It is their affair to think and not to do anything which might incur them losses.

Rome wishes to exploit on our account international injustices and machinations - in the name of the Atlantic Pact. As a beginning of international acting of this Pact - giving way to Irredentist blackmail would not make it particularly famous, or would contribute to it either politically, morally, and in the least military.

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Should the unilateral decision concerning the unilateral conference in London be the price for the purchase of Italy in the framework of the Atlantic Pact? Is it worth while for the West in general to purchase at such losses something which will bring it no advantages whatsoever? And till when will each "alliance" of Italy repose on blackmail and purchase?

One should now repeat that which Comrade Tito said - that we do not permit that any or anyone's business should be paid by our means and by our interests.

One should repeat also that Yugoslavia refused all that which is being decided concerning Trieste and solved to her detriment, without its participation and approval.

"We shall know how to defend the interests of our country!" - said Marshal Tito in Parliament.

"We shall know how to defend the interests of our country!" - say 60 million Yugoslavs as one man in these words.

(BORBA - 1st April, 1952).

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AID TO THE UNDEVELOPED AREAS AND REARMAMENT

On 6th March the President of the USA submitted to Congress this year's budget of aid to foreign countries amounting to 7.9 billion dollars, and three days ago the conference on the Colombo Plan was begun. By comparing these two most far-reaching programs of economic aid in the world, many will remember this problem as a whole. The major part of Asia and Africa is in a political and economic turmoil. New states are being born and an irresistible aspiration for full political and economic progress is developing. However, these enormous areas which are known by the name of "underdeveloped areas" can hardly be developed without foreign investments, such as recent history has not yet recorded. The Big Powers must necessarily participate in this process. Great Britain, for example, cannot even imagine a solution of her problems without creation of stability in the areas which belong to the Sterling Bloc. Other powers consider that just in these areas will take place the decisive struggles against the opponent.

Nevertheless, taking figures into consideration, one must say that little has been done to help the economic stabilization and quick development in these parts of the world.

Private Investments

English political circles have learned that, for example, in Malaya there exists no interest at all on the part of private owners of lead mines and of rubber plantations for expansion of production. The 25-year period for exploitation of the mines will soon expire, and almost no-one desires to renew the agreement. Private capital tends to make quick and easy profits and is not favourably disposed towards making long-term investments. However, the loss of dollars which would occur if work were to stop would have grave consequences for the entire Sterling Area, as happened after the stoppage of oil production in Abadan.

The situation with private capital is similar elsewhere and even in those places where Americans are penetrating.

How is the Colombo Plan envisaged?

The Six-Year Plan of economic development of the countries of South and Southeastern Asia was adopted in 1950 at the Commonwealth Conference; this plan is very far-reaching but is also a specific one. This plan provides not so much for the general industrialization of those countries--India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo--as the development of the branches of economy and communications which already exist. Out of the sum of 1,800 million pounds, only 10 percent is envisaged for industrialization. The largest portion is to be spent on agriculture and communication. The plan is mostly based upon public investments, the major portion of which should come from the British Commonwealth, the other part to be given by the International Bank, and now it is proposed that the USA should also contribute. The plan is being realized. However, it is clear that more attention is being paid to a balance in the Sterling Bloc than to prospects in individual areas. The increase of 6 million tons of grains or an increase of 1.1 million KW of electric capacity, which are envisaged for India, is only a drop in the ocean of the enormous needs of this big nation.

Truman's Point Four Program

A week ago Democrat Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared himself against the envisaged amount of aid to foreign countries and in favour of reducing that aid for the benefit of home investments. Connally thereby came close to the view

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of Isolationist Hoover. True, all this year's statements in the USA must be viewed through the prism of the election struggle, however, it is sufficient to throw a glance at the development of the idea of economic aid to undeveloped areas in order to realize the limits beyond which the USA for the time being can hardly go.

From the idea of aid to Greece and Turkey, there was born the Marshall Plan, and this plan was followed by the so-called Point Four Program which is named after Truman's message. This program embraced a far-reaching plan for the development of half of the world. In practice during the first year of this aid only 35 million dollars were given, out of which 3.8 million went to Asia (in reality, to the Far East).

These credits were subsequently considerably increased. American politicians and diplomats are emphasizing that this is a question of so-called "mutual benefit" and that in the giving of aid strategic interests for the building of defence in the Pacific are being kept in mind. The US aid to foreign countries reached the sum of 7.5 billion dollars last year, but in that framework only 418 million dollars was left to Point Four. The new Truman proposal envisages a new increase of the portion of economic aid to Asia and Africa, but this is based upon Rockefeller's Plan on absolute priority which should be given to strategic raw materials.

However much they may be justified by the present-day situation, these plans cannot fully satisfy what is called "Asiatic Revolution".

Indifference in Moscow

Point Four or the Colombo Plan have both their good and weak sides. But however they exist; they are being realized and undoubtedly influence the development of Asia and Africa. The Soviet Union, which condemns these plans as being "interference by the Imperialists" in the domestic affairs of other countries as being an exclusive desire for "classical investment of capital, is in fact mixing in the Asiatic affairs in a very original way--by complete indifference towards the destiny of those peoples. Moscow needs instability in Asia in order to create a fruitful ground for its demagogical propaganda. Not only that Moscow has not made any proposal in the UN Economic and Social Council, which deals with the problem of international aid and investments, but also she is impeding every initiative made by the small countries.

In announcing the International Economic Conference in Moscow, the paper New Times, in its last issue, directs all its efforts towards propagandizing trade between East and West. Moreover, Moscow speaks only of trade but not a word about aid. One of the aims of the Moscow Conference is probably to disrupt the unity between the USA and Western Europe. In the article under the headline "Benefits of Normal International Trade", aid to undeveloped areas is not even mentioned. And how do the Moscow economists imagine international trade? The buyer is entitled to the prices which exist on world markets, says the article. Since the undeveloped countries do not dispose of either sufficient reserves of foreign exchange or, at least for the time being, with credits by which they would be able to balance their foreign trade and to develop their natural resources, they in such a system of trade "at world prices would fare in the same way as the countries of Eastern Europe in their "trade relations" with Moscow.

Because of the sudden increase in the expenditures on rearmament, the regional plans for general economic aid have been rendered questionable or are only partially being realized. On the other hand, in asking that much greater attention be paid to economic aid, certain circles in the West are sometimes under-rating the real requirements of rearmament for defence against the Soviet aggressive policy. It appears that even

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the paper Tribune is sometimes forgetting this when it sees a solution for all evils in only the giving of economic aid. Peace in the first place is necessary for economic development.

United Nations

At the UN there has for years been taking place a bitter struggle about various proposals for international financing of economy of the undeveloped countries. This struggle was very fierce also in Paris during this winter. One can, however, consider as being a success the fact that the majority at the last session of the UN General Assembly adopted the Yugoslav resolution entrusting the Economic and Social Council again with the task to continue working on the project of such an aid and to create a corresponding international apparatus. It is only in this way that it could be achieved that all the nations, both large and small, should decide on the directions and expediences of such an aid. Any other solution, as we have seen, would lead to one-sidedness and to great unevenness in the giving of aid.

It seems that this majority at the UN is becoming more-and-more homogeneous and that the future belongs to it. (sgd) Jurij Gustincic

(POLITIKA - 27th March, 1952)

DISCOVERY OF OIL IN MONTENEGRO.

For more than a year boring has been going on in Montenegro to ascertain whether there is oil in this part of our country.

The first positive results have been described to Borba by comrade Komnen Cerovic, president of the Council for Industry and Construction of Montenegro, who reports that oil has been found not far from Petrovac on Sea. The oil was found at a depth of 600 metres. The well is sufficiently rich to warrant its being tapped.

An expert engineering commission from Belgrade inspected all the workings in Buljavac and made the first discovery. However, the deputy president of the Council for Industry and Construction of the FPRY, Ljupo Arsov, says that further examination must be made and that it would be premature to assert that the find of oil will be exploited.

(BORBA - 29th March 1952)

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DECISIONS PERTAINING TO TRIESTE CANNOT BE TAKEN WITHOUT YUGOSLAVIA

News agencies and official reports from London, Washington and Rome report that Great Britain and the USA have decided to hold a conference with Italy "on giving participation to Italy in the administration of Zone A of the FTT." At the same time it has been reported that elections in Trieste have been set for the 25th of May, which means that they will be held at the same time as the elections in central and southern Italy, and, finally, that by these elections the system of joint lists, such as exists in Italy and which the Irredentists have demanded so that by united forces with Fascists and Cominformists they can gain affirmation of the "Italian character" of Trieste, will be introduced.

This epilogue of Irredentist parades organized from Palazzo Chiggi and this imposition by Italian representatives on some Western governments by themselves require of our public to give its opinion both to the West and to our neighbours on the other side of the Adriatic.

The anti-Yugoslav actions in Rome are not the fruit of meditation on the needs of security of our continent and of world peace but are an attempt at speculation and blackmail. These actions pay no attention to the need of a united atmosphere vis-a-vis the danger of expansion and aggression. The actions by Rome are detrimental to the atmosphere which defence of peace requires.

The blackmail which has been thought-out in Rome is the same as the one four years ago, when the Demo-Christian Party extorted the Tripartite Declaration for the needs of its pre-election campaign. The whole flood of organized demonstration has this time too been intended to exert pressure on the West and to show the West that it "will lose Italy" if it does not help in the satisfying of the appetites of Palazzo Chiggi.

In fact, everything that happened during the Fascist disorders in Italy and in Trieste was organized in advance, the same as those "manifestations" by the Irredentists of all kinds together with the Cominformists and various Neo-Fascist organizations that shouted Mussolini's slogans, made anti-Yugoslav excesses, assaulted British flags, etc.

The Italian Government has not said a single word that it has not had anything to do with the Fascist demonstrations which it itself brought out into the streets. The Italian Government intentionally wanted to make an impression on the West.

The decision of the Western Powers to negotiate with Italy about her participation in the administration of Zone A represents in effect a yielding to those who do not wish to create bearable relations which are so important for the strengthening of peace and who in their policy of blackmail are resorting to all means.

Do not the statements themselves, which we have (for example, from press and Parliament in London) heard recently about the Fascist-Cominformist character of the troubles in Italy, sufficiently speak to the effect that the atmosphere in this part of the world is being artificially poisoned from Rome? Is not this fact too sufficient to show that the West should, in the first place, occupy itself with bringing Palazzo Chiggi to its senses? Is not it in the interest of peace that Rome should stop this suspicious practice which is equally directed against Yugoslavia and against the other countries that value peace?

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If we agree that the spirit of peace is the one which it is necessary to maintain and strengthen, then, in the first place, the spoiling of the international atmosphere because of some alleged Italian internal reasons should not be permitted. It is particularly so if these reasons have been staged in an artificial way and when Rome in staging them is resorting to coalitions with the Cominformist and Fascist enemies of both Yugoslavia and peace.

Finally, what is most important, another factor should be taken into consideration here.

This factor is that there are no decisions pertaining to Yugoslav national interests that can be made without participation by Yugoslavia. We are firm on this point, and all those who are concerned can be assured of this firmness on our part.

The Western Powers should be aware of the reaction by our public opinion if they do not pay attention to this fact, because our public considers as impermissible even the attempt to decide on matters which affect our interests.

Our public firmly condemns also such methods and steps which have neither moral justification nor legal grounds.
(Editorial)

(BORBA - 29th March, 1952)

NO SOLUTION WITHOUT YUGOSLAVIA

The night before last it was officially announced in Rome, that the USA, Great Britain and Italy have agreed to "jointly examine the situation in the American Zone of the FTT in order to realise a more close mutual co-operation in the spirit of friendly relations which unite them in the Atlantic Pact".

Immediately after the publishing of this communique, newspaper agencies began to give comments of all possible well-informed and uninformed circles. The Italian press commented upon this statement in a way which suits it best. Messaggero considers that with this act it has been decided that Italy should participate in the administration of Zone A. Quotidiano goes a step further and concludes that the Italian troops will in any case become a component part of the Allied forces which are now in Trieste. The official representative of Palazzo Chiggi joyfully pointed out the communique, which according to his idea represents a confirmation of the Tri-Partite Declaration.....

When the Allied Military Administration published a few days ago that the elections in Trieste will be held at the same time and according to the same system as in Italy the prominent British paper the Times said that this decision favours Italy anyhow and added: "It is really unfortunate that the decision came directly after the disorders".

The diplomatic correspondent of the Times was - to say the least - mild and diplomatic. Because it is not a question if this decision of the forthcoming meeting of the representatives of the USA, Great Britain and Italy is fortunate or unfortunate, but it is strange because the hullabaloo and rowdiness of the Trieste and later Rome high school boys and the sound of breaking glass from broken windows of the British Club in Trieste, succeeded in opening three times Eden's doors to the Italian Ambassador and to create finally the possibility of solving the very delicate Trieste problem without Yugoslavia.

It seems strange that newspapers and certain circles in the West who a few days ago rightly affirmed that the Fascists are guilty of the Italian disorders, have now taken a somewhat too mild and friendly attitude in regard to those who supported the disorders, even if they had not organised them directly.

Many other facts point to something else, something which has not been said concerning the directing of the demonstrations in Italy. During the disorders one could hear, besides purely Fascist and Cominform slogans, also anti-British and anti-American ones - particularly in Rome, Milan and Naples. Is it not possible that Rome made use of this very argument in the attempt to convince the West and the Atlantic community of the need to satisfy their demands? After all, this will not be the first time. The Tri-Partite Declaration came as a result of a similar situation one or two days before the 1948 elections. And finally is it also not true that Italy is only separated by one year from the next elections? Rome holds a red cape before the eyes of the West and proposes the only alternative: Trieste!

We do not know what will be decided at the conference of representatives of the USA, Great Britain and Italy. We know only one thing - that Yugoslavia was not consulted in spite of the general conviction which exists in the West - that the Trieste problem can be solved only with the assistance of our country. However, two things should be known in addition: first, that Italy, in this month at the very moment when serious negotiations were on hand between her representatives and the Yugoslav ones, gave official support to disorders and incited the demonstrators to anti-Yugoslav acts of violence; secondly, that Yugoslavia will

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continue in its efforts for a just solution of Trieste and that it has not the intention to sacrifice her rights - as it is proposed to her by some "well-wishing" observers - in order to satisfy the ambitions of the Irredenta.

Let us hope that an attempt of unilateral solution of the Trieste problem will not take place. And if it comes to it and if the Italian army and police - as the Italian papers say - come to Trieste - it would be high time for Yugoslavia to revise her attitude also.

(Sd.) L.D.

(POLITIKA - 29th March, 1952).

LETTER TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF "BORBA"

WE SHALL FIRMLY REPLY NO TO THE ATTEMPTS OF THE BLOOD*SUCKING ITALIAN FASCISTS.

Comrade Editor,

We are witnessing the latest happenings in the FTT and in Italy, happenings which at least mean an attempt to revamp the blackest reaction--the Italian Fascism which was overthrown during the recent war. The development of these events shows that they are not at all accidental but that they have been carefully organized by the responsible ruling circles of Italy.

After systematically and stubbornly refusing that the problem of the FTT be solved by agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia, despite all our proposals which indeed are the only possible basis for a real solution of this problem, today we are being told in a very explicit way that the Italian Government does not desire such an agreement. By its transparent speculation and by its not-in-the-least-sincere policy, the Italian Government is sharpening more and more the relations between the two neighboring countries and are thereby seriously undermining the foundations of world peace for which the entire peace-loving mankind is struggling. The enemies of socialist Yugoslavia, Irredentists, Cominformists and Fascists, have found themselves together on this platform of struggle against agreement. Old and tested means have again been resorted to in order to achieve what previously at the time of monarchist Yugoslavia was not difficult to achieve. The only thing is that the Irredentists of all colours have made a mistake on one point. Our country is today a new socialist Yugoslavia, the homeland of free peoples with equal rights, a strong and independent country which is united in the struggle for the defence of its rights. Our country's reply to all the greedy attempts is a decisive NO! All the peoples of Yugoslavia are equally interested in the question of Trieste, and among these peoples also our Macedonian people who are following with great attention the most recent provocation of our enemies and of the enemies of peace in general.

Our feelings are with the brotherly Slovene people who after several centuries of servitude, forcible assimilation and annihilation under foreign occupation must still bear this burden of servitude. We voice our solidarity with the attitude of our government with respect to the solution of the problem of the FTT, and we consider that it is high time for the Italian Government to realize that the path which leads to good neighbourliness and friendship, the path which leads to peace, lies only in sincere and honest relations with our country.

Skoplje, 28th March

(sgd) Risto Bajlski
People's Deputy in the Federal Council of the
People's Assembly of the FPRY for the District
of Gevgelia

(sgd) Zivko Brajkovski
People's Deputy in the Federal Council of the
People's Assembly of the FPRY for the District
of Djorce Petrov

(BORBA - 29th March, 1952)

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FOREIGNERS ON MOSCOW'S LIST

For the first time since they were introduced, Stalin Awards were given a few days ago to artists from foreign countries. The awards were given to four Chinese, two Hungarians and one Frenchman. Naturally, the Firstclass Awards were given to Soviet artists--in this case what is Soviet had to be in the first place. However, the occurrence is characteristic nevertheless.

In the world there exist many awards which are given to artists. Some of them are international, and it is not to be wondered when they are given to artists of foreign countries. Some of these awards are national, and the Stalin Award has until this year been such an award. The Stalin Award has always been given to authors of the best scientific and artistic works--exclusively inside the Soviet Union. This year the practice has changed.

The Stalin Award has served as a means for acquiring the good graces of intellectuals in foreign countries (and the award is not a small one--50,000 rubles!) The Frenchman who received the award is by all means the most interesting example among the awarded foreigners; he is the only one who is not from a country which is directly under Soviet domination. This man is Andre Steel, a member of CC CP France and Chief Editor of Humanite. In the issue of Humanite which published the information on the giving of the award, it was said that the award was given for the book "The First Hit". Humanite went on to say, "'The First Hit' is the Communist Party of France--the lighthouse that shows the path and conducts the activity for national independence and peace." All the world knows what sort of a lighthouse the CP France is and that its struggle for independence and peace is--the activity which is being directed by Moscow.

Now you see what is being paid and what was on this occasion paid by Stalin premiums: Support of the Soviet policy in foreign countries. This means that if one says that the members of the Cominform Parties are automatically exponents of Soviet foreign policy, then this is a sufficient argument for giving this year's Stalin Awards.

(POLITIKA - 24th March, 1952)

RESOLUTION OF THE SLOVENE-ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC FRONT CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE ITALIAN ELECTORAL LAW
(Trieste, March 28 - Tanjug)

The Trieste democratic public and press sharply reacts to the latest measures of the Anglo-American Military Government of the FTT concerning the application of the Italian electoral law in the Anglo-American Zone. The Slovene-Italian People's Front passed a resolution protesting against applying the Italian electoral law in the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT and emphasizes that it violates the democratic principles, hurts the feeling of the Trieste population and represents an obvious act of discrimination against the Slovene population. The Slovene-Italian People's Front calls upon all Trieste democratic parties to unite in the struggle for a free and independent Trieste under the administration which will truly express the people's will.

Turning to the Italian intensions that Italy should also take part in the administration of the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT, Primorski Dnevnik emphasizes that it is evident that it deals here with a new irredentist and fascist terror and the "D'Anunzio like methods" in a new diplomatic form. The newspaper adds that it is obvious that Italy will not be satisfied with this imperialistic demand, but will consider this only as a first step.

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Corriera di Trieste also underlines that adopting the Italian demand would bring to the final separation of the Anglo-American Zone from the Yugoslav, which is in contradiction with the Peace Treaty.

(BORBA, 29 March 1952)

MOSA PIJADE AND Dr. VIDMAR TO LEAVE FOR PARIS

Mosa Pijade, Vice-President of the Provisional Committee of the International Forum for Peace and Dr. Josip Vidmar, President of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace, will represent Yugoslavia at the Second Session of the Secretariate of the Provisional Committee of the International Forum for Peace which is to be held in Paris on the 11th and 12th of April. At this Session further activities of this Forum will be discussed.

The International Forum for Peace was set up at the Peace Assembly held in Zagreb in October last year. The Forum has its seats in Paris and Belgrade.

(Yugopress)

(POLITIKA, 29 March 1952)

ON THE OLD ROAD

Since signing the Peace Treaty, Italy had plenty of time and opportunity to show good will in finding a compromise solution of the Trieste question. Yugoslavia showed far more patience and understanding than it could be expected considering the bitter experiences in history. Yugoslavia recently proposed another realistic base for a compromise solution, by which the question of Trieste, as a source of dispute and trouble, would be put off from the present agenda. All this is well known. And what about the answer of Rome?

Rome left the incorrigible irredenta to answer. In Italy chauvinism is being incessantly inflamed, buried ambitions of Duce's imperialistic era are being enlivened, D'Annunzio like celebrations against Yugoslavia are being held.... The Rome politicians count upon that they will by obtrusive intervening induce the support of the West, and on the other hand by their inflexibility paralyze the Yugoslav efforts in reaching a compromise solution.

All this has been reflected in the preparations which preceded the recent irredentist provocations in Trieste. A Rome inspired group in which reactionary, fascist and cominform elements were in accord was let to enter the arena. The street demonstrations in Trieste disclosed that it was not only the matter of naive parades of local chauvinists, but a deliberate gathering and renewal of dispersed forces of Italian imperialism.

Rome's incessant referring to the so-called priceless role of Italy in the defence of Western Europe, after such actions, does not represent anything else than a senseless speculation. The argument by which Rome tries to blackmail the West is obviously misplaced. The Rome politicians disregard the fact that they were given a wide chance to show their devotion to the interests of international co-operation, and that they still do not make use of that valuable opportunity. What they do to Yugoslavia and what they are now trying to do through the irredenta in Trieste still more indicates that they have nearly no understanding for a real international co-operation.

Sd. B.D.

POLITIKA - 24 March, 1952

WORK OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF SERBIA

Continuing its work yesterday, the Legislative Committee of the People's Assembly of Serbia dealt with the articles of the Draft Law on Division of Serbia into Municipalities, Towns and Districts.

For the purpose of more successful and easier work, there have been set up four commissions (two for Serbia proper, one for the Vojvodina and one for Kosmet) which have studied in detail the proposals, demands and wishes of the meetings of voters as well as the written applications made by some of the local agencies of authorities pertaining to changes in the composition of various municipalities and districts.

During the debate on the opinions expressed by the commissions, Comrade Milan Jovanovic submitted an amendment in the name of a group of people's deputies. The amendment provides that in addition to the district of Lipovaca there be also abolished the district of Grocka and the territories of these districts be in the main incorporated of Belgrade with the exception of the remote municipalities which should be included in the districts of Mladenovac and Podunavlje.

If this proposal is accepted, then there would be no need of creating a new district of Kosmaj as envisaged in the proposal of the Government of Serbia. The Legislative Committee decided to forward this amendment to the Government of Serbia for consideration.

The committee also considered the question of abolishing the districts of Posava and Cer and to set up a new district of Sabac with the exception of some of the municipalities which would be incorporated into the district of Macva, in which they had at one time been.

It was decided to forward this proposal also to the Government of Serbia for its consideration with the request that the government prepare its opinion for the next meeting of the Assembly.

The committee is continuing its work.

(BORBA - 29th March, 1952)

THE BASIC TASK OF FOREIGN POLICY ACTIVITIES OF THE FPRY AND RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

At the beginning of his speech, assistant Foreign Minister Dr. Leo Mates said that the proposed budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY for 1952 was based mainly on the execution of last year's budget, in which period the Ministry succeeded in making an important saving of 31,725,309 dinars. The Draft of the Budget for 1952 is somewhat higher, because the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has taken over on its budget a number of officials and employees of the former Ministry of Foreign Trade, while quotas for international organisations have increased.

Over 1,500 incidents in the past year.

The already known Soviet Union policy continued throughout the past year. Against our diplomatic representatives and official political minorities an increased pressure is exerted.

" During 1951 - said Dr. Mates - agents of neighboring countries of the Soviet bloc have provoked a total of 1517 incidents, and during the first two months of this year another 238 frontier incidents occurred, provocations, violation of Yugoslav territory and Yugoslav air space. During 1951 until to-day, on the borders of our country toward the countries of the Soviet Bloc 6 Yugoslav frontier guards have been killed and 10 wounded. "

A period of development of cooperation with Greece.

Speaking about relations with neighboring countries, Leo Mates said that with the coming into power of liberal and democratic elements in Greece, an atmosphere was created for improving relations with this country.

" In spite of the existence of some difficulties, we have concluded last year an agreement concerning railway, postal, telegraph and telephone communications, an agreement concerning Air traffic, as well as the trade agreement in April 1951. All these agreements are being applied normally.

One of the unsolved questions, which represented a hindrance in the relations between the two countries, was also the question of the children from Greece. After the elimination of difficulties which prevented the right application of the United Nations' Resolution concerning the return of Greek children to their parents and when satisfactory data began to come in concerning children and parents, who are in Greece, this problem began to be solved in a satisfactory manner. So far 385 children have been returned to parents in Greece, while to parents in Canada, Australia and France 60 children were returned.

The development of cultural and sports relations began also, while cooperation in the veterinary, meteorological and other services exists already.

Progress has been made in relations with the Austrian Republic.

Speaking about the progress made in relations with the Austrian Republic Dr. Leo Mates said :

" Examining our relations with Austria one must take into account of course the fact that in Austria occupation forces are still there. It is unnecessary to underline that Yugoslavia would greet the earliest possible conclusion of a State agreement concerning Austria, which would enable a better cooperation between the two countries. Yugoslavia is following with interest the efforts of those who work on it sincerely. However in spite of that, there exist possibilities to solve all outstanding questions. Their solution is the first

will depend in the first place to what measure our efforts will meet with understanding in Austria.

Brutal denationalisation of our population under Italy.

Dr. Mates then went on to speak about the Trieste problem, saying that the Slovene and Croatian population in Italy was exposed to extreme brutal denationalisation even before fascism and during it, and in an increased measure during the war and to-day.

" The denationalising measures - said Mates - in pre-war Italy were not only confined to closing down schools in the mother tongue and cultural and educational societies and institutions; but they went so far as to prohibit completely the mother tongue, forceful change of names, heavy economic pressure, depopulation of Slovenes and Croations in order to settle Italians in their places, destroying social property and the closing down of economic institutes. Even the names of the dead were changed on their monuments in cemeteries.

" I considered as necessary to refer to these occurrences in the past, because they have no doubt left a deep trace, because they could not have been left without results. They have influenced to a large extent and are still influencing the change of the national character of this region.

" From what I have just said resulted the basic attitude of our delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1946, when our delegation demanded that, in regard to the still clearly drawn border of ethnically our territory, the State frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia should be drawn in such a way, so that amongst other things, the Yugoslavia's right to the whole region of the FTT should be recognised, which makes with Yugoslavia an economic entity and which belongs no doubt to this ethnically our territory inspite that there exist in it Italian islands created by settling and denationalisation."

These words of Leo Mates met with approval and applause. Mates then continued his exposé.

Because the Peace Treaty did not bring a solution and because the appliance of the Peace Treaty to FTT our Government considered as unrealisable - because the creation of the FTT is realisable only as the result of an agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia, who would undertake the obligation to act in the direction of tolerance and cooperation of Italians, Slovenes and Croat. - the Yugoslav Government expressed the wish that this problem should be solved by a bi-lateral agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia.

It was shown however that these " attempts met with difficulties".

Organised waves of anti-yugoslav campaign.

According to Mates - one of the difficulties lies in the fact that in Italy nearly every year occur numerous strong waves of anti-yugoslav campaign in which participate also responsible Italian state representatives. The second circumstance is that the Italian Government shows no signs whatsoever to comprehend that Yugoslavia cannot accept negotiations on the basis of the Tri-Partite Declaration of the governments of USA, Great Britain and France in 1948, according to which the whole of the FTT should be given to Italy.

" These difficulties, namely the lack of understanding and good-will of our neighbors and the incitement of irredentist tendencies has led up to the fact, that all contacts hitherto could not develop further than from exchanging points of view. After all, members of this Assembly, as well as all our public know from the recent state-

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statement given by the Prime Minister that all our proposals, including the proposal to create FTT as a separate entity under the supervision of Italy and Yugoslavia were simply refuted.

Economic agreements - means for strenghtening economy and Defence potential.

In order to solve the current deficit of the Payments Balance Sheet, our Government has demanded and received economic aid from the USA Government to a total amount of 61,5 million dollars last year, from the British Government 11,5 million dollars and from France - 6 million dollars. Negotiations are now on hand concerning the amount of help for this year.

On January 8, 1952 an agreement was concluded in Belgrade concerning Economic Cooperation between USA and Yugoslavia, which represent an important general arrangement and foresees agreements concerning giving economic aid to our country in the period between now and and 1955. At the same time Yugoslavia has received favourable credits from other countries also.

"The basic objectives of all these agreements is the strenghtening of our economy and our defence potential, in order to make firm our independence and secure peace for our peoples."

Then Leo Mates gave data concerning the development of our representations abroad.

At the end Mates refered to the work of the FPRY Delegation at the VIth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, underlining that the starting point of activities of our delegation was to contribute as much as possible of the safeguard of Peace and for the development of democratic relations between the nations.

(BORBA, March 30, 1952).

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NO CONCLUSIONS MADE AT THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN USA, GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY WILL BE BINDING FOR YUGOSLAVIA.

At the yesterday's session of the People's Assembly, the people's deputy Dobrica Cosic put a question to Foreign Minister Kardelj, if Yugoslavia was consulted concerning the conference which will take place between the USA, Great Britain and Italy and which will discuss the participation of Italy in the administration of Zone A.

Edvard Kardelj being absent, this question was answered by Dr. Leo Mates, assistant Foreign Minister.

" Comrades, said Mates, - our Government was not consulted concerning the intention of calling the above mentioned conference in London between the representatives of Great Britain, USA and Italy concerning problems of administration in Zone A. We have read and discovered however that the press in a number of countries has written that Yugoslavia was not consulted in this regard. I would like, as this question has been posed here already, to deny most emphatically on this occasion these news. And something much more. While I was speaking this morning in this House our Government was not as yet informed officially about this conference. The only thing we knew was that which we have read in the papers.

I would not like to go deeper into the matter, but as I am speaking here, I would like to say a few words about it. Taking into consideration the circumstances in regard to the calling and composition of this conference, it is clear absolutely that no conclusions, which might be made at this conference can have a binding force in respect to our country and cannot influence neither the attitude of our Government in regard to the FTT problem nor the rights which our country has according to the Peace Treaty as well as the interests which are guaranteed to it by the Peace Treaty in regard to the FTT." (Long applause).

(POLITIKA, 30 March , 1952).

BELGRADE CITIZENS SEND TELEGRAM TO MARSHAL TITO.

" the Belgrade citizens protest most energetically against the attempt to solve the Trieste problem unilaterally and without the participation of Yugoslavia by a policy of blackmail.

All sincere strivings of our Government for a mutual solution, the Italian Government answers by organising different hostile acts against our country. Mussolini's fascists, cominformists and irreconcilables are united in the struggle against new Yugoslavia and thus endanger Peace in this part of Europe.

We have not forgotten the crimes which were committed in Yugoslavia by those who wish to grab to-day the inseparable part of our country and who stand to-day at the head of the hostile campaign against Yugoslavia. But they have forgotten too soon how have fared all conquerors who have tried to rule our peoples. Defending the rights and independence of her country, Yugoslavia defends at the same time Peace in the world. This should not be forgotten by those who think to-day that they can decide without Yugoslavia - concerning Yugoslavia.

No one has the right to decide without us concerning our national interests. And for this reason the problem of Trieste cannot be also solved without the participation of the people and Yugoslavia's Government.

The Belgrade citizens as well as the citizens of the whole country will continue to give full support to our Government in the just solution of the Trieste problem. We never ~~that which belonged to~~ somebody else but we will not give also ours to anybody.

Long live the FPRTY - fighter for Peace and equal relations among the peoples in the World!

Long live the Marshal of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito!

(POLITIKA , March 30, 1952) .

PRIOR TO THE RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND JAPAN

An announcement from the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs describes a recent message from Mr. Josida, President of the Japanese government and Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Edward Kardelj, Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning Japanese-Yugoslav diplomatic relations. Although the contents of the message have not been published, it is considered that it has removed all difficulties concerning the establishing of normal relations between Japan and Yugoslavia. This will take place as soon as the Peace Treaty with Japan comes into effect.

Conversations on the establishing of direct contact between Japanese and Yugoslav government took place in Washington in November of last year between the Yugoslav Embassy and the Japanese political agency. According to an agreement reached at this time, the state of war existing between the two countries would be abolished by means of an exchange of notes, to be published simultaneously in Tokyo and Belgrade. (Jugopres)

(BORBA - 30th March 1952)

YUGOSLAV PILOTS TAKE PART IN FLYING COMPETITIONS IN FRANCE

The French Society of Sporting Competitions has invited the Yugoslav Air Association to send a pilot to France who would take part in flying competitions in jet aircraft, having first completed a course on how to fly them. It is announced that the Yugoslav Air Association has accepted the invitation.

(POLITIKA - 30th March 1952)

YUGOSLAV VETERINARY SURGEONS VISIT THE US

It is understood that seven wellknown Yugoslav veterinary surgeons representing all our republics, have left for the US where they will stay for two and a half months to study veterinary problems and the struggle against various cattle diseases. They will visit a number of US institutions and model farms. The trip is being organised by the US Ministry of Agriculture in connexion with the Administration for Mutual Security.

(POLITIKA - 30th March 1952)

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FIFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE FPRY.

The joint session of both Councils of the People's Assembly of the FPRY was held yesterday under the chairmanship of the Speaker of the Federal Council Josip Vidmar.

The Assembly continued debate on the Draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952, on the proposed budget for 1952 and on the draft of the Law Authorizing the Government of the FPRY to establish Social Funds.

In the morning's debate the following took part: LJUBCO ARSOV, deputy president of the Council for Industry and Public Works of the Government of the FPRY; KRSTO POPIVODA, president of the Council for Communications and Connections of the Government of the FPRY; BOGDAN CRNOBRNJA and LEO MATES, Assistant Foreign Ministers, and the people's deputies MILORAD ZORIC (PR Serbia), JAKOV BLAZEVIC (PR Croatia) and FRANC LESKOSEK (PR Slovenia).

At the beginning of the afternoon's session, people's deputy DOBRICA COSIC (PR Serbia) asked a question concerning the London Conference. Leo Mates, Assistant Foreign Minister, replied to the question.

After that, the following people's deputies took part in the debate on the drafts of the laws: VIDOJE SMILEVSKI (PR Macedonia) and SEFKET MAGLAJIC (PR Bosnia & Herzegovina).

The following people's deputies spoke about the irredentist campaign which is going on in Italy and about the London Conference: IVAN REGENT (PR Slovenia); DUSAN DIMINIC (PR Croatia); VELLBOR LJUJIC (PR Serbia); JUSTO MASAROTTI (PR Croatia); RADE PRIBICEVIC (PR Croatia); JOSIP SESTAN (PR Slovenia) and FLANCE BEVA (PR Slovenia).

The Assembly will continue its work on Monday at 9 AM.

The most important speeches made during this session of the Assembly will be published by BORBA in full in a special pamphlet which will come out immediately after the Assembly finishes its work.

Speech by Ljubco Arsov:

"The draft of the Social Plan for 1952 provides for social production the scope of which is: for industry and mining 398,759 million dinars or 40 per cent of the total value of social production; for forest industry 18,385 million dinars or 1.8 per cent of the total value of social production, and for building industry 49,668 million dinars or 5.0 per cent of the total value of social production.

"In the total value of social production of industry and mining are participating: electro-economy, coal and oil 13.9 percent; ferrous and non-ferrous industries to 8.7 per cent; metal processing, shipbuilding and electric industries to 22.6 per cent, and textile, leather and footwear, food, printing and tobacco industries to 38.1 per cent.

"The basis for fixing the general value of production in this year is the realized production in this past year.

"In the drafting of the proposal of the Social Plan for this year in industry and building and in the fixing of the index of utilization of capacities, we have been guided by the idea that the raw materials basis be utilized to fullest possible extent, and that the process industry, which is tied to the domestic raw materials basis and to import, be utilized within the limits of available materials.

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"The proposed indices of capacities do not essentially differ from those in the initial draft of the Social Plan (tables) and are based upon a realistically envisaged ensurance of the production of raw materials and labour force."

Ljubc Arcoy then said that the labour force is no longer an unsolvable problem for our industrial and building enterprises--which is the result of the economic measures which have already been carried out.

The building of our basic branches of economy is entering its final phase

When the building of the industrial plants envisaged in the Social Plan is completed, our industrial production will be boosted by nearly 174 billion dinars in value of production of goods or by about 21 percent of the value of the production of goods envisaged for this year.

"For our electro-economy investments for this year, we are envisaging a sum of 26,116.5 million dinars or 24.2 % of all the investments. With the completion of building and equipping of all the hydro- and thermo-electric power plants on which work has been started, our economy will annually be getting about 2 billion kwh of new energy.

"During the present year all the building work on all our electric power plants, with the exception of Mavrovo, should be completed.

"In addition to the electric power plants, we are also building 630 kilometres of high-tension lines of 110 kilowatts, high-voltage transformer stations and high-tension lines and transformer stations of 35 kilowatts.

"A sum of 6,745.8 million dinars or 5 percent of all the investments has been envisaged for investments in the coal industry.

"Our investment work in the coal industry has been concentrated on twelve big objects. In this we are particularly developing open-pit mining which makes possible large and cheap production.

"At the end of this year due to the arrival of new mechanization, the capacity of our coal mines will be increased by another 2 million tons, while by putting into operation of the large separation installations in Kakanj and Kreka the quality of coal will be improved.

"During the present year, the coke works in Lukavac will be put into operation with a capacity of 225,000 tons of coke annually, while the coke works in Zenica will be put into operation in 1953. These two coke works will use home coal for the production of coke.

"In our ferrous metallurgy this year there will be invested 24,516.7 million dinars or 18.1 percent.

"By the completion of the plans on which work has begun, we shall achieve together with the existing capacities in pig iron a capacity of 340,000 tons this year, and during the coming year, when the blast furnace at Zenica is put into operation, a capacity of 530,000 tons or five times more than in 1939.

"In Siemen's Martin Steel we shall achieve at the end of this year a capacity of 615,000 tons and at the end of 1953, a capacity of 780,000 tons or 3.8 times more than in 1939.

"In electro steel the capacity at the end of this year will be 50,000 tons or 17 times more than in 1939.

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"In rolled, wrought and cast steel, the capacity by the end of this year will be 400,000 tons, and in 1953 590,000 tons, or 3.3 times more than in 1939.

"In the course of this year the following big plants will be put into operation:

"The blooming mill with a capacity of 400,000 tons of steel ingots; the forging and pressing shop of 1850 tons in Zenica, the first blast furnace in Zenica of 200,000-ton capacity which will be put into operation in 1953 (because of delay in delivery of equipment for preparation of ore). In Sisak there will be put into operation this year a small pipe mill of a capacity of 20,000 tons, while the rest of the installations will be put into operation in 1953.

By putting into operations of these and other smaller plants in the course of this year and by the completion of the work of building other capacities, we shall make an enormous jump in the satisfying of the needs of production of ferrous metallurgy for national defence and for machine building, as well as meeting many of the requirements by our own production.

"In nonferrous metallurgy there was invested this year 12,731 million dinars or 9.4 percent of the total investments.

"This year we shall be putting into operation the electrolytic copper plant in Bor.

"In our aluminium industry we are expending electrolytic treatment of aluminium at the plant in Razina by 4,500 tons and we are also continuing the building of the first section of the big aluminium plant in Strnisce. The building part on these plants will be completed during this year.

"Out of all the investments, 6,408.5 million or 4.7 percent goes to metal industry.

"By completion of the plants on which work has been started in our metal industry, there will be considerably increased the production which will satisfy home needs while a part of it can be reserved for export.

"I have given here some data and cited some examples of building of investment projects in our key industries. The building of objects in the rest of our industry is in a similar situation.

"As can be seen from the examples which I have cited here, the completion of the basic branches of our economy this year is indeed entering upon the final stages, and it will depend upon the tempo of arriving of equipment and the installation of that equipment, how soon full capacities will be realized. Our efforts should be directed in the first place towards speeding up of work on building, and particularly on getting equipment and on shortening the time as much as possible so that the means and enormous work which we have invested up till now should not lie frozen in uncompleted objects.

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SPEECH BY THE PEOPLE'S DEPUTY FRANC LESKOSK

Comrades people's deputies, as soon as the draft Federal Social Plan was made public, we compared it with the estimates of the Social Plan for Slovenia and found out a difference of 20,400,000,000 dinars as regards accumulation. In this connection I must emphasize that the workers' collectives did not take part in this but that this was done by the heads of the administration apparatus. Therefore it was quite clear that the difference did not come from a possible error in figuring out the estimates of the Federal Social Plan, nor in disclosure of reserves or new possibilities within enterprises. On the other hand, I must also emphasize that the first estimate could not be more exact because at that time the comrades in the administration apparatus did not yet have at their disposal correct data concerning the prices.

On the basis of all this one can see that we must continue to figure out the accumulation and engage the workers' collectives to participate in this work. As a result we were bound to analyse all questions under consideration in collaboration with enterprises and higher economic associations. On that occasion we again indicated to all possibilities for a reduction in costs of operation and an increase in accumulation. In that way we found out a difference of 3,405,000,000 dinars in Slovenia. Taking into consideration the change in prices which occurred later on, we can see an increase of 4 billion dinars on the total amount of accumulation as envisaged in the draft Federal Social Plan worked out on the basis of formerly valid economic prices in Slovenia. Changes which influenced this change to take place in Slovenia are as follows: fall in prices in non-ferrous metallurgy (totalling 3,800,000,000 dinars), change in the price of medicaments (totalling 460,000,000 dinars), of packing material (300,000,000 dinars), the prices of various transport charges (amounting to 1 billion dinars), fall in prices and restriction on production plan concerning petroleum amounting to 700,000,000 dinars.

Following calculations which produced these results, members of the workers' councils of higher economic associations held a conference to discuss this matter and give their own suggestions and observations as to the draft Social Plan of the FPRY. I must establish it as a fact that the workers' collectives realized their task in its essence. Thereby they were able in some enterprises to discover great possibilities for a reduction in the costs of production, thus increasing accumulation, despite objections by employees, various calculators and people versed in commerce.

But it was also established that some of the workers' collectives examined the Social Plan from their own narrow point of view. Representatives of certain enterprises who attended the meeting of members of workers' councils of higher economic associations put forward such proposals which are contrary to our new economic system. In this connection they indicated the individual rate of accumulation. However, there are some cases where amendments to be made necessarily will be to the advantage of workers' collectives, as Comrade Kidric said in his report submitted yesterday, but a tendency inclined towards individual rate of accumulation intended to conceal their irrational management cannot be justified.

Comrades People's Deputies, The draft Federal Social Plan which is now before you pending your approval is of a great political significance representing a further step towards the building up of socialism, abolition of a bureaucratic system of management and freeing of initiative on the part of workers' collectives aimed at an increase in production and productivity of work, and on the top of all that directed towards the rising of welfare of the working people. According to this Social Plan it has become obvious how closely connected are the interests of each particular producer with those of the society and the individuals. The workers' collectives of Slovenia have conceived this Social Plan as such. This conception was best displayed on the occasion of this year's elections of members of workers' councils when the producers themselves revealed their full responsibility as managers of production.

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On this basis and provided that the organization of production is good and productivity of work increased, the workers' collectives in Slovenia will be able to realize a national revenue amounting to 138,944,000,000 dinars, being 65,000 dinars per inhabitant. This will be made possible thanks to the erection of key objectives under construction but which will be completed in the course of this year.

I approve the Draft Social Plan and I will vote in its favour.

(BORBA, March 30, 1952)

OUR GOVERNMENT HAS NOT BEEN EITHER INFORMED OR CONSULTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONFERENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITALY

At yesterday's afternoon session of the Assembly the debate was continued and the people's deputy Dobrica Cosic demanded that the Minister of Foreign Affairs or his Deputy give a reply to the question whether Yugoslavia was consulted in connection with a conference to be held by representatives of the United States of America, Great Britain and Italy in London, according to press reports, to take up the question of Italian participation in the administration of zone A of the FTT. In the absence of Edvard Kardelj, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, his Deputy Leo Mates declared his readiness to give necessary information. Thereupon the Assembly agreed that Mates may answer the question put forward by the deputy Cosic.

"Comrades people's deputies - Leo Mates stated - our Government has not been consulted on the intention to call up the above mentioned conference in London to be attended by representatives of Great Britain, America and Italy to deal with the questions concerning the government in zone A. We have, as a matter of fact, read and learnt that the press in a number of countries stated and wrote in that connection that Yugoslavia has been consulted. Since this question was raised here, I would like immediately to deny such news most energetically. Even more than that. While I was speaking here this morning, our Government was not even officially notified about this conference. The only thing we learnt about it was from press reports.

I would not like to discuss this problem in detail now, but since I have already touched upon it, I might still say something to this effect. On the basis of circumstances under which the conference was called up and assuming from the ^{choice of} parties to participate in it, it is quite obvious that no conclusions which might be brought about at this conference can be valid as regards our country or influence our Government in taking its attitude towards the problem of the FTT and the rights which have been granted to our state by the Peace Agreement, or the interests which have been guaranteed as regards the FTT according to the Peace Treaty".

The end of speech by Comrade Mates was accompanied by a prolonged applause, while, as regards the people's deputy Cosic, he declared his satisfaction with the reply received.

(BORBA, March 30, 1952)

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SPEECH BY KRSTO POPIVODA, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF TRANSPORT
AND COMMUNICATIONS OF THE FPVY GOVERNMENT

"About 200 kilometres of new railway lines have been laid during 1951 and the following lines opened to traffic: Markovac - Despotovac, Puracic - Doboj, Semizovac - Vogosce, while the other will be opened to traffic in the course of this year.

By completing these 200 kilometres our railway building fulfilled and exceeded the tasks of the First Five Year Plan in the period 1947 - 1951, completing 1,585.3 kilometres of new railway lines by which it exceeded the tasks of the Five Year Plan by 6% and the reconstruction of destroyed bridges in the length 30,308 metres, fulfilling the plan by 152%.

For such success and accomplishment of our investment building of our railway lines, beside the railway building enterprises, great merit goes to our self-sacrificing youth, which in constructing such important projects brought in its youthful ardour and a high patriotic consciousness.

The following are under construction: Breza - Vares, is in the final stage. By its opening to the traffic this year it will enable uninterrupted supply of the iron works at Zenica with necessary quantities of iron ore and the supply of Vares with coke and other needs. The railway line Konjic - Jablanica. On this sector the narrow gauge is replaced and the road is under construction. Further, the railway lines Doboj - Banja Luka and Stalije - Luponjav are being finished.

The railway line Resnik - Stepojevac is under construction. On this railway line for the moment works on the tunnel Bela Reka are being forced, whose construction will enable the connection of the Kolubara coal basin with the rest of the normal gauge network.

The railway line Brodice - Majdanpek will be under construction this year. This part of the railway line has an extraordinary significance for the development and expanding of the mine basin of copper, lead and zinc in the mine area of Majdanpek.

The railway line Skoplje - Gostivar which is being completed, links Skoplje with Tetovo and Gostivar connecting chrome mines and Radusa and Ljuboten, spinning mills at Tetovo and the hydro electric plant at Mavrovo.

In the sea traffic the main point of our investment building is directed towards enabling and enlarging our chief sea ports: Rijeka, Sibenik, Split, Kardeljevo and the port of Bar, the enlargement of their quays and the supply of necessary equipment for rational work.

Krsto Popivoda spoke about successes in postal, road and air transport. But he emphasized that the achieved successes in respect to the volume and speed of building were not followed by successes in regard to cheaper and better fulfillment of these tasks.

The question of tariffs

The level of new tariffs for passenger transport and postal, telegraphic and telephone services has been established mainly in accordance to the volume of correct use of capacity and the correct distribution of expenditures of the population to the transport services, which has to affect to harmonize the available goods' funds.

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The transport before the war was included in the total expenditure of the population with 3.38%, in 1951 with the total expenditure including coupons by 2.96% and according to the plan of the goods-monetary balance sheet the monetary expenditures for transport in 1952 will be included in the total expenditures of the population by about 3.62%.

From the hitherto analysis made on economic branches it was established that the new tariffs mainly correspond to new economic prices of products and the inclusion of transport expenditures in the price. However, for certain categories of transport the need of further harmonizing tariffs arose, that is, giving special reductions for certain kinds of transport and special kinds of goods. Some corrections have already been made, as for example, for the transport of vegetables, milk etc.

The need is imposed to make certain corrections in the passenger tariff in order to attract a greater number of passengers, to utilize the railway capacity and at the same time to satisfy the workers' needs.

Here I may underline that all transport branches provided by the plan for 1952, and on the basis of transport tariffs, the fixed volume of transport and the fixed expenditures of exploitation, will achieve the total accumulation of 39,496 million dinars".

Minister Popivoda then spoke about the business relation between the transport and those who use transport means, about the tasks in this year and the workers management in railway traffic.

"Such a large collective as the railway which attained great successes in its work since the liberation up to the present moment - said Minister Popivoda - certainly deserves to have its own organs of workers' management. It is beyond doubt that the introduction of workers' councils in railway is a mature matter and to undertake measures as soon as possible to put it into operation. This will be the essential change in the organization, in the system of management and the running of railways, this will be one of the basic guarantees of progress of our railway traffic".

Maritime Affairs

Then he set down data which illustrates the development of our merchant fleet. Popivoda said that our merchant fleet will receive in the course of 1952 several new units and that for the overseas navigation the ship "Vojvodina", the motor boat "Avala", constructed in our shipyards, then for our coastal navigation the repaired ship "Partizan", as well as 6 other units from our shipyards.

The end of Krsto Popivoda's speech was cheered with applause by people's deputies.

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SPEECH BY MILORAD ZORIC ON "INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLICS AND OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES, IN ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL FUNDS"

Minister Zoric said, "Such a proposed budget opens many broad possibilities to the people's republics and to the people's committees in respect to handling social funds.

"This year the people's republics and people's committees will draw up their own budgets and then they will independently decide how much of the total media which they have at their disposal will be earmarked for expenses for those things which they must finance.

"If the budget media are not completely sufficient to satisfy all the needs which the budget must finance, nevertheless there are hidden reserves in the social fund outlays in the forms of various expenses which are not urgent and at times are not necessary. Revealing such reserves will enable the people's republics and people's committees to make better use of the media which are tied up for such expenses. And there are such reserves in the proposed budget.

"These reserves always existed and we must look for them and uncover them first of all in the further reduction of administrative outlays which otherwise enables the present undertaken measures and specifically the measures which will be undertaken to be carried out in the reorganization of social administration. There is no doubt that these measures for discovering reserves will meet and have already met resistance in the remnants of bureaucratic concepts, the type we still have in our administrative machine. We must be prepared for this and decisively break this resistance for certain bureaucratic concepts and tendencies wish to hold as many certain material positions as possible by means of the budget.

"This independence of the people's republics and people's committees in disposing with the media for the social funds is invigorated by the fact that this year the people's republics will completely dispose with the income from its populace, for according to law the Federal Budget no longer participates in income derived from taxes.

"If we add to this that the state acts of the federal agencies no longer designate the concrete quotas of income from social contributions, which are paid by the economy but only percentages of participation of individual people's republics and that the people's republics act in this manner in their relation to the people's committees; all of this helps to give more independence to the people's republics and people's committees.

"All of this shows that in the new economic system the democratic right of self-management of the people's republics and people's committees is getting a broader and yet-stronger material basis.

"For example, in utilizing these rights and departing from the stated principles for discovering reserves in outlays, the Government of PR Serbia in drafting its budget intends to assure greater media for promoting agriculture this year in respect to the importance of agriculture in this expressed agricultural territory.

"Considering that the proposed Social Plan of the Federal Budget of 1952 best corresponds to the interests of socialist Yugoslavia under present conditions, I am going to vote for the proposed law."

(BORBA - 30th March, 1952)

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OUR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

After that Bogdan Crnobrnja, Assistant Foreign Minister took the floor.

The International economic situation was marked in 1951 with a number of difficulties - said Crnobrnja. This came as a result of the general international tension besides those most important economic consequences which are provoked by a policy of spheres of interest in the whole world's economy. The undiminished international tension imposed expenditure for armaments. This led up to disturbances in the economies of individual countries.

In spite of the fact that the conditions on the international market were difficult and because of the existence of certain restrictions, the world trade in comparison to 1950 has increased.

Forms of our economic cooperation with foreign countries.

1). The Foreign Trade Goods Exchange. - By exporting our goods to the world market we create means for purchasing goods necessary to our economy. This is the basic form of our economic relations.

2). International Loans and Credits. - The use of international credits and loans is one of the important forms of our international economic cooperation. Until December 31, 1951 our country has made use of or has the right to use according to existing agreements 269,360,000 revolving dollars of international long-term and medium-term credits and loans. Until December 31, 1951 of this amount 20,560,000 revolving dollars have been repaid.

As our largest creditors appear USA, Great Britain and western Germany. One must underline that post war economy in Great Britain is struggling with great difficulties, therefore this figure of received loans is all the more important to us.

We receive loans under normal commercial conditions.

In the first place our government has demanded help from the USA - in order to overcome the consequences of the drought and received 64,220,000 dollars. We were then given help in food by France to the extent of 886,600 dollars, from Belgium 159,000 dollars, from Canada 44,300 dollars, from the organisation "Care" 35,315,270 dollars. The total amount of help received in food was 100,580,840 dollars.

Our country is the only one in the world which receives the so-called Tri-Partite Aid (from the USA, Great Britain and France) although the two latter are struggling with economic difficulties. That means that in our independence is not only interested this or that country but a great part of the world. Such a way of receiving help introduces much more stability in our international relations. In the Western countries the people are getting more and more convinced that Yugoslavia is one of the most consequent fighters for peace, for sincere international co-operation, for the defence of its independence, from any aggression and that Yugoslavia is a constructive factor in international relations.

We have received hitherto economic help in food to the extent of 100 million dollars. Further, we received from the Government of the USA economic aid for raw materials to the extent of 29 million dollars, then help from the three governments (USA, Great Britain and France) known as the Tri-Partite help to the amount of 120 million dollars for the period from 1st July 1951 to the 1st June 1952. Until the 1st January 1952 62 million dollars were imported, including the import from the 29 million dollar aid received from the USA.

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Help in food and economic aid received in the above-mentioned period amounts to 249 million dollars. This is the success of our foreign policy. The economic effect of this aid is not small and it was one of the very important conditions which has enabled us to obtain successes in our economy.

The programme of building key objectives

The programme of key objectives was established in 1950. We named it so because it solves 3 central problems: 1) It solves the payments deficit of our country in regard to abroad and because of that it has the full economic sense to call it "the programme for the liquidation of our payments deficit abroad". It therefore solves one of the weakest and the most sensitive problems of our economy. 2) It enables our economy, to a great extent, to satisfy the increased needs of our army, particularly our war industry, which have been increased in the first place because of the provocative policy of the Cominform bloc. 3) It solves the increase of the social standard to a great extent.

The concentration of our economic efforts to execute the programme of building and the putting into action of key objectives is not a separate and simple economic problem. This is the largest problem of the programme of the policy of our Government and our country. We have restricted this programme to the greatest possible extent. It amounts now to about 200 million dollars (the part of equipment which has to be imported from abroad). It has so far been decided to finance to the extent of 80 million dollars. Therefore the disposal of about 80,000,000 dollars remains to be decided. Just at this moment negotiations are taking place in Washington amongst the three Western countries (USA, Great Britain and France) which have, as we have been informed, two questions on the agenda: 1) Further economic aid to Yugoslavia and 2) programme of Yugoslav investments. It is expected that the talks will end shortly.

Our investment programme has been discussed with the representatives of the International Bank as well as with the representatives of the Tri-Partite delegation. All economists who had the occasion to participate in the discussions concerning the programme, have given their opinion, which confirms the economic justification of the programme.

However, I am sorry to say, that by all our partners with which we co-operate, this opinion has not been accepted in full.

In the West one can hear remarks that our plan is autarchic. One should say immediately that autarchy, as a defined economic policy, is absolutely foreign, both theoretically and practically to ideas of socialism, which is particularly so in regard to our country. Autarchy is the means of the aggressor.

It is not a question of whether our programme is autarchic and of whether we are leading a policy of some economic-technical independence in order that we might be self-sufficient, but it is a question of an unprogressive conception which is surpassed by the development of relations in the world. Namely, it is a question that somebody does not like that Yugoslavia in this period should get up somewhat higher on the lower part of the ladder of the exploited, and this is in the essence the background of the rumours and voices about our supposed autarchic policy.

Or, for example, the remark that our programme is diffused. Truly, it is not simple but it is the most economic one for us because it is concentrated on solving our payments deficit.

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In 1951 our co-operation in the field of International Technical Aid has begun to develop seriously. The main form of co-operation is through the United Nations. It can be expected that our co-operation with the United Nations in the line of technical aid will continue to strengthen and that our country will have still more advantages.

In 1951 we have renewed or prolonged all trade agreements which we had in 1950. We signed a new agreement with Greece and in this way trade relations with our Southern neighbour have become normal. Both the countries have a great deal of interest in the strengthening of our trade relations and now no hindrances stand in the way. Further, in 1951 we signed a treaty with Austria concerning the purchase of equipment on credit to the extent of 10 million dollars. With France we signed an agreement concerning the purchase on credit of equipment for our war industry and some other military needs.

Besides this several transport arrangements and conventions have been signed which regulate problems of international communications. Our goods exchange was with 25 countries with whom we had trade agreements and another 16 with which we had trade relations. Trade agreements with Austria, India, Brazil, the Argentine, Belgium, are now being negotiated and some supplementary negotiations with Great Britain. In 1952 there exist broad conditions for the development of our goods exchanged in a large area.

(BORBA - 30th March, 1952).

SPEECH BY JAKOV BLAZEVIC: NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM INFLUENCED THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTS

Jakov Blazevic first of all spoke about the discussion in the collectives about the Social Plan and its results. "The basic source for increasing accumulations was in reducing material expenses--i.e., in the more economical utilization of raw materials and materials, reduction of wastes and things similar. For example, at the time of the discussion of the Social Plan in the "Marko Oreskovic" factory in Zagreb, it was pointed out that there existed possibilities for reducing wastes from 15 to 2.5 percent; then in the Zagreb paper factory it was proposed that by the utilization of waste paper a saving of 18 million dinars could be realized. In the "Foto-Kemika" factory in Zagreb a revision of the material norm was proposed whereby material expenses would be reduced by 45 million dinars; in the "Straza" glass factory they also discovered and proposed a saving of 45 million dinars in raw materials.

"Our leather industry achieved significant results in reducing material expenses: the leather factory in Vinkovci reduced material expenses by 23 million dinars, the leather factory "Almerija" by 17 million, the Borovo combine by 236 million and the "Gorjup" shoe factory in Zagreb by 84 million dinars.

"During the course of the discussion, there were many proposals in respect to the revision of jobs, specifically in the administrative apparatus of the enterprise, then in respect to reducing unjustifiable absenteeism and reducing administrative and departmental management.

"The analysis of economic relations in state agricultural estates revealed a number of uneconomic administrative methods and occurrences whose elimination should necessitate essential changes in the economics of agricultural estates."

Jakov Blazevic then spoke about the influence of the new economic system on improving the quality and assortment of goods.

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PRIOR TO PARLIAMENTARY REFORM

I read in last Sunday's Borba a letter written by the People's Deputy, Comrade R. Davidovic, in which he comes to the conclusion that our system of representation is outlived and that it is not in harmony with our socialist democracy and that it "does not suit" - and that something in it must be changed - because people's representatives in our assemblies, more or less without exception, read their speeches, which they have brought in their pockets already prepared. Asking himself of what this man consist, Comrade Davidovic characterises bourgeois parliaments as amusing quarrelling houses, but as in our country there is nothing vital which could be disputed, both in the Assembly and outside it, he believes that our Assembly cannot become an "amusing" quarrel house (the writer has hereby mistake omitted to quote quarrel house) such as, for example, parliaments in France and Italy.

Believing that in our country discussion takes place only about how to realise best and in the quickest way possible the common programme, he thinks that our representative bodies should be some sort of a working council, some sort of Republican and Federal palavers for general social production, distribution and defence. And declaring that he has not as yet a clear picture of how all this should look concretely, he proposes that discussion in regard to it should be started.

No doubt the feelings of this People's Deputy (and most probably of many others) concerning the outlived representative system in our country, that it "suits" no longer is not sufficiently clear to him and his proposal of discussion, accompanied by very few arguments looks to me more as a demand for a personal answer for a feeling of dullness which tortures him at parliamentary sessions, for an answer to the question of how to make these sessions "amusing" (without "quarrels"). This is all a much too small incitement for discussion, but this People's Deputy has no doubt felt rightly that our representative system is outlived, or more exactly that it is not suitable to our socialist democracy.

If in connection with this idea, I begin to speak about this matter, I am not doing this to enter into discussion, which the writer of the letter demanded, nor do I consider that this small reflection of mine could be some overture for discussion. Of course, if people wish and demand discussion nobody can have anything against it. Finally, when Comrade Davidovic has proposed discussion, and I refer to his letter, he may also in full right say that discussion has already been opened. Perhaps it was opened, or at least prognosticated by a speech made by Kardelj at the joint meeting of the Legislative Committees of the Federal Assembly in opening the debate concerning the draft of the law concerning People's Committees, but our press did not notice this. In reality discussion has not begun. It needs a stronger foundation which is being prepared. This is also made clear by Comrade Kardelj's words, who in regard to it made some prognostications in a recent interview also.

It is comprehensible why in our highest representative bodies is particularly first noticed the reading of speeches and "dullness" and because questions are often heard of how to overcome this and make the sessions livelier and more interesting. The bourgeois parliaments might be considered as quarrelling platforms (or even chattering houses), but it is quarrel which makes them "amusing". There a struggle is waged, very often empty and formal, canalised even when it is most fierce, and which is most important, without social result, the struggle between men who represent different social classes and strata, different tendencies of the same class oppressors or the oppressed, different interests,

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sometimes also purely personal. It results in a permanent struggle of opinions, lively and sometimes fierce debates, changes of Government, etc., in one word "amusement" which is mostly empty and dull.

Therefore it is not a question of "amusement" but a struggle of opinions. This is what does not exist in our parliament - if we think of plenary sessions. Because, when it is the question of more important laws, this struggle for opinions can also be extremely lively, interesting and fruitful in the Legislative Committees, but there it ends also and is not carried over to the plenum because it ends quite naturally by reaching unanimous opinions. (Our press has not as yet cadres of journalists capable of following and reproducing this discussion to the public). In the period of efforts for the development of our socialist democracy, in the period of democratisation within the party, syndicates and PF, in a period when we strive that electors' meetings should be the real expression of opinion of electors, when also other forms of stronger and more real participation of citizens in the execution and control of authority are developed; in a period of development of workers' Councils and introduction of producers' councils in People's Committees, our parliaments stand petrified in the form, which they received from the constitution of 1948, as if untouched by the wave of socialist democracy. It seems that they are here only to pass laws as a mechanism which executes this work faultlessly by duty. According to work at their sessions nobody can even imagine how long and lively the struggle of opinion was until a draft law was elaborated, which it later passes.

If in our parliaments a deep ferment of our social life is felt then it is still felt only through the draft laws themselves and ministerial statements and not in parliamentary debates. Through the District Deputies one feels not the voice of the district, and to such an extent, that the question of what and whom he represents is justified. The case of the Nis Deputy, otherwise a worker, who made a brilliant speech in the Assembly of PR Serbia concerning the Social Plan, without reading his speech (which the press did not note) shows that our Assemblies are full of men capable of leading even the most fierce debates, but the very system of representation is such that it transforms them into mutes. They have learned to see, in the sessions of the Assembly, only a necessary formality.

Why this is so I will not discuss here. One thing is evident: neither will our parliaments be able to avoid the law of development, which demands their change, their bringing into harmony of the total development of our socialist democracy. The need for that was felt quite a while ago, and now the hour has come to execute this measure too. On the reform of parliament and that of the Supreme State Administration preparations have been under way for quite a long time already. It is evident that the very project of the general law concerning People's Committees has been elaborated in harmony with this intended constitutional reform.

Let us hope that these ideas will be presented to the public in the shortest time and that our parliaments will become true working bodies without becoming chatterhouses and liberating themselves from the lies of the Soviet representative system.

(Sd.) MOSA PIJADE

(BORBA - 30th March, 1952).

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MORE ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID WHEN INITIATING CRIMINAL ACTION

Recently a consultation of the attorneys of the republics was held in the Public Attorneys Office of the FPRY in Belgrade. The work and problems of the attorney office were discussed at this meeting. At the consultation it was confirmed that the agencies of prosecution had achieved significant successes but that all the principles set forth in the resolution of the Fourth Plenary Session of the CC CPY, regarding the strengthening of courts and legality, had not been fully carried out.

Public Attorney Offices, sections of the Ministry of Interior and UDBA, in their revolutionary work for assuring the unhindered development of socialism and against malefactors and hostile elements, gained great sympathy from the working masses. However, as it was confirmed at the consultation, a certain number of public attorney agencies and investigating agencies are not satisfactorily applying all the steps in connection with criminal proceedings. And these steps are very significant and useful. For example: when criminal action is started against an individual, the public attorney and investigating agency are obligated to undertake a number of processing steps which will help them explain the circumstances. Investigation helps to confirm proofs and to establish whether or not elements of a criminal nature exist, who was the perpetrator, whether conditions exist for prosecution and the necessary evidence and data are gathered, etc. The investigation begins with an examination when there is founded suspicion that a criminal act has been committed, regardless of whether or not the perpetrator is known, and with an inquiry when a definite person exists who is on the basis of the founded suspicion the perpetrator of a serious crime. In order to assure the presence of such persons under very strict conditions, they may be put into custody or jailed pending investigation.

In some public attorney offices and investigating agencies, for example, little attention is paid to previous information, confirming reports even though this, if strictly taken, does not come under criminal procedure, and so the person who is being investigated cannot be considered as a person up for criminal action. By previous information, suspicion is either eliminated or confirmed. Commissions of the Ministry of Interior have paid very little attention to this work.

Included in the measures for assuring the presence of definite persons among others is ordering custody or imprisonment pending investigation. However, in weighing which measure would be applied last year, in a large number of cases this matter was not given due consideration. Then again there was not enough attention paid to whether or not conditions existed for ordering custody or imprisonment pending investigation. It can be said that very rarely were other measures of assurance ordered, as bail, parole, confinement, etc. Statistics show that the number of persons who were deprived of liberty without sufficient evidence by the public attorney offices and other investigating agencies is much higher than it was two years ago. It is because of this that action against the indicted in a large number of cases was stopped before they were brought before the court. (we must mention that in certain cases administrative punitive measures were applied.) We will cite a few examples which clearly illustrate the poor and unjust application of these measures. In Gradaca the Commission of the Ministry of the Interior of the people's committee deprived 81 citizens of their liberty out of a total of 123 that reported. Due to lack of sufficient evidence, it had to release 47 people within three days. Of 80 people deprived of their liberty, the Commission in Tusanj had to release 64 within three days for similar reasons.

These examples very clearly show that in some public attorney offices and other investigating agencies not too much attention was paid to whether or not all the legal conditions were met to deprive a person of his liberty or what an arrest means to a citizen's honor. Public attorney offices did not always exercise sufficient control over the deprivation of liberty by other prosecuting agencies, even though they rarely permitted custody to be extended beyond three days.

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But this is not the only thing. Statistics show that last year 59 percent of the criminal procedures which were initiated had to be stopped during the preliminary investigations or the people were released by court. On one hand this means that action was taken without basis or without sufficient evidence; on the other hand, that our prosecuting agencies and courts, in consistently applying the democratic principles of our criminal procedure, have stopped that procedure or have acquitted the indicted because the guilt could not be completely proved.

What are the reasons for such a relatively high number of stoppages or acquittals? In the first place, the weakness of our agencies for not having sufficient evidence in cases where there was justifiable suspicion that the person did commit the criminal act. Then there are objective reasons for this--an insufficient number of investigators especially on the territory of Croatia where a relatively good number of perpetrators of crime are not found. On the other hand, administrative punishment has been recommended for a certain number of criminals. Besides this, in some places they followed the path of least resistance and demanded that the person about whom there was a certain amount of suspicion that he had committed the crime be secured so that it would be much easier to conduct the investigation with the presence of the said person. In this case previous information and inquiry were ignored. In some places men were being deprived of liberty for violations and minor offenses. The reason for the increase in unfounded deprivations of liberty lies in that some criminal prosecuting agencies are not well acquainted with the provisions of criminal procedure and some times in the stubbornness of individuals.

The policy of prosecuting criminals in our country is correct in principle and there is nothing to be said about it. We must not think that now we have to weaken or to make the policy of prosecution milder. To prosecute everyone who deserves it and to turn over to the courts anyone who inflicts damage on the community or on individuals is the task of our prosecuting agencies, and primarily of our public attorney offices. The initiation of criminal procedure and the deprivation of liberty must be founded. Public attorney offices on the terrain should be agencies which watch whether proper action is taken against a person, whether measures of security are being properly applied and whether there exist reasons and conditions for this.

(BORBA - 25th March, 1952)

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MALIK REJECTS ENQUIRY

In the UN Commission on Disarmament which is sitting in New York, the Soviet delegate, Malik, has rejected the proposal that there should be an investigation in connection with accusations against forces of the United Command that they have been waging bacteriological warfare in Korea. According to the terms of the proposal, the International Red Cross would have investigated on the spot the accuracy of the accusations which were brought by representatives of the North Korean, Chinese, and Soviet Governments.

Malik declared that he rejected the enquiry because presumably the International Red Cross was not "an objective and unprejudiced body", that it was not an international organisation but a "Swiss organisation" and so on. As a counter-proposal Malik requested that the UN Commission for Disarmament alone should consider this question and should reach some decision concerning the prohibition of bacteriological warfare.

This request of the Soviet delegate came only a few days after the Chinese and North Korean Governments turned down the proposal made by Trygve Lie that UNO should send material help for the alleviation of the plague and other diseases in North Korea, which, according to the accusations of Soviet and Chinese-North Korean representatives, were the result of bacteriological warfare.

Following this decided dismissal of UNO help and the enquiry of the International Red Cross, the accusations against the United Command can no longer carry any conviction. As a consequence there is naturally a great deal of doubt about the whole of this. It is characteristic that Malik, disputing the international nature of the International Red Cross, declared that "every opportunity for an enquiry into the bacteriological warfare in Korea and China had already been taken by an International Committee of Lawyers" - that is to say by a private delegation whose "results" were fixed in advance had been sent from Moscow to North Korea.

The fact that, between the time of making the accusation and the rejection, a private international organisation made an enquiry shows that the Soviet China and North Korean representatives may not be able to produce arguments to confirm the accuracy of their own assertions.

(POLITIKA - 28th March, 1952).

END OF A CRIMINAL GANG

To-day the County Court in Split after a trial lasting six days sentenced to death by shooting the Ustashi outlaw Nedeljko Piplica, 24 years old from Zmijevac in the district of Imot. This Ustashi gang committed a series of robberies, burglaries and brigandage against the organs of people's authority and managers of co-operatives in the district of Imot. The accused Piplica took the woods in August 1946 and in 1947 acted together with the gang of outlaws and highwaymen Metere and Kapulike, who were killed in the fight with people's authority. Piplica returned to the district of Imot after this, where he developed his criminal activity for full two years, until he was caught in September of last year.

For the committed crimes the Court sentenced Nedeljko Piplica to death by shooting, and his associates Petar Buljbasic to 7 years imprisonment, Mate Buljbasic to 4 years, Milan Buljbasic to 3 years, Stjepan Puljiza to two and a half years, Jure Drlja to one and a half year, Luka Piplica the father of the accused Nedeljko to one and a half year, Stjepan Pusic and Jure Buljbasic to one and a half year, and the brother of the accused Mirko Piplica to eight months imprisonment.

(Sd.) A.B.

THE PROBLEM OF PROPER EXPLOITATION OF OUR EXPERTS

Both, during the past and this year, a certain number of agricultural experts, who graduated at our vocational schools or universities, or who have been engaged by certain institutions and enterprises, has been directed to peasant working cooperatives which was a proper way for extending an immediate, technical assistance to our working cooperatives. A great number of these and other experienced and industrious agricultural experts attained in a short period of time outstanding results in promoting our agricultural cooperative production. But, an adequate distribution of the highly qualified and other agricultural experts is still a serious problem, the more so if one bears in mind that they are scarce. The fact one should bear in mind in assigning such personnel is that their place is, above all, in production.

It has been found in practice that one did not always adhere to that principle and that there are still possibilities for engaging agricultural experts in our agricultural cooperatives. This is confirmed also by the following, though incomplete, data:

Out of the total number of agricultural experts in our country engaged are in republic institutions and enterprises 7%, in the offices of the commissioners of the district and town people's committees 24.1%, in scientific institutions and institutes 10.9%, at faculties and vocational schools 10.8%, on government agricultural estates 24.4%, in funds for mechanization 8.2% and in peasant working, that is, producing cooperatives 14.6%.

They above quoted data show us that a considerable number of agricultural experts is still engaged by various institutions where it is often performing merely administrative tasks, or in other words, it is not engaged in direct production. Of the total number of agricultural experts in our country, however, engaged in production (on government agricultural estates, peasant working cooperatives and in funds for mechanization) are only 48%. The corresponding percentages for people's republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro are 49.4, 43.2, 53.4, 32, 50.1 and 51.7 respectively.

The reason for such a situation is found among other things in the conception that agricultural experts must not be engaged in production. Such a conception prevailed in the old Yugoslavia when most of the agricultural experts, above all those highly qualified, have been engaged in administrative institutions and on other jobs. It is unnecessary to emphasize how detrimental such a conception is both to the experts themselves and to their development and to the community as a whole.

The possibility of relieving agricultural experts from their present engagements and assigning them to our cooperative organizations one should seek, first of all, in the offices of commissioners of district and town people's committees. Of all the agricultural experts, for example in the PR of Serbia, 27.2% are working with the commissioners of district and town people's committees. It follows then that on an average 5 such experts are engaged by each district people's committee. The corresponding percentage for Bosnia

and Hercegovina is 32.5.

Agricultural experts should work for our working and agricultural cooperatives of the general type which are developed and represent already big socialist farmsteads, because they would find there broad possibilities for a creative activity and application of the modern agricultural science. Only one agricultural expert would as a rule suffice for a district people's committee. As an illustration how one should distribute such personnel one should take the PR of Macedonia where the percentage of such experts engaged by district people's committees amounts to 8.3% or one expert for each district people's committee, and that engaged by peasant working cooperatives to 30.4.

A considerable reserve of the qualified agricultural personnel, particularly of the highly qualified experts, is also found in agricultural scientific institutions and institutes. In the People's Republic of Serbia, for example of the total number of such personnel working for the scientific institutions and at faculties, 33.7% have graduated at our agricultural faculty. The above quoted data show us clearly that the number working in these institutions does not correspond to our existing possibilities nor to our requirements and that these institutions should be regarded as sources of supply of production with experts. 15 agricultural experts could be directed to production only from the scientific and other technical institutions, institutes and experimental stations of the PR of Serbia. Such institutions would not be affected much by this, because some of these men are lacking the prerequisites for becoming scientists, while others got the employment there immediately after getting their degrees.

Another source for ensuring agricultural experts to our cooperatives are our government agricultural estates. Despite the fact that these experts are already engaged in production, the problem is whether they are properly exploited, that is whether at the present stage of our development our agricultural estates should retain with them so many of them when, on the other hand, many peasant working cooperatives, some of which are already big socialist farmsteads, are lacking agricultural experts. In the PR of Croatia, for example, where very little has been done with regard to the question of directing agricultural experts to peasant working cooperatives, 22.4% of their total number are engaged on government agricultural estates and only 2.8% in peasant working cooperatives in spite of the fact that the areas of many cooperatives, particularly of those of Baranja and Slavonija, exceed those of government agricultural estates. In the district of Beli manastir where 95% of all farmsteads are members of peasant working cooperatives, only 3 agricultural experts are working, and on government agricultural estate "Belje", extending on about one third of this district 35 of them are working. Another example shows us that the government agricultural estate "Coka" with its 2000 hectares of land employs 6 agricultural experts, 5 agricultural technicians and 10 internes, while some of the working cooperatives owning approximately identical areas of land are without a single agricultural expert. Similar situation prevails in the PR of Serbia where an agricultural expert working in the fund for mechanization of the peasant working cooperative has to deal with 1,285 hectares of arable land, etc.

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The agricultural expert reserves exist also in agricultural schools where they are not indispensable and where their jobs could be performed by persons with secondary schools qualifications. In some cases, agricultural technicians and even engineers are working at the agricultural schools either in the capacity of lecturers or wardens. On the other hand a number of agricultural experts are performing various tasks which have nothing to do with their profession in institutions and enterprises whose fundamental tasks are not closely connected with agricultural production. Managements of such enterprises and institutions took no steps for transferring them to the working peasant cooperatives.

Upon the initiative of the Commission for countryside of the CC of the CP of Serbia, the Council for agriculture and forestry of the PR of Serbia and cooperative organizations studied in cooperation with other institutions the problem of discovering and sending agricultural experts to peasant working cooperatives and achieved good results in this respect. But, most of the experts, sent heretofore to our cooperatives, very young men coming directly from schools who had some difficulties in adapting themselves to the new environments, while they should have been accompanied with experienced experts who could have given them their hand in the initial stage of their activities.

The successful realization of these tasks requires the party organizations and their members to engage themselves both in discovering agricultural experts who are not indispensable on jobs performing at present and who are insufficiently exploited, and in directing such experts to the agricultural cooperatives. The cooperative members should be educated to recognize the work and efforts exhibited by industrious, conscious and self-sacrificing experts, struggling thereby against erroneous conceptions and lack of confidence in their abilities and assistance which they may extend. In performing these tasks, the party organizations in our villages and cooperative managements should be assisted by district leaderships to the full extent.

(BORBA - March 26, 1952)

THE PROBLEMS OF OUR UNIVERSITIES: REVISION OF SYLLABUSES -
A MOST NECESSARY WORK IN ALL FACULTIES

The initial pedagogical basis in our educational system, unique in all the degrees of education should be the respect of inherited positive achievements in schooling and education in general, and the objective should be in keeping and developing social values, realised by the People's Revolution. The task of our schooling, including the universities, is to educate a new, free socialist man of broad views, sincere and open minded, not only a good expert, but a man who knows that the privilege of university education was secured for him by the efforts of our working people.

The creation of such a specialist is not a short and simple process. It depends on a healthy and right regime and study at the university. In pre-war days, at the university in Ljubljana existed such a regime of study, which guaranteed theoretically well-trained specialists. At that time, at the faculties, the foreign principle was mainly in force: studies were divided into two parts. The first part encompassed 3 to 4 terms, giving in natural sciences and technical professions a general theoretical basis, and in humanist - social professions a historical and theoretical introduction. This part of the studies, on which was based the second one - the specialised part, was concluded with the first final examination, which gave the right to the students to be called a candidate of the chosen profession. A successful passing of the first final examination was a condition for further study. The time limit for passing the first final examination was permanent, while the time limits for passing the second final examination were relatively mobile, because the candidates could pass their examinations either at the end of the last term or after it, because the pre-final examinations were always in groups - and the schedule of the final examinations in most of the faculties included also a written examination - the students were therefore obliged to go deeper into the matter and to link-up related subjects. One had to study intensively for a longer time, which was the best guarantee for a solid and lasting mastering of the subject.

The post-war demand for rapid development was absolutely comprehensible: the development of productive forces demanded new cadres which the faculties did not give during a pause of 5 years. This is why in our post-war educational policy the tendency for introducing a so-called "rigid system" of studies at high schools became paramount as in the USSR and in some Western countries, mainly in France and in countries within her cultural circle. The characteristics of this system lie in the fact that the syllabus of studies provides that at the end of each year examinations should be passed from the section of study material, in order to begin the next year's study syllabus. This is, in fact, a continuation of the secondary school syllabus which is a real campaign study. But as it was wished that the students should get acquainted with his profession in as much detail as possible, the syllabuses were overcrowded with different special courses, which contributed that the knowledge was quite superficial and disjointed - rapidly learned and still more rapidly forgotten. Today the general opinion is that such a system has not come up to expectations.

In compiling university syllabuses we must approach in the final realisation a regime of studies as I have described above, yet I think that it will be necessary for the present - particularly at faculties with a small area capacity - that the first year should be selective. The student must show at least with two basic subjects if he has intellectual and moral qualities, discipline and seriousness in study, in order to be permitted to

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continue study. The examinations should be passed at the end of the first year before a Commission of Examiners. Students who do not pass this examination should be removed from this Faculty in order not to take the place of a more talented and hard-working high-school boy.

The second question which is being solved at all Faculties since the Resolution of the Third Plenum of the CC of the CP of Yugoslavia concerning tasks in education, and which is not as it seems solved definitely anywhere is the problem of the syllabus. In the impatient hurry after liberation, in order to obtain as soon as possible new experts and specialists, who could be put to immediate use and partly due to the influence of the Soviet practice, it resulted in unhealthy over-crowding and over-burdening of the syllabus, particularly so at Faculties with a technical character. Thus the students were deprived of time for independent work and were forced to superficial reading of "scripts" - campaign study. This resulted, that in some technical Faculties matters went so far, that students could not pass their final examinations after two years of study. Therefore, instead of gaining in time - time was lost, while the practice of specialisation resulted that students who completed their studies could not be used or very little in economy.

Therefore to-day a revision and rational compression of the syllabuses is needed at all Faculties. In the first place one should establish the general criterion of experts whom the Faculties have to create according to the demands of the building of our socialist society. Consultations with economic agents, professional associations could be very useful in this line. This would show, for example, that the Faculties of Philosophy and Mathematics should in the first place train a good secondary school professor, while the education of scientific-research cadres should be considered as a separate task, which is approached individually and which depends on the qualifications of the candidate. The economic faculties must not create only political economy theoreticians but also experts who will have the necessary commercial qualifications for practice. The jurists should be equally made capable for work in state administration and for work in law courts or in economy. This same objective of multiple employment of specialists should be obtained also in the syllabuses of the technical and medicine faculties.

But economy must cease to demand that those students who have finished their studies at any of the faculties should immediately be made use of as old experienced practitioners, and the task of the faculties to give absolutely trained and well-versed in practice experts has never been the task nor can be the task of the faculties. A young finished student who has only recently gained the necessary theoretical knowledge will be able to develop in practice his theoretical knowledge under a mature leadership and by his personal experiences. Therefore with rare exceptions, specialisation can be gained only through practice.

It is quite comprehensible why the faculties of technology and medicine have difficulties in creating a good syllabus on account of the technical and medicinal development of these sciences, and therefore arises a serious problem where and how the syllabus should be compressed and narrowed.

In the reorganisation of the universities in the spirit of socialist democracy, responsible faculty and university organs, in co-operation with associations of university professors and corresponding professional associations should solve all the important problems on which depend the realisation of one of the

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useful experts in many ways. And most probably, as an initial item for discussion, the pre-war syllabuses could be used by adapting them in a correct way to our present-day demands, because no doubt, our universities and high schools in pre-war days gave good experts on an average.

But this will not complete everything. A good professional and educational syllabus will guarantee the creation of highly-qualified officials who will have enough time to develop themselves into a harmonised and more cultural personality. But, in the process of creating such specialists a great role will be played by the Federation of Students of Yugoslavia. Instruction at the faculties should be such that the student, during study, feels a responsibility which he takes as an academically educated citizen. Therefore it would be necessary to introduce in our faculties permanent courses at which the students would get a knowledge of the elements of our social and economic, political order. It is particularly important that every university professor should be a living example of a conscious builder of our society in everything.

(Sd.) DR. GORAZD KUSEJ

(BORBA - 24th March, 1952).

A STRANGE DECISION

The Rome newspapers, which two days ago declared that they are against the co-operation with the Allied Military Government in the Zone "A" of the FTT are calling now for the most ~~prompt~~ negotiation - but now not with Yugoslavia, but only with Great Britain and the U.S.A.

The latest tone of the Italian press has its excuse.

Yesterday's decision of the Allied Military Government to harmonize the municipal election in Trieste with the elections in Italy means a step backward of that which has been reached last year: that the Italian electoral system should not be applied because it is unjust. That is the very reason why the followers of the annexational policy last year demanded the postponement of elections, because by applying the more democratic proportional system they would not gain majority.

Such elections would also be unjust, because by the decision of the Allied Government it was made possible for the newcomers in Italy - mostly fascists - to take part in them. But as the Italian system of "joint lists" has now been adopted, it is no wonder why the attitude in Rome towards the elections has again changed and why the Allied Government is today praised for the concessions to the irredentists. If the "joint list" wins, embracing the opponents of the democratic solution of the Trieste problem of all possible colours, it will gain automatically two thirds of seats in the municipal council. And even if it does not win 50% of votes in the election!

This is even more queer because it is contrary to the other statements of the Allied Government, because it is very well known who will be "connected" with the single list and who will, accordingly, have the majority in the future council. De Gasperi himself called upon all Italian nationalists in Trieste to unite in "the defense of Italianism" in July last year.

This new measure parts us instead of helping us to come closer to an atmosphere in which the Trieste question could be solved in a democratic way, in favour of a real majority of the population of Trieste and its vicinity.

(Sd.) J.G.

(IC:ITIKA - 28th March, 1952)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

A TOTE ON A RACECOURSE IS USEFUL TO OUR ECONOMY

Borba of the 18th of March in this column published a letter by V. Petrovic in which he asks to what purpose does the tote on the Hippodrome serve. In order to acquaint the wide public with the importance of the totalizer on the Hippodrome we shall set down only the few most important moments.

The tote on the Hippodrome is introduced to attract greater interest of horse breeders for selecting horses by means of horse races in which the best animals are awarded not only according to their breed but also for their speed, endurance and boldness which they are showing. The Hippodrome, thanks to the tote, gave to the state studs, co-operatives and other breeders about 20 million dinars of awards for the best horses in the last few years. Breeders and those who are fond of horses knowing the breed and value of each horse are betting so that in this way too, their interest for raising our horse breeding is being enlarged. I want to emphasize that betting on horse races is forbidden to children under 16 years.

Belgrade, 24th of March

D.J. Prodanovic, Head of the
Zootechnical and Veterinary Department
of the Hippodrome

(BORBA, 27 March 1952)

SPEECH BY IVAN GOSNJAKReport on the budget of the Ministry of National Defence

Colonel-General Ivan Gosnjak, Deputy Minister of National Defence, greeted by the people's deputies by a long applause, addressed the Assembly after the Federal Minister of Finance.

At the beginning of his speech, Comrade Gosnjak stated that the proposed draft budget of the Ministry of National Defence is not identical with the draft fund for national defence included in the Social Plan of the FPRY because the formerly envisaged sum of 210 billion dinars has now been reduced to 200 billion dinars. This difference in estimates does not come from a reduction in expenditure envisaged for the meeting of practical requirements of our armed forces amounting to 210 billion dinars since their requirements remained the same and their tasks too. It is a result of the fall in prices of products manufactured by our military enterprises due to the balancing of ~~the~~ amount of accumulation in military economic enterprises and those pertaining to other branches of our national economy.

Apart from the envisaged expenditure, the Ministry of National Defence also envisaged the realization of accumulation of funds on the part of military economic enterprises to a total amount of 24,608,000,000 dinars and various income amounting to 1,500, million dinars to be realized by the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army paid in the federal budget.

The main portion of expenditure will go on the maintenance and implements intended for the use of the armed forces. Out of the total allocation envisaged for the requirements of the Ministry of National Defence for the current year, 145,522,315,000 dinars, representing 72.75 per cent of the total budget of the Ministry of National Defence, are to be expended on the supply of arms, munition, military equipment, vehicles, etc., as well as on food, uniforms, and garrison requirements. It would be necessary to mention that ^{all this} is exclusively obtained in our country and manufactured by military industrial enterprises primarily. Essential current requirements can be met from these expenditures, apart from assuring material reserves to be obtained this year according to estimates. If we add the military aid received from America and some aid from England and France, for which we are grateful to them, to our own efforts, then we can expect that our armed forces will at the end of this year be stronger and more capable to offer resistance to a possible aggressor in the event of need in defending our freedom and independence.

Comrade Gosnjak then spoke about the activities of the military industrial enterprises and briefly outlined their development in the course of the last few years, difficulties caused by the Cominform countries and the achievements attained. Among other things he said the following:

"A larger part of the installations and equipment envisaged by the plan were to be obtained according to an agreement concluded from Eastern European countries, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary. Payments in advance were made amounting to 476,646,000 dinars, calculated on the basis of the current rate of exchange, but as early as the middle of 1948 this plan had to be thoroughly changed. Owing to the hostile attitude of the Soviet Union and the countries subordinated to it, as well as because of threatening aggression on their part, the envisaged plan had to be extended to a considerable extent and its execution speeded up.

Total investments from 1945, inclusive of the current year, intended for the building-up of military industrial enterprises, amounted to 70,600,000,000 dinars. Nevertheless, the real value of erected enterprises is much greater than that because they are being built by military labour which affects the fall of costs of

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production and secondly because most of the industrial equipment was received from Germany as war reparations.

Thanks to all those investments our country has succeeded in ~~allocating~~ for the building-up of military industrial enterprises and the execution of the five-year plan, we have today 37 military factories which will, with the exception of one, begin operations in the course of this year. In this way in the course of the execution of the first five-year plan we have built up a powerful military industry, our own factories for the production of all kinds of infantry armaments, guns, mortars, tanks, aeroplanes, engines, various kinds of ammunition for infantry and artillery, explosives and dynamite, precise mechanical tools, optical instruments and so forth.

The implements for these factories were chiefly obtained from abroad. Contracts concluded with the Western countries were far more favourable for us as regards terms and prices, as compared with those which we previously made with the Eastern European countries. In this connection we were terribly cheated by the Eastern European countries".

Having referred to efforts made for more speedy building-up of capital projects, Comrade Gosnjak went on to say:

"If the international situation permits a reduction in production for the army, a majority of factories erected can be readjusted for peacetime production. As regards the quality of its installations and mechanisation it can produce a very large number of products, ranging from passenger aeroplanes, tractors and locomotives to all sorts of optical and precise instruments."

Referring to shipbuilding, Comrade Gosnjak said among other things the following:

"For the time being we are still incapable of satisfying all needs concerning the construction of ships intended for the defence of our coast and oceanic and coastal trade, but as compared with the situation before the war we have made considerable progress so that since the liberation we have built twice as many ships as old Yugoslavia did in 20 years".

In conclusion Comrade Gosnjak said among other things the following:

"From all this one can find out that in the course of our strivings for the completion of the five-year plan carried out by our peoples, one part of the building-up of socialism was carried out by our People's Army.

In our nationwide efforts for the construction of an independent and powerful socialist state, the Yugoslav People's Army took an active part, contributing very much to this end".

"This draft budget is to be a contribution to a further consolidation of the defensive capacity of our country and thus represents another great effort and contribution by our country to the maintenance of peace in the world. Therefore I would like to beg, Comrades, People's Deputies, that you approve this budget as it was proposed".

(All the People's Deputies stood up in prolonged applause).

The Assembly will continue its work this morning at 9 a.m.

(POLITIKA - 29th March, 1952).

FIFTH REGULAR SESSION OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF FPRY: Speech by Boris Kidric on the proposed Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952.

The People's Assembly of the FPRY met yesterday in its Fifth Regular Session. The first speaker was Boris Kidric, president of the Economic Council of the Government of the FPRY.

Speech by Kidric:

"The final draft of the Social Plan for 1952 which the Government is submitting to the People's Assembly is based upon the same policy as the initial draft.

"It is necessary however to point out and explain in detail some of the differences between the initial draft and the final one. The differences are the result of discussions on the initial draft of the Social Plan, and the People's Assembly is by law obligated to give final decisions on the observations which have been made during the discussion.

"In our agriculture, the national revenue in the final draft is increased by 30,253,000,000 dinars. This increase does not envisage an increase in agricultural production in its natural scope (by quantity-Ed) The estimate of natural scope of agricultural production for 1952 remains completely same as was set in the initial draft. The monetary increase in the national revenue in the field of agriculture stems from certain changes in the price policy. In the initial draft it was reckoned that the prices of agricultural products would be further reduced and that they would on the average be lowered to the level of 11 times the pre-war prices.

"If the prices were really to fall to the level of 11 times the pre-war prices, then they would be 12 to 15 per cent lower than they are at the present, i.e. in the period December 1951- March 1952. However, on the basis of the observations made by the cooperative organisations and on the basis of subsequent detailed calculations we have arrived at the conclusion that further reduction of prices of agricultural products would not be a proper thing to do since, in view of the intensive work on building of key objects in the course of this year, the plans of production of industrial consumer articles will remain relatively low and consequently the prices of industrial consumer articles high.

National revenue in agriculture, industry and mining.

"The amount of 30,253,000,000 dinars by which, for the said reasons, the national revenue in agriculture will be increased, represents therefore a nominal increase expressed in money which does not change the natural scope of agricultural production. However, in the distribution of national revenue, this ensures the present-day ratio between the countryside and town which we may take to be the most justifiable, taking all the circumstances into consideration.

"In the fields of industry and mining the national revenue as a whole is being reduced by 6,343,000,000 dinars. At first glance, one could conclude from this that the discussion carried on in the Workers Councils had not yielded positive results and that it had shown smaller possibilities for realization than envisaged in the initial draft of the Social Plan. However, the real situation is quite the contrary. Compared with the initial draft, the Workers Councils in the fields of industry and mining are increasing the national revenue by 21,400,000,000 dinars, namely in nonferrous metallurgy by 1,600,000,000, in metal industry by 2,500,000,000, in textile industry by 5,600,000,000, in food industry by 6,700,000,000, in tobacco industry by 4,000,000,000 and in other branches by 1,000,000,000 dinars. I emphasize that this increase in national

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revenue is not in the main a nominal increase, as in the case of agriculture, but rather it is a real increase which mostly stems from the envisaged reduction of production costs.

"Whence come then the 6,343,000,000 -dinar reduction in the fields of industry and mining? There are two reasons for this. The first lies in the fact that we have, even during the course of the discussion on the Social Plan, reduced the prices of a whole series of industrial products. These reductions amount to 11,000,000,000 dinars in oil and petroleum products production. I would like to mention here that a good portion of the reduction is in favour of agriculture, to cooperative agriculture in the first place. This year the importation of tractors in larger quantities has already started, while home production of tractors is being consolidated; therefore, the purpose of lowering the prices of oil and petroleum products is among others to make it possible for our cooperative organizations to use tractors in a profitable way as a modern means in agricultural production. We have reduced the prices of medicaments, products of plastic materials and certain products of the leather and footwear industry by 2,000,000,000 dinars, which is for the direct benefit of broad consumption. For the purpose of adjusting the economic relations between our basic industries, we have on the proposals of the Workers Councils and of state apparati in industry reduced the prices of rolled products of nonferrous metallurgy by 4,000,000,000 dinars.

"All in all the hitherto lowering of prices of industrial products amounts to 17,000,000,000 dinars. This is the first step for the reduction of national revenue in the fields of industry and mining.

"The second reason for lowering national revenue in the fields of industry and mining is the nominal lowering of national revenue in the field of war industry by 10,800,000,000 dinars compared with the initial draft of the Social Plan. I underline the word 'nominal' since the natural scope of production of war industry remains the same, namely it is being even increased." Kidric then spoke about the fact that by changing over to the rates of accumulation and funds in our entire economy we are naturally introducing these same rates in the war industry too.

"A detailed analysis of the initial draft of the Social Plan has shown that it is more realistic--i.e., that it corresponds more to the natural distribution of national revenue if in the war industry we reckon the national revenue to be lower by 10,800,000,000 dinars. Parallel with this there is also being lowered the budget of national defence from the previous figure of 210,000,000,000 dinars to the present figure of 200,000,000,000, or from the previous participation in the national revenue by 22.7 percent to the present figure of 22 percent.

"All in all the fields of industry and mining have for the mentioned reasons increased the national revenue by 21,400,000,000 dinars and have cut 27,800,000,000 dinars. The exact difference amounts to 6,343,000,000 dinars, as I have already said.

"As regards forestry, the initial draft envisaged that this industry should realize 25,286,000,000 dinars of national revenue. The final draft proposes 20,190,000,000. The minus difference therefore amounts to 5,096,000,000. This minus difference is the result of the fact that we have accepted the proposal of the people's republics, of the labour union organizations and of the Workers Councils with respect to the increase of amortization and of material expenses in forestry industry.

"With regard to the building industry, the initial draft envisages 41,598,000,000 dinars of national revenue, whereas the final draft envisages 44,716,000,000. The contribution by the building industry is therefore increased by 3,118,000,000.

"With regard to communications, the initial draft of the Social Plan envisaged 74,732,000,000 dinars of national revenue. The second draft envisages 57,845,000,000. This difference partially stems from the fact that in the meantime we have lowered communication tariffs in order to prevent, for remote places, too high prices of agricultural and industrial products, and partially from the fact that in railway communication during subsequent analyses it was established that accumulation in effect was smaller and amortization much greater. All this resulted in the difference mentioned here.

"In commerce the plus difference amounts to 2,226,000,000 dinars. The national revenue created in commerce has been increased from 26,800,000,000 in the initial draft to 29,026,000,000 in the present-day draft. The difference has taken place because of the fact that the initial draft did not embrace supplementary activities in commerce such as slaughterhouses, fruit and vegetable processing plants, etc.

In crafts national revenue has increased by 3,217,000,000 namely from 30,160,000,000 in the initial proposal to 33,377,000,000 in the present proposal. This difference appears because in the initial proposal one part of the crafts was taken as local industry.

The initial proposal of the Social Plan provided 382,650,000,000 dinars for the wages funds of all productive workers in our country. The present proposal provides for 403,178,000,000 dinars. Accordingly the consumers' fund increased therefore by 20,528,000,000

This increase is due mainly because of the increase of the consumers' fund of the peasants. I have already emphasised that our price policy has the intention to keep the present level of agricultural products' prices. As a result of the change in the level of prices in agricultural production, therefore, a change in the consumers' fund of workers in agriculture in comparison with the initial proposal, had to be made too.

Kidric gave reasons according to agricultural branches, for the increase in the consumption fund.

No vital changes in the use of capacities.

In the index of the use of capacities there are no such vital changes, which would alter to a greater extent the foreseen total production, namely, its distribution. Most of the changes are of a methodical nature.

In the total sum of investments there are no vital changes. In the initial distribution of national revenue they amounted to 156,425,000,000 and now they are 156,421,000,000 dinars.

The volume and the final distribution of the national revenue in the present proposal of the FPRY government, in all its vital points, the same as they were in the initial proposal.

Kidric referred to discussions about the draft of the Social Plan in working collectives, and called upon the working councils of higher economic associations, who are late with their observations and suggestions in regard to the draft of the Social Plan, to send in their suggestions during discussion concerning the republics' Social Plans, and to demand compulsorily their solutions.

"Allow me, comrades, to remind you of some proportions in the proposed project of the Social Plan, concerning which nothing has been said so far. We have introduced in documentation the creation and the distribution of national revenue according to individual People's Republics. In the amounts of the realised national revenue according to individual People's Republics, in consideration have been taken all economic sectors and branches, regardless under what management they may be. Therefore in consideration has been taken the war industry on the territories of the respective Republics, as well as railway transport etc. In the amounts of distribution, no consideration has been taken of that distribution which passes through the Federal Budget, namely, that consideration has not been taken of costs of administration of the Federal State apparatus, and also of the national defence budget. When we compare thus presented amounts of creation and distributions of the national revenue according to individual republics, then it is evident that our national policy, which is being carried out in new Yugoslavia, under the leadership of our party, and personally by Comrade Tito, gives also in the economic sector enormous results already. Montenegro spends the revenue which it did not create alone, but receives it from other Republics, in fact. The negative difference of PR Bosnia Hercegovina is only formal because this Republic has enormous investments this year in connexion with the completion of key objectives.

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We can therefore say that all Republics, except Montenegro, have emerged from their passive state in regard to their own creation and spending of the national revenue on their territory. This no doubt, is a great success and it will be still more apparent after the completion of key capital investments. However excepting Montenegro and Macedonia, this success enables us to equalize the basic percentages burdening the consumers' fund, namely accumulation for budget objectives and for objectives of social funds.

Kidric went on to say how great the accumulations will be per inhabitant in individual Republics, and underlined that we shall be able to complete the key capital investments, and that the equalising of economic capacities of individual People's Republics will proceed rapidly.

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SPEECH BY MILENTIJE POPOVIC ON THE FEDERAL BUDGET

The basic characteristic of the new budget system is the budget independence of all agencies of state authority and the expansion of budget rights of people's republics and administrative-territorial units. People's republics and people's committees are passing their budgets and make independent distribution of receipts and expenditures, according to the provisions of the Law on budgets.

The proposed Federal budget for 1952 does not comprise revenue and expenditure in the general national scope, but only federal revenue and expenditure of the federal agencies and institutions.

Means for capital investment and for social insurance will be financed from special funds under the control of representatives of direct producers.

The budget is in conformity with the distribution of national revenue, under the proposed social plan of the FPRY and provides revenue and expenditures in the amount of 259,511.6 million dinars. The portion of the national revenue in the social plan of the FPRY for 1952 intended for financing basic capital investment is ascertained to 135,431 million dinars.

The total social funds which are comprised in the federal budget and the budget of republics are reduced by over 16 billions.

The proposed budget for 1952 does not comprise revenues and expenditures in the general national scope, but only federal revenues and expenditures of federal agencies and institutions. People's republics and people's committees, in pursuance of provisions of the Law on budgets are to pass independently their budgets and make the distribution of revenues and expenditures in the budget. For financing the capital investment, which in previous years was made mostly from the budget resources, now the need is imposed that the working collectives of economic organizations should be included in resources intended for capital investment, so it will be financed from special funds which are to be managed by the representatives of direct producers in collaboration with the corresponding state agencies.

Resources for social insurance are created by working collectives

As to the expenditures for social insurance, their resources are created by working collectives and they are set apart for the purpose of insuring the workers during illness, old age etc. Therefore, the service of social insurance explicitly represents a social function, and the resources (contribution) for social insurance are social means with special intentions. That is the reason why these resources are not comprised in the budget, but until the creation of special district institutions on the self-governing base and under the control of the producers' council of the district, a special fund for financing the services of social insurance will be set up, managed by the representatives of direct producers, while the control over the functioning of the service will temporarily be carried through state agencies. Institutions which have certain public functions are set apart from the budget and put to the system of independent financing.

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The volume of revenues and expenditures in the budget

The proposed federal budget for this year provides revenues amounting to 259,511.6 million dinars, comprising the revenues from economy 200,985 millions, revenues of institutions and offices 1,317.6 millions, miscellaneous receipts 415,0 millions, aid and sundry loans for covering budget deficit in the amount of 56,794.0 million dinars. The expenditure comprises: allocations to economy 9,532.4 millions, education and national culture 1,705.2 millions, social care 12,705.0 millions, health protection 999,9 millions, national defence 200,000.0 millions, state administration, judicial and public prosecutors' offices 4,796.5 millions, allocations to people's republics and to the fund of social insurance 8,734.6 millions and reserve fund, state reserves and state liabilities 21,511.6 millions.

From the total revenues for social welfare in the amount of 12,362,057,000 dinars for paying disabled persons' allowances and health protection of war disabled veterans goes 9,400.0 millions, and 2 and a half billions are provided for the correction of allowances of war disabled veterans. For the allocations to the fund of social insurance for expenditures of social insurance of employees and workers which are paid from the budget resources an amount of 7,739.0 millions dinars is ensured. This is a temporary measure until the passing of provisions which will regulate the payment of contribution for social insurance to the wages fund of employees and workers employed with state institutions and the agencies which are financed from the budget. The final result of revenue and expenditure produces a deficit of 56,794.0 million dinars which will be covered by increasing the revenues resulting from exceeding the utilization of minimum capacities provided by the social plan of the FPRY, by increasing the interest rate, as well as by aids and loans from abroad.

Out of a total of 135,421.0 millions which is the amount of the mediums of the fund for basic investment building, the federal plan for basic investment building will absorb 13,933.0 millions and the plans of the basic investment building of the people's republics will absorb 121,448.0 millions.

In the basic distribution of the national revenue of the proposed social plan of the FPRY, the social insurance fund and the children's allowance is fixed at 70 billion dinars.

In regards to the distribution of the national revenue, the proposed social plan of the FPRY for 1952 also fixed the budget expenses of the people's republics for science and education, people's health, social welfare, state administration and budget reserves amounting to 75,004.0 millions dinars.

Stabilizing budget expenses and the greatest economy

The reduction of the social funds which entered into the federal and republic budgets by over 16 billions dinars is the result of the policy of maximum stabilization of budget expenses and economy which is dictated by the distribution of the national revenue. So this year, more so than in any previous year, we must pay attention to economize in all types of budget expenses

The losses of individual enterprises which are cause of the application of the basic obligations of the plan and have

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their basis in the backwardness of the individual enterprises will be allocated from special funds which will be created in the republics and which will be used for balancing profit and losses.

Role of the National Bank

The National Bank has a special place in carrying out the social plan and the budget, and so for the successful functioning of the system is very important that proper business relations be established between the bank and enterprises on the basis of the business independence of the enterprises and the role of the Bank as agencies of specific social control which will assure the realization of the basic proportions of the social plan. The rates of interest in the new system will be increased and will differ in economic regions - branches and this will have an economic influence on properly fixing the limits of the working capital needed by the enterprises, on the economy and the properreconomical management of working capital.

Struggle for fulfilling exports - one of the important tasks

The fulfillment of the export plan is of extraordinary interest for our plan and for our markets. The new parity of the dinar gave the basic hypothesis for the normal relation between our exporters and every market. Because of price differences we must have an elaborate system of placing premiums on exports which in their entirety will assure our participation on the world market with all of our products whose surpluses can be placed abroad. These premiums will not be paid out of the budget but will be accomplished by equalizing the positive and negative differences acquired in foreign commerce by a special fund which is necessary at this time.

(POLITIKA- 29 March, 1952)

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TRIAL OF A GROUP OF SPIES IN CAPODISTRIA

(Capodistria, 28th March)

Before the Military Court of Capodistria the trial of a group of spies of the Fascist organisation "CLN" in Trieste was continued here today. Silvan d'Appreto was the first to be examined. He declared that the agent of CLN Vascotto in Trieste recruited him to work for this organisation. Upon his instructions the defendant collected and handed over various information. The defendant, d'Appreto, admitted having received approximately 170,000 lire for his espionage work. In reply to a question by the Military Prosecutor as to why he received the money, the defendant confessed that he received it as remuneration for information submitted. The defendant tried before the court to reduce his guilt by emphasising the fact that he was ignorant of the purposes for which the information submitted was used. Recently he became aware of this but then it was too late.

The other defendant Chieriggio Dino decisively confessed before the court that he was guilty. In reply to the questions of how he contacted the organisation ELN he said that the defendant Lugnianni told him at the end of 1948 that he was, together with Chieriggio Dino, included in the list for receiving subsidies. In reply to the President's question as to the purpose of granting this subsidy, the defendant stated that help was distributed to the Italians who remained in Zone B. The defendant further declared that he was advised not to tell anybody that he was getting some help. When he went to Trieste to receive the money he was introduced to the agent Rino Appoloni. This agent interrogated him on the economic situation in Zone B. The defendant confessed that he received 5,000 dinars monthly as aid. But whenever he went to Trieste to draw the money he was questioned on the situation in Zone B.

The last defendant to be interrogated was the teacher Silvana Petenev from Porto Rosa. Not until 2 years ago did she begin to receive "help". She was told by the agent Vascotto that she could not receive aid before then since she worked for the People's Authorities in Zone B. In reply to the question of how she collaborated with the People's Authorities the defendant said that she worked in school more than she should have done. However, she confessed that the People's Authorities offered all the necessary help to the Italian school. Whenever she applied for help for the Italian school her wishes were satisfied immediately on the part of the People's Authorities.

In reply to the President's question as to interrogations prior to the trial the defendant confessed that the ~~treatment~~ was very good.

The trial is to be continued today in the afternoon, when the Public Prosecutor and the defence will give their opinion.

(Sd.) A.Z.

(POLITIKA - 29th March, 1952).

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THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE FEDERATION OF STUDENTS OF YUGOSLAVIA

(Zagreb, 11th March)

The second day of the Congress of the Federation of Students of Yugoslavia was devoted to the work of commissions. Their task was to discuss basically and work out a draft of conclusions about the future tasks, concerning problems and questions of student organisations, referred to in the report of the Central Committee. Five commissions worked: professional, ideological, political, economic-social, commissions for international relations and a commissions for social and cultural-educational work. On the basis of the work of the commission, the congress at yesterday's final plenum drew conclusions which, amongst others, consist of the following: on the basis of the discussion in commissions, the Congress emphasises particularly that the whole activity of student associations is the component part of political work amongst students. In social work all students should be included, beginning from the fact that besides good experts we need also all-round educated cadres, who will have a correct attitude in regard to all cultural problems, who will be capable of executing all tasks in the work of building and defending the country.

The participation of students in the general social and cultural life of our country should be particularly strengthened, paying particular attention that students lend help to working collectives in factories and to co-operatives in the villages.

In order that the work of Student Associations might obtain greater success it is necessary to broaden and to deepen the relation between individual student centres by collective and individual visits and exchange of experiences.

To the Executive Committee of the Federation of Students is set the task of examining the possibilities of organising inter-faculty gatherings or festivals.

The Congress brought also conclusions concerning the tasks of Student Associations and the help which the students should lend to professors in the solution of problems of education and study regime, as well as about tasks of student organisations which are related to the improvement of the economic conditions of work of the students.

The Congress passed a resolution also concerning the international relations of the Federation of Students of Yugoslavia. Making use of earlier experiences, the congress decided that the Federation of Students of Yugoslavia should set a contact as close as possible with all student organisations, and particularly those organisations of students of non-European countries and to propose to them a concrete plan of collaboration.

The Congress, however, did not accept the so-called conference of "unity" whose objective is to hide the disrupting policy of the International Federation of Students which, as a weapon of the Cominform, is breaking up the unity and disables every practical co-operation of students.

The Congress accepted the recommendations of the Edinburgh Conference and has set the task to the Central Committee to co-operate with the International Co-ordination Secretariat which was created for this purpose. The Congress approves also that Yugoslav students of technical sciences become members of the International Organisation for the Exchange of Students for Technical Practice and set the task to the Central Committee of the Federation to examine the possibilities of collaboration with similar organisations, such as the International Organisations of Medical Students,

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE DECREE ON DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE FUND--Social
control of distribution of Wage Fund--Labour Union Organisations faced
with a very responsible job

A few days ago the Decree on Distribution of Wage Fund and of Earnings of Workers and Employees of Economic Enterprises was published. Under this decree it has been left to the working collectives to themselves decide on the distribution of the realised Wage Fund of their respective enterprises. This means that the working collectives themselves will fix the amounts of earnings at various jobsites in the enterprises by keeping to the general prescriptions and bearing in mind the minimum limits set in the regulation. The management of enterprises by workers is thereby gaining a fuller material basis. This is a big step forward in our democratic development because the administrative way of fixing wages in enterprises is being done away with. The workers and employees are participating in the distribution of a portion of the incomes of the enterprise; they are getting their share in proportion to the efforts which they are putting into the work.

By the fact alone that the state and its agencies are no longer fixing the amounts of pays of workers and officials but these are formed and distributed as an earning in the enterprise itself, there arises the need of social control and for coordinating the relations between individual workers or employees and the working collective as a whole. This role will be played in the first place by the labour unions, as it is provided in the decree itself. The labour union organisations are thereby taking on themselves one of the biggest tasks since the liberation of our country as well as a responsibility that the receivings by the workers are properly regulated in accordance with their abilities and in accordance with their contribution in the way of work to society. On the way in which the labour union organisations will understand their role will depend not only the carrying out of the regulations and decisions of our Government and Party but also the proper rewarding of every worker. This should and must be one of the basic tasks of our labour union organisations.

For this reason it is necessary that the branches of labour union organisations in various enterprises should right from the beginning give help in suggestions and in the carrying out of the new regulation on earnings. In the first place the labour union organisations must immediately start explaining the meaning of the regulation so that the regulation be properly understood; they should also help its carrying out. Although the Managing Boards of the enterprises should draft the Rules of Enterprises, this does not mean that the labour union organisations should not interest themselves in these Rules. On the contrary they must give the maximum amount of help from the beginning to the end so that the Rules, particularly the tariffs (of wages and salaries) for every jobsite be properly fixed.

One of the big shortcomings of the hitherto system of wages and salaries has been the considerable equalising with respect to wages of the unskilled and highly skilled workers, particularly the highly specialised technical cadre. Opinions prevail that this is just and that there cannot be great differences between the earnings of the workers, the experts and managing cadres. On the other hand, at the time of the drafting of the first rules towards the end of the last year there appeared tendencies, although not so frequently, among the managing cadre to fix for themselves considerable high pays in proportion to the wages of the workers. These shortcomings should be removed in the new system and there should be achieved as correct a relation as possible between individual categories of workers and officials, depending upon their share in the work of the enterprise. These relations must be such that they have a stimulating effect on every individual in his work, which means that there should be a differentiation between the work of the unqualified and qualified workers, between foremen and engineers in enterprises and that there should be set such differences in the earnings which will encourage people to greater effort.

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The labour union organisations should help in analyzing the rules which have been drafted already (which were drafted at the end of last year) so that mistakes could be rectified. In the same way, the labour union organisations cannot be disinterested when it is a question of setting norms and generally estimating the achievements of work, but rather they must make efforts for the proper establishing of these.

On the whole the labour union organisations should help the Managing Boards and the Workers Councils from the beginning to the end so that the Rules of Enterprises and the Tariffs should in every instance be properly established, always bearing in mind the obligations of the enterprises towards the social community and also bearing in mind the necessity of proper relations inside the enterprises as well as the necessity of preserving law. In fact the labour union organisations should mobilize the entire working collective for the drafting of the Rules and particularly fixing the tariff items so that there should be proper relations with respect to the earnings of the workers and employees in accordance with their skill, ability and efforts.

The rules will generally be approved by the state boards. The task of these state boards is to maintain a proper relation with respect to earnings among various working collectives in the same enterprise according to their contribution to the social community. There surely will be various shortcomings in the fixing of tariff items--either up or down. In view of the fact that the state boards will inspect the Rules of all the enterprises of a branch of economy in the republic, they will represent that social control which coordinates the earnings of the workers, which naturally does not mean the equalisation of earnings. By all means, those working collectives which make greater efforts will earn more than the others, which is just and justifiable and socially beneficial.

Since this carrying out and coordination will demand a considerable amount of work which must be done very conscientiously, the state boards should immediately set up groups or commissions composed of the best activists who will help the managements of the enterprises to carry out this task as successfully as possible. While the basic job of the state boards is to ensure proper relations inside the enterprises and among various enterprises of an economic branch in a republic, the central boards of labour unions have the job of coordinating the relations inside an entire branch of economy, whereas the job of the central councils is to coordinate the relations among the various branches of economy in the several republics and in the entire FRKY.

The seriousness and scope of this task demands that the labour union organisations pay the greatest attention to it. It is indispensable to help, through conferences and seminars, the labour union activists to properly understand their role and to explain to them things which are not clear.

The Rules will soon be introduced, which means that the labour unions and agencies of management of enterprises will have to work very hard. The organisations and social agencies of the working class will continue to be confronted with the big task of seeing to it that the Rules are properly applied and that the wages funds are being properly used and distributed. This is the form of social control over the distribution of wage fund and is also a very significant progress in the direction of development of democracy in our country.

(sgd) "Norbert Beber"
Member of the Central Council of Yugoslav
Labour Federation

(BORBA - 12th March, 1952)

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pharmaceutical students, economists and others. At the same time the need was emphasised that the Central Committee should continue to co-operate with the United Nations Organisation, UNESCO, in all problems which relate to the needs of students.

The revision of scholarships, children's incomes and other forms of help to students is one of the most important tasks which have been stressed in the conclusions and about the economic help in social problems of the students. The task was set in university centres to make proposals to the Executive Committee of the Student Federation of Yugoslavia to the Council for Science, Culture and Education of the FPRY Government for issuing a uniform decree concerning the protection of the health of students. The Congress accepted unanimously a number of conclusions in connection with the organisation of medical examination of students and the foundation of student clinics and first aid posts in university centres and high schools where they do not exist. The proposal concerning devotion of care to sick students was accepted as well as creating a broad network of convalescent homes in the country. The Congress decided also to create student self-aid on the basis of the contributions of the students themselves. During the afternoon the reporter of the Statutes Commission gave a report concerning the work on the elaboration of the Statutes of the Federation of Students of Yugoslavia and about amendments which the Commission in the projects of the Statutes and on the basis of amendments of individual professional association has made. The delegates then discussed concerning the proposed project and accepted the new Statute of the organisation.

During the discussion concerning the Statute arose the question of the role and authority of the Central Committee of the work of student organisations. On this question on principles of the democratic methods, of leading organisations the opinions were divided, should the Central Committee be the leading organ of the Federation or a co-ordinating one, which would take care of the carrying-out of all decisions of the Congress. This discussion in which came to therefore the struggle of thought shows that the student associations should direct independently the execution of concrete tasks of all committees in their own sectors.

After the report of the Verification Committee, the reporter of the Candidature Committee brought forward a proposal and the list of candidates of the new Central Committee and the list of the election of a new Supervisors' Commission. After discussion the Congress accepted both the lists as proposed.

In the Central Committee 47 people have been elected and in the Supervisory Committee 7.

(BORBA - 21th March, 1952).

VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The police regime of Vlko Cervenkov has just recently renewed its attack on the principles of justice, freedom and human rights; it has upheld the criminal sentences passed by the court in Plovdiv on the innocent Yugoslav citizens Danilo Doncic, Tafil Redzep and others. This has been the reply to the request made by our government that new crimes be prevented as well as the reply to the demands of the international democratic public to spare the lives of men for whom Cervenkov's regime has prepared a Cominform guillotine.

The history of this decision does not differ very much from the methods which the Cominformist exponents in the satellite countries have hitherto so many times applied in the abuse of justice in order to carry out their dirty anti-Yugoslav aims. This throws a still stronger light upon this entire event and destroys the last remnants of the screens behind which the stage-setters of Plovdiv and subsequently of Sofia had tried to hide their crime.

After the "trial" in Plovdiv, the dossier was sent to the Supreme Court in Sofia together with explanations. In the explanations it was said that the sentences passed on Danilo Doncic, Tafil Redzep and others should not be annulled. The only one who deserved the "mercy" of the Plovdiv Court was the provocateur Mursel Omerovic. About him the Plovdiv judges said in the explanation that he had "behaved very well at the trial" and that he would improve.

The consideration of the case in the military division of the Bulgarian Supreme Court was the same as all the previous ones. On this occasion too the defense counsels in fact attacked the accused and in a servile way gave statements thus preparing the way for an already-made decision. The history of justice has not hitherto (except in the case of the practice of the Cominform "law courts") recorded a case where the defense counsel had completely ignored all the argument given by the accused in his own defense. The "defense counsels" in Sofia at this consideration of the case also were fully consistent with their colleagues in previous cases where anti-Yugoslav trials were staged. The lawyer of Julije Kacarov, for example, did not even mention the statement she had given in Plovdiv to the effect that she did not feel guilty.

The upholding in Sofia of this crime represents a new proof of consistency of the USSR satellites, particularly Bulgaria, in their hostile policy towards Yugoslavia which is being directed from Moscow. The upholding of the court decisions in Plovdiv is a proof of the fact that all the efforts made by the Yugoslav Government and by the UN that the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet-bloc countries be normalised have not yielded any results. The satellite country of Bulgaria is continuing and sharpening its fatal policy of poisoning the relations in this part of the world--the practice of cruel squaring of accounts with everything Yugoslav.

However, judging from everything it appears that the persistent endeavour to deprive the innocent Yugoslav citizens of their lives has also other motives. It is also a reaction to the symptoms of passive resistance which is increasingly occurring in the Soviet-bloc countries. The death of Doncic and Redzep has to serve as a warning that similar brutal methods will be applied to everyone who refuses to bend his neck obediently to the Cominform yoke made in Moscow. This is serving a notice to the Bulgarian people who are deprived of their rights that they must remain deprived of their rights.

The Note which yesterday our government handed to Bulgaria in connection with the upholding of the decision pertaining to the crime represents yet another effort to save the lives of the innocent Yugoslav citizens who have been destined to be victims of the anti-Yugoslav policy.

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The demand that the Bulgarian Government stop the carrying out of the death sentence passed on Doncic and Redzep is identical with the voice which the international democratic public has raised in order to stay the hand of the Cominform hangmen in order to stop new persecutions of Yugoslav citizens and in order to prevent violation of the principles of freedom and basic human rights.

(sgd) "V. P."

(BORBA - 12th March, 1952)

STATEMENT BY NIKOLA VUJANOVIC GIVEN TO "BORBA" CO RESPONDENT--WEST
GERMAN SYNDICATES WISH TO COOPERATE WITH YUGOSLAV SYNDICATES

The delegation of the Federation of Labour Syndicates of Yugoslavia, which has been on a visit to West Germany as guests of the Federation of Labour Syndicates of Germany, has just returned to Yugoslavia. The leader of the delegation, Comrade Nikola Vujanovic, has summed up to a correspondent of Borba the aims and results of this visit.

"At the invitation of the Federation of Labour Syndicates of Germany a delegation of our syndicates spent fifteen days in West Germany as guests of those syndicates. The object of our visit to Germany was to acquaint ourselves with the role, life and organisation of the German syndicates and also to acquaint the German syndicates, as far as possible on such an occasion, with the experiences of the working class of Yugoslavia.

"Such a meeting is the more important in view of the fact that cooperation between the syndicates of West Germany and the syndicates of Yugoslavia have through it entered upon a new phase, a phase of much closer and more all-round mutual acquaintance, in view of the fact that this was the first official contact of this kind after which a delegation of the Federation of Labour Syndicates of Germany will visit our country during this year, and there will be further steps in the direction of strengthening mutual cooperation, acquaintance and rapprochement.

"During our tour of West Germany we met with friendly reception and the desire for cooperation both in the ranks of the leaders of the Federation of Labour Syndicates of Germany and among the workers in factories and mines.

"We found great sympathies for the struggle which our country is fighting for its economic buildup, for its defense of peace in the world and for its defense of its national independence. The firm attitude adopted by Yugoslavia in the struggle for equality of all the peoples, for their right to themselves organise their country according to their own wishes and conditions has fairly deeply penetrated among the German workers. Hence the great interest for the happenings in our country and the great respect for the people's of Yugoslavia. Naturally, there is still in Germany a lot of unclearness in connection with our development and our life, but however there exists there a desire to clarify things and there also exists the good will for cooperation. This really is a guaranty that this cooperation will be closer and through this cooperation men in Germany will get clearer notions regarding the development of socialist Yugoslavia and regarding the mutual interests of the workers of the two countries. We, naturally, wish neither to receive foreign recipes for the work of our syndicates nor to impose such recipes upon others. We only wish to mutually acquaint ourselves, to exchange experiences and to cooperate on an equal basis on all questions in which the interests of the German and Yugoslav workers are similar. There are today many such questions. This in fact is the strongest guaranty that the cooperation between the syndicates of Germany and Yugoslavia will be deepened and strengthened."

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Asked about the role and position of the Federation of Labour Syndicates of Germany in the social life and about the prospects of further development of German syndicates, Comrade Vujanovic said: "In a short statement it is difficult to give a full reply to such a question, therefore, I will limit myself to a few most basic thoughts. First, it is necessary to emphasise the fact that the Federation of Labour Syndicates of Germany represents a very strong organisation which has a membership of about 6 million workers. This means in practice that it embraces an enormous majority of the workers of West Germany.

"Although official circles in the syndicates emphasise the nonpolitical character of this organisation, the organisation has really a great influence on the entire social and political life of the country. It could not be otherwise because the working class of West Germany has, regardless of the differences in political views of these or those circles, many common interests. In the first place, the organisation as a whole is interested in defending and further expanding the rights which it has won to date. This both in the realm of the rights of the workers to codecision (in those branches of economy where this right exists) and in the struggle for expanding this right to new branches of economy and also in the struggle for giving of more content to the factory councils (in those branches of economy where the right of codecision does not exist) for further development of socialist legislation in the democratic sense, for higher wages and salaries, etc.

"The working class of West Germany as a whole is also vitally interested in checking all the neoFascists and militaristic tendencies. One may say that on this point it is united because it does not wish that the experiences of 1933 to 1945 be repeated.

"Viewed as a whole, the labour class of West Germany is also united on the point that it does not wish to become either a weapon in the hands of the Soviet foreign policy or an instrument of any other reactionary forces in the world.

"With respect to the paths towards the realisation of these aims, there exist plenty big differences within the framework of the Federation of Labour Syndicates of Germany, but one may expect that the need for unity of the working class on a joint and at the same time progressive program will be stronger than all the differences. And this will at the same time mean a further growth of the role and significance of the Federation of Labour Syndicates of Germany whereby there will be strengthened the guaranty for the further democratic development of Germany. The Federation of Labour Syndicates of Yugoslavia sincerely wishes unity of the German workers on a progressive and democratic program and for this reason it follows with sympathies the efforts which they are making to surmount all the difficulties and differences."

(BORMA - 13th March, 1952)

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GOVERNMENT COUNCIL FOR LEGISLATION MEETS TODAY.

Today will take place a meeting of the Council for Legislation and the building of the People's Authority of the FPRY. The Council will discuss and examine several important decrees and draft laws. Among others the following will be examined: Draft of the general law concerning People's Committees, directives about the organisation of administration of District People's Committees, directives concerning the organisation of administration of Municipal People's Committees, the draft law concerning amendments and supplements of the law concerning the People's Courts, drafts of the basic decrees on vocations and wages of employees in state administration, the decree concerning the wages of employees in cultural-scientific professions; decrees concerning the wages of employees in the health services, decrees concerning organisation of Labour Exchanges and the rights to material insurance of persons not in working relations, the decree concerning the right of employees of social organisations to gratuities and other decrees and regulations.

(BORBA - 13th March, 1952).

COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY MET YESTERDAY

The Council for Agriculture and Forestry of the Government of the FPRY met yesterday. At this meeting were discussed some problems of the development of agricultural production, organisation of forestry, spring sowing and export of agricultural products. The meeting also discussed some projects which the Central Agricultural Federation of the FPRY sent to the Council on the basis of the Third Plenum.

(BORBA - 13th March, 1952).

FIXING OF MILITARY SERVICE OF PUPILS AND STUDENTS WHOSE EDUCATION WAS UPSET BY THE WAR

The Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Minister of National Defence of the FPRY has prescribed rules concerning the amendments and supplements of the rules for the execution of the law for military service for Yugoslav citizens. In the new rules, which have come into force, it is foreseen that students whose education was upset by the war and did not begin their university training in time, as well as those who because of the war had to break off their education so that in spite of regular attendance at schools after the war could not complete their studies till the age of 27, exceptionally their military service can be postponed until they are 31 years of age. Military service cannot be postponed for those persons who finished one faculty and wished to continue studies in another faculty. Pupils who attend regularly high schools or some professional school and who because of war conditions could not finish their studies on time, when their class is called up for military service, the postponement of their service can be exceptionally permitted till they are 23 years old.

Requests for the postponement of service should be presented to the recruiting commission which decides them. In cases where recruiting has already taken place, the requests are sent to the military section. When putting in requests the students have to present, together with the request, a document that they are inscribed as regular students, and pupils that they are inscribed as regular pupils. Students who demand exceptionally postponement until they are 31 years old, as well as those pupils who demand postponement until they are 23 years old, besides the above-mentioned documents, must also present a document of the organ competent for internal affairs, of the district, namely town, ward, People's Committee, that because of the war they had to break off their studies and they did not attend school in time. The decision concerning

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postponement is valid for one year so that every following year its validity is prolonged for another year so as long as the interested person proves that the reasons for postponement exist. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 13th March, 1952.)

FIFTH PARTY OF GREEK CHILDREN LEAVES YUGOSLAVIA FOR HOME

About a hundred children from Greece who have been living in Yugoslav Red Cross homes will leave for Greece on 16th March to rejoin their parents.

In accordance with the resolution of the UNO General Assembly, the Yugoslav Red Cross has repatriated 464 children, up to now.

On 13th and 14 th March this fifth party of Greek children will be handed over in Belgrade to the care of a special commission composed of delegates of the International League of the Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and representatives of the Greek and Yugoslav Red Cross. It is in this connection that Mr. Eugen de Vek, representative of the International League of the Red Cross and Mrs. Theodora Lemberk, Mrs. Alexandria Mela, Professor Pericles Bizoukidic and Mr. Telmakio Dimitridis have come to Belgrade from Geneva.

(BORBA - 13th March, 1952).

641 DECORATIONS AWARDED TO FIGHTERS IN THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION STRUGGLE FROM THE FTT

(Capodistria, 12th March)

The Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY decorated 641 former fighters and activists who participated in the People's Liberation Struggle on the territory of the FTT. In the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT 400 decorations will be distributed and in the Anglo-American Zone 241 persons will get decorations.

(Tanjug)

(BORBA - 13th March, 1952).

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WAVE OF INFLATION IN EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: PLUNDER IN THE FORM OF MONETARY REFORM

In the course of last year the satellite countries of Eastern Europe were overflowed by a strong wave of inflation which was becoming from day to day stronger, so that it became the basic economic problem for the cominform governments. In the first place the inflation hit working classes of these countries. The prices of foodstuff commodities and other necessities were going up far more rapidly than the salaries and wages. In Hungary for instance, during 1951 the average salary was raised by 28 percent, while the price of sugar, vegetable oil, lard and milk has been doubled, and the prices of bread and some other foodstuff commodities were three times the former prices. Owing to this uneven rise of prices the average living standard of masses had unavoidably to fall down considerably, and first of all of workers engaged in industry.

The causes of inflation lay first of all in complete subjugation of economy of satellite countries to the requirements of the Soviet policy and economy. The Soviet Union imposed to cominform countries a heavy burden of executing the armament programme and the construction of strategic projects. The preorientation of the industrial production to the war industry could not be without effects. Developing itself under the complete Soviet control, the economy and especially the industry of satellite countries do not serve to their own needs and to the economic independence. According to the Soviet imperialistic plan, the satellite countries should develop only those economic branches which serve as a complement to the economy of USSR. It is obvious that the production from these economic branches, under conditions of "brotherly" commercial exchange, is primarily carried to USSR.

Under conditions of such economic administration the greatest part of the national revenue went to the needs of armament, or simply, it was taken to USSR. Inasmuch as such servile economic policy is carried out without any regard at all, the pressure of inflation in satellite countries has become more visible and more rigid.

In order to stop the inflation, the cominform governments introduced monetary reforms, that is by exchanging money in that rate so that this measure practically means a new form of plundering its own working masses. Such "monetary reform" has been introduced in Poland and recently the Rumanian government resorted to this measure. The cominform propaganda endeavours to show the monetary reform as a measure which comes "after great successes" in increase of production, and as a way "to raise" the wages of workers and to improve their supply.

Conditions under which the change of money is made in Rumania deny these allegations of the cominform propaganda. There, for a new leu 30 to 400 old lei were given, depending in which hands the old money was. The worker for example, could change the first thousand lei in the ratio of 100:1, the second thousand - 200:1, and if he had something above that amount, the exchange was made 400:1. Economic enterprises were making the exchange at the rate of 200 lei for 1, and their monetary resources in banks at the rate of 30 lei for 1. State economic enterprises and institutions, and that means in the first place the Soviet-Rumanian joint companies or so-called "Sovremi", made the exchange at the rate of 20:1, that is with the greatest preference. Foreign citizens in Rumania, and there are no other than the Russians, were exchanging money at the preference rate of 20:1.

It is clear that such unequal exchange rate was aimed to pull out money as much as possible from the pocket of a working man,

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in order to balance the purchasing and trading funds of the country. The worker now has to buy with far less money consuming goods at that price which was in the main set before the reform, though the prices of certain articles are officially reduced by 5 to 20 percent.

The Rumanian government, on the other hand, had to establish a favourable exchange rate for economic and first of all for the state enterprises because in the greatest number of them copartner is the Soviet capital. Because every economic measure of the Rumanian government must be to the benefit and not to the detriment of the Soviet capital.

By this "monetary reform" the leu will be in future pegged with the "firmest currency in the world" - the ruble, at the exchange rate of 1 ruble for 2.80 lei. This new ratio of leu to ruble is in fact the increase of the purchasing power of the ruble in the trade exchange between Rumania and USSR, and that practically means offering still more possibilities to the Soviet bureaucratic caste for plundering the Rumanian economy.

The monetary reform in Rumania caused a purchasing panic in other Cominform countries, which are under the pressure of inflation; as for example Czechoslovakia. On the other hand there are rumours that in Bulgaria monetary reform will very soon be introduced. All this indicates a very difficult position of economy in the satellite countries because of their complete subordination to the interests of the USSR.

In order to save themselves from the difficult economic position, as the result of the Soviet subjugation, the governments of satellite countries resort to the monetary reform to the detriment of working masses. The Soviet bureaucracy makes use of this to create conditions for a still more mischievous plunder and to enslave the economy of these countries.

Sd. D.Katic

POLITIKA, March 10, 1952

"PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK" ON ATTEMPTS OF COMINFORMISTS TO CREATE IRREDENTIST FRONT IN TRIESTE
(Trieste, March 12).

Today's issue of Primorski Dnevnik turns to the attempts of Trieste cominformists to create chauvinist and irredentist front, which would lead a campaign for annexation of FTT to Italy.

"The direct cause for their campaign - writes Primorski Dnevnik is the Yugoslav proposal for mutual settlement of the Trieste question within the Peace Treaty with Italy. By this the question of Zone "B" would also find its natural solution. And just in this lies the danger for Vidali cominformists. Compromise solution of the Trieste question would wind up politically Vidali's partners in the irredentist and chauvinist circles; moreover, it would represent a very grave danger for the existence of Moscow agency in Trieste itself. This is why it is necessary - concludes the newspaper - to engage all available forces to prevent the agreement between these two countries". (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 13 March, 1952)

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"PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK" ON FAVOURITISM SHOWN TO ITALIAN AS OPPOSED TO SLOVENIAN FISHERS IN TRIESTE
(Trieste, March 12)

Primorski Dnevnik from Trieste writes about a new fishing association in Trieste which has recently been established - following a meeting which the Director-General of the Italian "Consorzio Nazionale Cooperativa Pescatori e Affini" had with a group of fishermen. The newspaper writes about the incorrect criterion in the distribution of funds for the development of fishing in Trieste, emphasizing that the Italian association from Livirina "Genepesca" received 568 million lira while the Slovene fishermen got nothing.

Fishing in Trieste was once in the hands of Slovenes and before the World War I was very strong and united into solid co-operative units. Italy after the First World War jeopardized and frustrated the Slovene fishing to develop and started a planned infiltration and favouring Italian fishermen. Following the Second World War the position of Slovene fishermen has not changed. By a substantial aid which was given to the Trieste fishing after the Second World War, the Slovene fishers made no use of it because that aid was exclusively allocated to agencies of Italian fishing associations in Trieste "Consorzio fra i Pescatori", "Societa Triestina Pesca del Tono" and "Genepesca". Italian fishing associations were making use of the aid coming from Marshall Plan.

The aid to the Italian fishermen who are in a great part infiltrated, and neglect of local Slovene fishermen, who live along the whole coast from Trieste to Trzic, are aimed at the elimination of Slovene fishermen;

(Sd.) M.P.

(BORBA, March 13, 1952)

TRIAL AT LUCCA: CHAUVINISTIC EXCESS COMMITTED BY THE LAWYER GIANINI
(Lucca, 12 March)

The trial against Garibaldini partisans at Lucca was resumed yesterday, after a longer adjournment, by a speech of the counsel Pietro Barbieri who defends the absent Mario Toffanini, for whom the Public Prosecutor demanded 30 years of imprisonment.

After the lawyer Barbieri came to the bar the most fervent advocate of the civil charge, the well-known chauvinist lawyer Gianini, who attacked Garibaldini partisans and the Slovenes. He set objections which Slovenes could at any time use against the Italians, he spoke about the persecution of Italian schools, about forcible change of names! Gianini made all these objections to the Slovene partisans who in 1943 liberated parts of Venetia Giulia. The speech of the lawyer Gianini was not less chauvinistic than the speech made by the Public Prosecutor Dr. Agostini.

(POLITIKA - 13 March, 1952)

REGARDING THE FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST
PREJUDICES AND SUPERSTITION

According to a resolution passed at the fifth plenary meeting of the CC of the Macedonian CP, the future tasks of party organizations in Macedonia in the sphere of ideological education will be as follows:

"In its struggle for the building up of new social relations and the education of the working people in the spirit of socialism, our Party cannot restrict itself to the suppression of superstition only. As a result of ideological influence upon our workers exercised by the Party, they are supposed to be able to get rid of the influence of religion in general and mysticism"... "The freedom of religion guaranteed by our Constitution but this does not mean that our Party is prevented from conducting an ideological, scientific and propaganda struggle against the influence of religion, prejudices and mysticism".

We maintain that an additional comment is necessarily to be added to this with the object of establishing a more correct understanding of the essential points contained in this standpoint, and because of certain attempts by some reactionary hostile elements to represent our ideological struggle as an "attack" on the church and the believers, as well as on their religious rights. It is further necessary because some of our people who do not share the religious feelings of the believers still hesitate to speak in public discussions openly defending their own non-religious conceptions, this being partly due to the effect of these manoeuvres by the enemy. They also do not raise questions concerning detrimental consequences of superstition, and the established hostile activity by certain priests. Such problems can be discussed in mass organizations. They fail to do so hoping that such behaviour would, maybe, not be in accordance with the constitutional freedom and right of the believers and the church.

Our Party, being a revolutionary party, has adopted a progressive ideology founded on scientific and materialistic basis. In this way it is the forerunner and organizer of the masses in their building up of a new socialist society, in their revolutionary abolition of the old state of affairs, in the revolutionary changes of social relations. All this demands from the masses to be socialistically minded. Therefore our Party must be concerned about all that, waging a practical struggle against the remnants of alien ideologies and obsolete conceptions in the minds of the people, avoiding at the same time to undermine its own achievements realized by the revolutionary proletariat. The ideological struggle against prejudices of a religious nature which distort the minds of people and render their will passive is a part of the party struggle for the cause of the people, for their correct education, for their mastering of scientific and materialistic conceptions about the world, natural processes and social development. The Party must free the people of a belief that somebody else or some sort of a power but not themselves are the masters and creators of social relations and their own life. The people must get rid of fatalistic and inhuman reconciliation with imposed or established social conditions which do not correspond to human dignity pertaining to that enormous number of workers who, although being the creators all of benefits, are compelled to be exploited and deprived of all rights. The Party must free the workers of a hypocritical love towards their fellow-men if they are their actual enemies. Furthermore, it must reject the "philosophy" of enduring the sufferings and injustice, and hope in posthumous life. How and to what extent the people are going to strive for their own happiness here in the world it will depend upon the success in the dispersion of these vague conceptions.

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Referring to this ideological struggle, one must immediately point out the following: this is a matter of a process aimed at the furthering of the education of our workers, the development of their ideological level to a height which would correspond to their tasks. This has been necessitated by the future development of our revolution and therefore it is not a matter of the struggle against the freedom of religion in our country, against different churches or restrictions imposed upon their rights established by law in general, or restrictions imposed on one church or another. Being a socialist country, we know what the prospects of our community are like. We are aware of the fact that following the road towards the building up of a new society we shall have generations who will be socialist-ically minded to the full extent, reach a necessary level as to their general education, free of obscure spiritual hindrances of the past and the worship of any supernatural forces. Otherwise, we cannot imagine that our progress towards the establishment of communism is possible. Moreover, we cannot allow that people who will have the task of carrying out this change can be of a different type. Such a type of men can be created only in the course of an ideological struggle, a free competition of ideas and opinions, and a free ideological strife. Ideology which is in the service of the working people alone can be triumphant in this struggle, being at the same time in conformity with its interests and progress.

The enemies of socialism always used lies as their favourite weapon claiming that the communist party is generally incompatible with the church, that it is bound to persecute the church and oppress the freedom of religion. This shallow lie and demagoguery has completely been exposed in the course of our socialist building up. The rights of the church and the citizens in our country have been determined by the Constitution and other positive legislation. The freedom of religion has also been guaranteed. Hitherto not a single church has been closed down in our country. The same applies to the mosques and synagogues. There were no measures of administrative nature directed against the free conduct of services in them, or the performance of any other religious ceremonies on the part of both the priests and the citizens in our country. No other kind of pressure has been made to this effect. Furthermore, the people's authorities who are very much concerned about the observance of law will take steps against culprits who violate the positive legal regulations concerning this subject. In addition to this, on the basis of our socialist democracy which separates the church from the state, the church is completely free and independent, having an opportunity of devoting itself fully to the fulfilment of its own ends. On the same line, all citizens are free and equal, none of them are being favoured at the expense of the others (namely, of the believers or non-believers). On the other hand, on the line with the most democratic solution of the question of the freedom of religion and the national problem, full equality has in our country been granted to all churches. Therefore we are strictly opposed to any kind of religious intolerance, hatred or massacres. The people's authorities have even surpassed these limits set by the granting of the rights to the church. Taking into consideration that a great part of the people is still under the influence of their religious feelings and wish to perform their religious duty regularly, the Government of PR Macedonia allotted a material aid to the church immediately following the war; so that necessary repairs could be carried out. Some sort of financial support was also granted to the clergy with the object of enabling them to carry out their duty normally. Ration cards, for example, were issued to the priests, etc.

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All this sufficiently proves that the freedom of the church and religion exists in our country. As regards the future, the rights and freedoms are not going either to be restricted or suspended at all. It is therefore a matter of an intensification of efforts within our Party and the People's Front directed towards a more systematic, extensive and wider spreading of scientific views with the object of helping the people to realize the scientific truth about the development of nature and mankind. The fulfilment of this task will not result in the ignoring of religious rights within the framework of our democratic order which favours a free struggle of opinion, a free clash between progressive ideologies based upon the scientific materialism on the one side and the freely expressed ideology of the church on the other. The church is free to propagate the religious conceptions of the world and people. The church does this daily during sermons and various religious ceremonies performed at the cemetery, in the people's homes, on the occasion of baptizing or weddings, etc. It was not by any means prevented from doing so. Pressure was not exercised upon the priests or the people. Our Party and mass organizations are in the same way granted the freedom of propaganda, which is not only their right but also duty. They also may introduce their own materialistic ideology which is not based upon false conceptions and illusions and blind belief, but on scientific truths in the minds of the people. This is their task especially connected with the advance in our social progress which is the concern of our workers. The enemies of socialism alone, the enemies of our working people and the people's authority, can pretend that this free struggle of opinions which does not at all affect the rights and freedom of religion and which does not impose anything upon people, leaving up to them to decide which ideas they should adopt, is directed against the freedom of religion. Our Party and other organizations always maintained that to suppress religious prejudices and superstition represented one of their tasks. Appropriate steps must be undertaken for the spreading of scientific conceptions about nature and society, thus changing the minds of the people by the strength of the scientific thought and not by oppression, or prohibitions and persecutions. The people cannot be forced by means of administrative measures to change their views. Although communists have anti-religious feelings, they never failed to display full respect and understanding for the faithful and their feelings. However, they never wished to deny their wish to discuss freely with them the problem of various prejudices, thus helping them to realize their error. As an illustration of patience and tolerance displayed by the communists, their delicate attitude towards other people's conceptions, one can take the following example: not a single member of the People's Front, or any other organization, or the agencies of the people's authorities were dismissed owing to their religious feelings. Even in the ranks of party members, we can find certain remnants of religious conceptions, while some members even observe religious ceremonies. The party organizations condemn such facts which are alien to the revolutionary consciousness of the people. They also help these members of CP to get rid as soon as possible of that burden of the past. This action is being carried out within the framework of the Party.

against this hindrance

In fact, if ideological struggle is to be intensified, this does not mean that the freedom of religion is affected, as stated by the enemy who in effect is not concerned about the church and religion but takes this as an opportunity of waging his political struggle. In effect, we are concerned about certain organizations which were duped by this hostile propaganda and machinations. Intending to be fair with regard to the question of religion, they neglected their tasks regarding the ideological education of the masses and thus found themselves on the defence lines. This occurred even in connection with criminal abuses of backward people by unconscientious priests, "saints" and "miracle makers".

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With regard to the protection of the democratic freedom of religion and continuation of a steady vigilance towards any possible attempts by the enemy of socialism to ridicule and offend the fundamental religious feelings of the people aiming to incite religious intolerance and national hatred among the people, our party organizations and other educational social factors must simultaneously organize and develop a permanent, tactical and convincing ideological struggle for the adoption of scientific conceptions about nature and social development and removal of all that which irrevocably belongs to the past.

Those who "interpret" our socialist democracy intending to claim that the struggle of the Party in the field of education represents "a violation of the rights" pertaining to the church, or "a restriction" of democracy, etc. find themselves in a peculiar situation. Being very naive they believe to find so uninformed people in our country and the world who might be willing to adopt their stand that socialist democracy is such a type of democracy which allows a free propagating of prejudices and superstition (which is being freely carried out at the church on the basis of granted legal rights) at the same time depriving other citizens who do not believe to propagate and spread their own non-religious conceptions because this could mean "to put an end to the rights" of religion. On the basis of the Constitution which guarantees the freedom of religion there are no restrictions put on anti-religious propaganda. On the basis of what kind of laws or moral and other principles, non-believers are supposed not to propagate their own ideas and feelings. Can such a nonsense be realized at all that a Party led by the idea of putting into effect a thorough change in the social order and which being in office displayed such an enormous amount of broadmindedness in the struggle for the freedom of religion and against religious intolerance and hatred among peoples, which has applied such principles in practice granting equal rights to all religions - would be deprived of its right to propagate its revolutionary ideology and strive for the establishment of socialistically minded masses. Such an absurd cannot be demanded by anybody! The enemies of our working people and socialism can be found dissembled behind all similar slogans and "interpretations" of democracy and the ideological struggle of the people.

(SIGNED: "M. B.")

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, March 4, 1952)

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SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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KENNAN'S THESIS

Is An Agreement Between The Western Powers and Soviet Russia Possible

George Kennan has been appointed new American Ambassador to the USSR. The Soviet government agreed, and Kennan goes next month to replace Admiral Kirk the former Ambassador in Moscow.

George Kennan is an unusual diplomat. He has an exceptional position in the American Department of State. He is not only a career diplomat, but also an historian and theorist of American diplomacy. He has spent most of his time in Moscow as an American diplomat. In his country he is regarded as an expert on Soviet Russia. During the last few years he was chief of the department for planning foreign policy in the State Department. In those years the new American foreign policy was formed, particularly with respect to Soviet Russia. Many believe that the theoretical principles of that policy, at least as far as Soviet Russia is concerned, have been worked out by George Kennan.

The new American attitude towards Soviet Russia was announced for the first time in a sensational article published at the beginning of 1947 in the American magazine "Foreign Affairs", signed by "X". The principles laid down in that and in a later article of the same magazine represent the basis of the present official American policy towards Soviet Russia.

The writer of these articles was George Kennan. The knowing ones knew it at that time, while the uninitiated have learned it now. Lately, in his book "American Diplomacy 1900-1950", Kennan published his reflections on the American foreign policy in the past, including those two articles signed by "X".

Discussing the American policy towards Soviet Russia, Kennan started from two basic principles: one is that America must actively combat the Soviet danger at any price, including war, and second, the problem presented by the Soviet danger cannot be solved by war, even if successful.

It is no easy task to bring into accord these two apparently contradictory principles. It was not easy for Kennan, as a diplomatic theorist, to reconcile them in the above mentioned articles. How much harder will it be for him, as a practical diplomat, to harmonize them. For, as a matter of fact, the basic problem of our time is: can the two social systems, contradicting each other, live side by side without resorting to force?

Kennan, apparently, thinks they can. Otherwise, he would not have agreed to go to Moscow if he did not believe that American diplomacy could attain in practice what he had laid down in theory as a guide to success.

In short, Kennan's thesis is this:

Something must be done in order to make the "gentlemen in the Kremlin" recognize the fact that their expansion plans are not realizable and their political methods not successful, that in the end they are harmful to themselves, and that the best thing would be to abandon them. For this, force is needed, above all force in arms. When the present rulers in Russia understand that the answer to their violent ventures will be an even greater force, they will stop using violence. Therefore, America joining forces with the forces of the Western world must rearm in such a tempo and on such a scale that no doubt should be left as to their resoluteness.

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To convince the Soviet rulers of the Western force, however, is only one perhaps indispensable but not sufficient condition to attain success. The second is to assure them that the Western world is not preparing a war of conquest against the Soviet Union. If the representatives of the Soviet regime are not assured of this, being already suspicious of the rapid rearmament of the Western countries, then out of fear they may provoke a war which they think the other side is preparing. Therefore, Kennan is decidedly against those who preach a "crusade" against the Soviet Union. He does not state whether a war against the USSR would be a military success, but he believes that even the most successful war would not solve the problem presented by Soviet Russia with respect to America and the Western world. Any war today threatens to become a total war, but none promises a total victory of either side. Soviet Russia is a reality which no military force can change. America must count with this reality and act accordingly. Things are measured in Russia by different standards, and it would be naive to expect or request the American criterion to be applied in Soviet Russia.

A change in the attitude of Soviet Russia towards the rest of the world must be brought about in order to have these two different worlds live in peace. Kennan believes that this change is possible, and even probable. It may be influenced from outside, but it must come from within. He concludes that Russia can only be changed by Russians...He leaves the question open as to what this change should consist in: changing the present regime or changing the present policy of that regime. This, however, is of no basic importance to Kennan. The important thing is that Soviet Russia cease to be a hindrance and danger to world peace. This change will be brought about first, if the Soviet rulers recognize that aggression does not pay, and second, if the Western world succeeds to remove their suspicion of preparing war against Soviet Russia.

Kennan goes to Moscow in order to verify his theses in practice. There are people who believe that the decisive moment in the relations between the Western powers and Soviet Russia has arrived. It appears that conditions for change in relations laid down by Kennan do exist already. On the one hand, rearmament of the Western world in spite of all difficulties is progressing rapidly. On the other hand, however, events like Bevan's rebellion in Great Britain, the commotion in Germany and government crises in France apparently prove that war is not popular at all in the West and that a crusade against the Soviet Union is out of question. Is then, anything changing in Soviet Russia?

It is interesting to note that in the full swing of these considerations, the Soviet note on Germany came as a bombshell. Judging from this note, something is not only changing in Soviet Russia, but is being turned upside down. In its note, for instance, the Soviet government is now requesting everything it had most decisively rejected heretofore: rearmament of Germany, reconstruction of the German war industry, all the rights for Nazis and militarists in Germany. In November 1950, the Soviet government had sent a note to the Western powers stating clearly that German rearmament meant a casus belli. In the present note, however, the Soviet government notified the Western powers that German rearmament now proposed by it meant a condition for peace.

It is quite obvious that this note intends to create confusion. The point is who is more confused: the opponents or the propagators of Kremlin policy?

The main, as a matter of fact, the most efficient argument in the propaganda of the Western Cominform parties heretofore was:

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German rearmament represented a danger to peace. Soviet Russia alone was against German rearmament. Therefore.....And now? From now on, most probably it will be: Therefore, contrary to this.....

No doubt, the note on Germany is a new maneuver of the Soviet policy. But even as a maneuver it is typical. Perhaps in diplomacy everything is a maneuver. From maneuvering, however, the strength or the weakness of a policy may be judged. Renouncing what had been defended as the only correct thing and accepting what had been stubbornly attacked as incorrect--is not a sign of strength and self-confidence, not even in diplomacy.

It is characteristic that the Western powers, in spite of bad experiences thus far, did not abruptly reject the Soviet proposals. The official reply of the Western powers is not yet known, but most probably it will be a conditional consent to start new negotiations about Germany.

These negotiations may lead to nothing, as heretofore, and this Soviet "bomb" may again prove to be only a bubble. Several such bubbles had already vanished into thin air. But after each one the armed forces of the Soviets' opponents have grown and their unity strengthened. The bluffs of Soviet policy cannot shatter this unity. On the contrary, they are strengthening it. All agree in the West that the Western powers never could have reached an agreement and attained such a unity had the Soviet policy after the war been different, less arrogant and provoking. This policy, as a matter of fact, has attained exactly the opposite than what was logically expected from it. It appears that in order to correct things changes must occur. This is a fact which tells in favor of Kennan's thesis that the Soviet policy must change in the interest of the Soviets themselves.

(POLITIKA, March 23, 1952)

VOLOSINOVA WILL BE CALLED NOVI BECEJ IN FUTURE

By a decree of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Serbia, the name of the town and Town People's Committee of Volosinovo in the 'otis- APV district has been changed to Novi Becej, and the name of the town of Pecej in the Pecej district to Stari Becej, in the Stari Becej district.

The local people's committee of Tolbuhinov in the Negotin district has been abolished and two separate local committees have been established for Dobisnik and Bukovik.

B.
(BORBA - 25th March 1952)

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ANSWER TO MOSCOW

The reply of the Western Powers to the Soviet Note concerning Germany does not mean a refusal in advance of Soviet proposals, but means the putting on trial Soviet sincerity. The Soviet proposals are formulated in such a way that in practice they can get different interpretations. The Western reply demands that the proposal should be made clear of what they really mean before starting negotiations at all.

For example, the Soviet Note proposes the creation of a united Germany and the conclusion of a Peace Treaty with a single German Government. But Germany has not a single Government. On the contrary, Germany has two governments which are in opposition to each other. How does the Soviet Government conceive the creation of a "single German Government"? Judging from the Note the Soviets are for fusing both the existing governments into one. However, the Western German Government in Bonn is most decisively against this. Against it also are the Western Powers. In practice this is impossible to carry out. The real road to create a single German Government is single German elections. Namely, elections should take place under equal conditions both in Eastern and Western Germany.

The main condition is that elections should be free. But who will guarantee this freedom? The UN have appointed a commission for examining conditions for free elections in the whole of Germany. This commission made an enquiry in Western Germany but was not permitted by the Soviet authorities to enter Eastern Germany. The Soviet Note provides for general elections but does not provide guarantees that they will be free. For the Western Powers and for the Western German Government elections can only be acceptable under this condition, however. However, for the Eastern German Government, judging by the latest statements by President Grotewohl, one could say that they are acceptable only without this condition. Grotewohl's government, believes, so it seems at least, that they would fare badly at such elections for the very reason because it is of Soviet creation. Is the Soviet Government ready to sacrifice those who have been pulling its cart hitherto?

This would not be the first time that the Soviets have acted thus, but this time it will depend greatly on how they will deal with this problem. Because on this question, on the problem of free elections, the reply of the Western Powers puts to the greatest trial the sincerity of Soviet proposals for the solution of the German problem.

There exist also other problems which are spoken of in the Soviet Note for which the Western reply demands concrete explanations, such as, for example, the problem of German frontiers, German armament, German neutrality and others. The question of whether the negotiations will take place will depend mostly on what the Soviet reply will be in connection with the problem of the guarantee of free elections in Germany. Because, it is believed, that only in the case that this condition is fulfilled could negotiations begin with prospects that they will lead up to something positive.

(Sd.) M.

(POLITIKA - 26th March, 1952).

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WRONG TACTICS

According to reports from Trieste life is again developing normally after the demonstrations. But, as expected, the demonstrations have now spread to Italy according to plan. In Rome several thousand Fascists cheered Mussolini and demanded the inclusion of Trieste to Italy. When we are affirming that they are Fascists we are not doing this arbitrarily. And not only we. Also other careful observers abroad have recognised in the general plan old tactics. The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, openly condemned the Fascists for the disorders in Trieste, while the British press and the news agency, United Press, in a definite manner hold the Fascists responsible for disorders in Italy.

The intention of the organisers of Trieste and Italian demonstrations has been exposed; as they had no other possibilities they intended to inform the world, and particularly the Western Powers, of the attitude of the "Italian public opinion" and that on the basis of this in advance prepared atmosphere go a step further and demand pathetically the solution of the Trieste problem in favour of only one party. In the framework of this plan the main role should have been played by the tears of the President of the Trieste Municipal Council and the trembling voice of the President of the Italian Senate.

The organisers of this pro-Fascist and anti-Yugoslav action in Italy forget only one thing: if the well-tried means of Italian foreign policy - staged demonstrations, parades with black flags and cries in the streets - could make an impression once upon a time on Alexander's (the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia) - Translator's Note) foreign ministry, it makes today no impression whatsoever on the Yugoslav Government and on public opinion. One day when those in Rome comprehend that they have to deal with a powerful and independent state, then they will perceive in that their tactics hitherto are of no use.

The Italian policy towards Yugoslavia seems, as if it is based on an intended avoidance of recognising the reality of the situation. Official circles over there attempt to present our country as some very suspicious character or as the correspondent of Momento from Belgrade says as a "questionnaire who continues to hang over Europe". We have already written about the underestimation of the strength of our army by them. And in fact these Fascist demonstrators who have taken off their uniforms only just lately, have the least right to speak about our army. Has not our army during the last war inspired them with sufficient respect, a war which they lost?

It is easy to shout in the streets and sing battle songs and jazz songs with the motives of Italianism of Trieste. It is not difficult also to raise one's right hand as the demonstrators in Rome did, celebrating, day before yesterday, the 33rd anniversary of the foundation of Mussolini's Fascist Party. But at the same time all this is more than irresponsible. The behaviour of the Irredenta and of those who support and feed it - the present Italian Government - leads to the direct worsening of the situation not only between our two countries but also in Europe. While Yugoslavia is striving to find new forms for a real solution of the Trieste problem, the Italian Government, egged on by ambitions which can be easily characterised, acts against peace and undertakes the whole responsibility upon itself for the consequences of its activities.

(Sd.) L.D.

(POLITIKA - 26th March, 1952).

POLICY OF NATIONAL EQUALITY

Our Party continued to carry out a policy of national equality systematically in all spheres of activity in the post war period, and even in the struggle for economic reconstruction of Yugoslavia. It distributes just to economically backward republics the capital investment proportionally in the greatest extent, being guided, of course, also by the fact that the distribution of new economic projects should be conformable to the raw material base and by other economic conditions necessary for a rational economic operation.

The real democratic practice of our Party is also reflected in the efforts which our people exerted in the economic raising of Montenegro up to the present time, being a typical example of an economically underdeveloped republic.

The total of 26 billion 106 million dinars has been and will be invested in Montenegro in the period 1947-1952. Out of that: for capital investment 21 billion 803 million dinars, and for other social needs 4 billion 303 million dinars. These sums are reckoned according to the new economic prices.

The greatest portion of resources invested in capital investment is intended for the development of industry and mining. The amount of over 9 billion 46 million dinars was spent on research works, reconstruction and expanding the existing and the construction of new capacities.

In spite of such large investments in the fields of industry, its production does not play the decisive part in increasing the accumulation because large enterprises are under construction - iron works at Niksic, mine at Suplje Stijena, lumber industry combine at Mojkovac etc. When these enterprises start with the production, the economic position of Montenegro will be completely changed. They will be able to satisfy all their needs from their own accumulations. And this is an enormous success, accomplished thanks to the policy of national equality of our country.

Many smaller projects were built and the old ones enlarged since 1947. Thermo-electric power stations at Plevlja, Kotor, Titograd and hydro-electric power stations Musovica Rijeka, waterfall of Zeta and Rijeka Crnojevic, whose total capacity amounts to a 40 times bigger production than the production of all electric power stations in Montenegro of 1946, have been constructed and put into operation in the field of electroeconomy.

Research works have discovered rich layers of ore: bauxite, coal, cement, lead-zinc ore, and there is also manganese ore, iron ore and barite.

The following is being constructed after the war: the foundry at Titograd, 170 tons of annual capacity, a smaller factory for manufacturing articles for wide consumption, and repair workshops at Titograd, Ivengrad and Podgora.

This year the lumber industry will complete and put into operation the lumber combine at Mojkovac. Its production will amount to 45,000 cubic metres of ready cut lumber, 15,000 cubic metres of lumber for French flooring etc. Two large enterprises for manufacturing furniture, besides small local workshops have been set up.

Some smaller enterprises of foodstuff industry have been established. There are 150 kilometres of new roads for public traffic and 408 larger bridges in Montenegro now.

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Another 280 metres of bridges made of concrete and stone will be completed this year.

The newly laid railway line Niksic-Titograd has for the economic life of Montenegro a great significance. About 5 billion dinars were spent for its construction - calculated under new economic prices.

Under the Five Year Plan it is provided to reconstruct and build 440,000 square metres of dwelling houses in Montenegro. Even more has been built. About 570,000 square metres of new dwelling space will be built at the end of this year.

This short summarized review illustrates clearly the policy of our Party towards economically underdeveloped republics.

If we turn to the social plan of the FPRY and the plan of investment funds for this year, we shall see that Montenegro participates in achieving the accumulation less than other republics - per head - and that her investments are greater than those of other republics. These investments are drawn from the national revenue of all our republics.

In our Party there never was a difference between words and deeds nor is there any today. Thanks to such a consequent revolutionary practice of our Party, Montenegro will soon have all material requisites to be freed from secular economic backwardness.

The Montenegrins will know how to appreciate both the role of our Party and the brotherly aid given to them by the people of Yugoslavia in this great work.

(Signed) Filip Bajkovic

(BORBA - 26 March, 1952)

STRENGTHENING THE DEFENSE OF OUR COUNTRY: IN THE AEROPLANE FACTORY

The old town lies literally in the "tongs" of socialism. On the one side are the wide halls of the aeroplane factory and on the other a new town of modern and nice dwelling houses. Here our army gets its wings.

The factory hall has many "streets" of turning lathes, built on three hectares of former swamp and mud. For a moment, one might have thought that this was not an aeroplane factory but, say, a clock factory, because there are thousands of small parts of nut size here, some are even smaller. These are the molecules of a flying fortress. They say that one hundred and twenty thousand such molecules are needed to make a steel bird fly. At every lathe there is special small and precise instrument measuring all dimensions. "Only precision and exactness prolong life in aviation."

From all sides come the parts to the warehouse. The big shelves are full of small parts. The men employed here have a tough job in assorting and classifying all this. And yet, their hall is in perfect order.

From here, screws, pipes and all the other parts go to the assembling plant. There, brigades of skilled fitters are mounting planes.

We have found the best brigade of fitters in the republic and Jovanovic, its brigadier, fixing the "legs" of a fighter plane. On a special structure, like in an aeroplane, are the "legs" of a fighter plane "S-49." Jovanovic presses a button and they show signs of life. They are in the same position as when in the air.

Here they all live for aviation only. Everything is subordinated to it. Yet, they complied with friendly request of the infantry of the Aeronautic Association of Yugoslavia. The infantry had ordered flame-throwers. Today hundreds of these unusual weapons are ready for transportation. The flame-throwers burn and turn everything into carbon.

The first series of two-seat gliders produced by this factory are ready and will be shipped to various aero-clubs to gladden hundreds of young boys and girls.

Not only the army pilots but also the other workers will benefit by this factory. After supplying our airforce with sufficient numbers of aeroplanes, the factory will be able, more or less, to produce anything needed.

"We can manufacture bicycles quickly and easily. We can produce tractors, automobiles, and kitchen utensils, too" said captain Crnkovic.

Leaving the hall, we met lieutenant-colonel Oljaca, director of the factory. He changed a great deal since summer 1944 when during a dark night he jumped from the skies carrying a message of the Supreme Command to the partizans of Toplice. At that time he did not have the mustache which makes him look older than he actually is.

When he came here the ground on which we stood was a swamp.

"We started with nothing," he said, "I had to ask the committee for a chair to sit on. One year after our arrival we started to produce. We had a hard time. The buildings were not yet under roof, but the machines were in operation. The factory workers and the masons were helping each other."

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The factory will use two more hectares of land for expansion. Another big hall will be built. The earthworks have already begun. A road will lead from the factory to the airport. From these grey halls will go the steel birds to the airport and then up in the air.

Now let us cast a glance at the "European quarter" of the town as they call it. It is not a standard workers' colony. The houses are nice and high with wide windows, parquet in rooms, water-closets and bathrooms. There is no disharmony here as in the old town, everything is according to plan. Broad streets like broad boulevards in big cities. Many inhabitants of the old town have left the dilapidated small houses and moved into the new lodgings. This meant a new chapter in the life of these people.

But that's not all. The charm of this settlement is that it is situated in a big park where 31 kinds of trees will be planted. A unique urban solution. Foreign urban experts had a chance to see it at an exhibition in Algiers and expressed their approbation of it. It got the first prize.

Among the new houses, there are two hotels for the unmarried workers and a cultural home. Not even the bigger cities of our country have such a home. Its big, luxurious hall for concerts and movies has about one thousand seats. Twice a week, the former inhabitants of the old town may attend theatrical or operatic performances, folklore, radio singing, literary, various cultural, political and scientific lectures. Artists from all parts of the country respond to workers' invitations. There are also several other rooms: a reading room, a library, a chess room, a luxurious restaurant, steam heating system etc.

The cultural home is a harbinger of new life here. People are visiting it all the time. The old town, compared with it and with the new settlement, resembles the past which is dying out slowly but surely.

(BORBA, March 25, 1952)

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ANTI YUGOSLAV CAMPAIGN OF ROME: NEO-FASCISTS AND COMINFORMISTS
COOPERATE IN DEMONSTRATIONS
 (Rome, 26 March)

Demonstrations bearing chauvinistic and anti-Yugoslav character are being held in the centre of Rome for the third day in succession today. Groups of students and pupils of secondary schools went through the main streets of the city throwing leaflets in which the return of the whole territory of FTT, Istria, Rijeka and "Italian Littoral" is claimed.

Though it is well known that these demonstrations are organized and managed by CP Italy and the neo-fascist movement, and by this fact itself, they do not express the feelings of the entire Italian people, the Italian government endeavours to magnify the importance of these demonstrations through the press and by putting strong police units around the American and British Embassies.

In this way the Italian government endeavours to attach to the demonstrations the significance of the general national dissatisfaction, in order to present to the American and British governments that the "question of Trieste is the question of all the Italians" which can be seen from the last night's statement by the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dominico who among other things said, that "the students' manifestations in Rome and in other towns in Italy are spontaneous manifestations of the Italian people for italianising Trieste".

(BORBA - 27 March, 1952)

TRIAL OF A GROUP OF SPIES AT CAPODISTRIA
 (Capodistria, 26 March)

A trial of a group of six spies who in the Yugoslav Zone of FTT collected military, economic and other secret data on behalf of a foreign power will be opened tomorrow before the Military Court of the Yugoslav Army at Capodistria. This group acted under the directives of the Trieste "Committee of National Liberation" - anti-Yugoslav and irredentist organization, whose agents are now tried by the Military Court at Capodistria for the second time. Four years ago this group of terrorists and assassins with Drioli at its head, agent of the above mentioned committee were sentenced. Already then this organization has been unmasked as a spy agency of a foreign power, which was assigned with the task to obstruct a closer cooperation of the Slovene and Italian population and to paralyse the activity of authority in the Yugoslav Zone of FTT, by means of terror, spy activity and propaganda.

It is characteristic that for the last month, when the People's authority discovered the hostile activity of this group and arrested some agents of CNL in the Istrian County, the Trieste and Italian press used this as a cause for a new campaign about alleged persecutions of Italians in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT.

(BORBA - 27 March, 1952)

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IRREDENTISTS ATTACK MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN TRIESTE;
COMMON ACTION BY COMINFORMISTS, NEO-FASCIST MOVEMENT AND OTHER
IRREDENTIST PARTIES

(Trieste, 26th March)

At last night's session of the Trieste Municipal Council, representatives of Vidali's Cominformists, the Neo-Fascist movement and other Irredentist Parties passed unanimously a resolution by which they hold responsible for disorders in Trieste the Anglo-American Military Administration in the FTT. The resolution emphasises, that the Municipal Council will continue its action to isolate the Anglo-American Military Administration until satisfaction is given to the Irredentists. Besides this, they demand that people arrested during the disorders should be set free. In the resolution, the formulation of Vidali's representatives was accepted in that part where the administration in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT is attacked and slandered.

At the session of the Municipal Council representatives of the Opposition were not present. They refused to participate as a sign of protest because from the building the Trieste flag has already been taken down by orders of the Christian-Democrat President and Municipal Council. (Tanjung)

STATEMENT BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE FTT
CONCERNING ELECTIONS IN ZONE A

(Trieste, 26th March)

The Anglo-American Military Administration of the FTT made it known today that the Municipal Elections in the Anglo-American Zone will be held simultaneously with the Municipal Elections in Southern and Central Italy at the end of May of this year. The statement says also that the elections in the Anglo-American Zone will be carried out on the principle of linking-up candidates' lists, which will be applied at the Municipal Elections in Italy. However, at the last elections in the Anglo-American Zone the proportion system was applied which suits conditions on the Trieste territory, whose population consists of several nationalities, and which was for this very reason provided for by the Peace Treaty with Italy.

The elections in Zone A should have been held as far back as last year, because the Mandates of Municipal Councillors had run out in June 1951. However, by intervention of Italian political parties in Trieste and that of the Italian Government the elections have twice been postponed. (Tanjung)

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN ITALY AND MONARCHISTS
AND NEO-FASCISTS

(Rome, 26th March)

The CP Italy, together with the Monarchists and Neo-Fascists, today organised in Naples a conference against the British and Americans. This conference, at which the Italian Cominformists wished to present themselves as the sole defenders of the "national honour of Italy" was attended also by Count Montelucce, head of the recently formed action groups of "Monarchia Popolare" and del Amico, Editor of the pro-Fascist review Pensiero Nazionale.

Today's conference is not the first sign that the Italian Cominformists are linking-up more openly with Monarchist and neo-Fascist elements. At the recent meeting held in Livorno, which had a similar character, five pensioned Italian Generals, well-known

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Monarchist exponent and several former supporters of Mussolini's "blackshirts".

As it is believed here, the CP Italy is striving to assemble in this way for the Fourth Communal Elections as many votes as possible of the petty bourgeoisie and pro-Fascist youth. However, such a policy by the Directorate of the CP Italy has already caused confusion amongst Nenni's Socialists and former Partisans. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 27th March, 1952).

HOW WE FEEL ABOUT THEM AND THEY FEEL ABOUT US (Letter to the Editor)

Comrade Editor,

In vain have the Italians in Yugoslavia 38 primary schools, 15 schools for general education, besides technical schools, permanent theatrical, cultural and art schools, newspapers, reviews and other publications of every kind, when the Slovene primary schools in Italy are being closed lately; in vain in our country national minority brigades, sporting cultural societies and groups, singing their national songs, pass through our main streets and arteries with raised heads, greeted by us, when our children over there are afraid to demand in their mother tongue in a subdued voice apples from their mothers, and our young girls have to hide the front pages of the Slovene and Croatian books in order that they might not be seen by suspicious Italian eyes and in order that Italian fingers might not tear them up.

In vain do we Yugoslavs, mainly, to the detriment of our publications support, distribute textbooks, and books in all national minority languages, and all that for the sole purpose of linking-up people of different tongues for peaceful and fruitful co-operation, when on our frontier, in Italy, everything is done to keep the demon of inter-national rivalry, under-estimation and annihilation alive. And this as every-day practice is contrary to peace-loving hypocrisy, tales in tremolo concerning the durability of peace and motorised collection of signatures on well-known, recognised scraps of paper.

Our people have a very rare characteristic: they know how to be grateful, because they do not forget good deeds. (Our people do not forget bad deeds, but have not remembered them!) Our people would be very grateful to pedagogues, writers, men of art of cultured democracies, when they would get better acquainted with this ailing problem of discrimination of the language of our great-grandfathers and home culture. Because they will know, feel more than other categories of men, how forced assimilation when schools are used, misused it, because amongst other things, kills in the children all criticism and paralyses in them every spiritual flexibility, without which there is no creation and progress, nor peace-creating co-operation amongst men and the people.

(Sd.) VELJKO PETROVIC

(BORBA - 27th March, 1952).

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WORK OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE FPRY--A LIVELY DISCUSSION ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

The Legislative Committee of the Council of Nationalities yesterday adopted the proposal that the draft of the Law authorizing the Government of the FPRY to found social funds be placed on the agenda. After that, the debate on the draft of the General Law on People's Committees was continued.

Election of the president of a people's committee.

The discussion on the provisions of the Law pertaining to the president of a people's committee was very lively. Since Article I of the draft Law provides that one and the same person may be elected as president of a people's committee for not more than two running terms, Sreten Vukosavljevic asked why a person who had carried out his duties properly and won the confidence of the citizens cannot be president for a longer period. Government's delegate Dr. Jovan Djordjevic replied that a period of six years is fairly long and that a longer period would "create professionals."

Jozo Milivojevic, who is a member of the Committee, then declared that it is a discretionary right of the councilmen to elect one and the same person as president for a third term. He considered that this right cannot be restricted in this way. Dr. Jovan Djordjevic spoke again and said that it was necessary for a larger number of citizens to perform special duties in the agencies of authority, and that thereby bureaucracy, professionalism etc are prevented. He admitted that one person may be a good president, but that, however, he cannot remain on that duty for a long time, that this would be improper and bureaucratic. Jozo Milivojevic was not satisfied with the arguments of the Government's delegate. People's Deputy Laslo Rehak then criticized the opinion of Jozo Milivojevic and agreed that the proposed restriction is a means against bureaucratism.

Chairman Mosa Pijade then said that the matter had not been well styled and explained. His opinion was that if a councilman was already elected by the people; it was then the matter of the committee to decide whether to elect him as president for another term.

Velga Stojnic then asked to speak. He gave a detailed explanation of this restriction pertaining to election of the president. He said that the idea of the restriction was precisely because the president is not elected by the people but rather by the councilmen. Besides he said that the restriction does not represent a violation of democracy or of the rights of the councilmen. After a lively discussion, the article as originally drafted was adopted.

Duties and rights of village committees

The debate was very lively also on the section of the draft which deals with village committees. Sreten Vukosavljevic immediately objected to the formulation that the village committees are formed "for the sake of helping in the carrying out of the work which falls within the jurisdiction of the people's committees", that these village committees "cannot make any decisions in administrative proceedings." He then asked what right then has been given to the village committees and what is their jurisdiction.

People's Deputy General Radivoje Jovanovic then asked to speak. He expressed the opinion which occurred in the Committee for People's Authority. He did not agree with the formulation of the articles in the draft law pertaining to village committees, and considered that

such a formulation would have fairly negative consequences for the countryside. If more rights were given to the village committees, then these committees would transform into an assembly of men which would inevitably turn into an authority, which in effect it is not.

The villagers are accustomed very often to decide their local affairs themselves and to decide them in the best way. However, the village committees would deprive the villagers of this right which in effect would be a cutting into the self-government of the people. People's Deputy Laslo Rehak agreed with the opinion of General Radivoje Jovanovic. Grga Jankez then proposed that the matter be left to the laws of the republics to define more completely the rights and duties of village committees. Sreten Vukosavljevic then said that this question as a whole has not been well posed. Mosa Pijade then asked Sreten Vukosavljevic to prepare, if he can, the corresponding formulation. Pijade also agreed that the determining of the rights and duties of village committees be left to the assemblies of the republics.

After that Gojko Garcevic and Dr. Jovan Djordjevic asked to speak. They expressed the opinion that the existence of village committees is necessary. Dr. Djordjevic also explained the sphere of activity of the village committees with respect to the people's committees of the municipalities and emphasized that the village committees cannot usurp the rights of the voters nor work without their decisions.

The debate on Article 67 of the draft law terminated by amending paragraph one of that article which was proposed by Mosa Pijade and which reads as follows:

"For the purpose of better functioning of the municipal committees in individual villages, for the purpose of making it easier for the citizens of the villages to realize their rights and for the purpose of performing duties which are of undeniable interest for the citizens of the villages, village committees may be formed in villages and hamlets.

"The formation of the village committees is proposed by the meeting of the voters of the village or hamlet and confirmed by the committee of the municipality."

The committee then discussed the rest of the articles on the draft of the General Law on People's Committees and adopted the draft paragraph by paragraph. People's Deputy Velja Stojnic was then elected as rapporteur on the draft.

The committee also adopted the draft of the Law authorizing the Government of the FPRY to issue regulations for the purpose of coordinating the relations in economy with the new economic system.

Finally the committee elected People's Deputy Gojko Garcevic as the new Secretary of the Legislative Committee of the Council of Nationalities.

Meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Federal Council

The Legislative Committee of the Federal Council at its yesterday's meeting continued the debate on the draft of the Law on People's Committees. Drafts of reports of all the laws which the committee during this session had adopted were read and then the committee went on to deal with the draft of the Law on People's Committees in detail, starting with paragraph 29.

Members of the committee made several observations on individual paragraphs of the articles of the draft law, mostly pertaining to formulation, but however in the case of many articles of the draft law there was discussion concerning principle. Some of the articles and

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paragraphs were not adopted at the meeting and were left to be studied in detail.

The Committees for Economic Plan and Finances of Both Councils Have Completed Their Work

The Committees for Economic Plan and Finances of both Councils of the People's Assembly of the FPRY at yesterday's meetings dealt with the proposed balance sheet for 1950. After the explanations and debate both in principle and in detail, the Committees for Economic Plan and Finances of both Councils adopted this proposal, which was the last item on the agenda during their present session. The work of the committees was thereby concluded.

(BORBA - 27th March, 1952)

JURISDICTION OF SYNDICATE AGENCIES WITH REGARD TO THE ISSUING OF TARIFF REGULATIONS

At its board meeting of March 20, 1952 and in connection with Article 2 of the Regulation on the Distribution of the Wage Fund and the Earnings of the Workers and Officials in Economic Enterprises (Official Gazette of the FPRY, No. 11/52), the Central Council of the Federation of Syndicates of Yugoslavia issued the following

D E C I S I O N
ON DESIGNATING SYNDICATE AGENCIES COMPETENT FOR GIVING APPROVAL
ON TARIFF RULES FOR ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

- 1) Approval of tariff rules for economic enterprises is given by the higher syndicate agency of that syndicate in which the workers and officials of the concerned enterprise are organized.
- 2) By rule, this approval is given by the state committee of the responsible syndicate.
- 3) In exceptional cases, this approval of tariff rules for economic enterprises is also given by:
 - a) The Central Committee of the syndicate of workers and officials of the maritime economy in Yugoslavia - for all enterprises of the maritime economy in Yugoslavia.
 - b) The Central Committee of the syndicate of workers and officials of the leather-processing industry of Yugoslavia - for all enterprises of this industry on the territory of PR Bosnia and Hercegovina and PR Macedonia;
 - c) The Provincial Committee of syndicate workers and officials of the textile-clothing industry in Novi Sad - for the economic enterprises of this industry on the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.
 - d) The Provincial Committee of the syndicate of workers and officials of the food and tobacco industry in Novi Sad - for all the economic enterprises of this industry on the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.
 - e) The Provincial Committee of the syndicate of agricultural workers and officials in Novi Sad - for all the agricultural estates on the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.
 - f) The Provincial Committee of the syndicate of trade workers - for all trade enterprises and shops on the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

g) The Territorial Committee of the syndicate of railroad workers and officials in Novi Sad - for the territory of the Directorate of Railroads in Novi Sad.

h) The Local Committee of the syndicate of trade workers in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Zagreb, Rijeka, Split, Ljubljana, Maribor, Kranj, Skopje and Sarajevo - for all trade enterprises on their territory.

4) Disputable questions in respect of competence for giving approval on tariff rules for economic enterprises and other explanations will be handled by the Central Council of the Federation of Syndicates of Yugoslavia.

Belgrade,
26th March, 1952

President
Central Council of the Federation of
Syndicates of Yugoslavia
(sgd) Djuro Salaj

(BORBA - 27th March, 1952)

DELEGATION OF FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

Yesterday morning the official delegation of the French Socialist Party arrived in Belgrade on a visit to the Commission for International Questions of the CC of the CPY. Heading the delegation is the general secretary of the French Socialist Party Guy Molet, and it includes two members of the Politburo, Albert Gazier and François Tangie-Prigan, and the secretary of the delegation, Robert Pontion. Milovan Djilas and Vladimir Dedijer met the delegation at the station.

M. Molet made a statement to a representative of Radio Belgrade.

"I am in this wonderful republic of Yugoslavia not only as a Frenchman but particularly as a representative of the French Socialist Party, a party which is today so harassed by enemies - now-bound to us - and concerning which it is often said that it has lost its republican character.

"My friends Tangie-Prigan, Gazier and I seek, and I hope will find in our ten-day stay in Yugoslavia, proof of the possibility of the development of socialism, not maintaining a dictatorship as we see in the Soviet Union, and in countries like it, and not creating a new bureaucratic class which becomes a new privileged ruling clique. Briefly, there is a possibility of developing a policy of democracy through economic and social democracy.

This is a very valuable experience for us socialist countries of Western Europe who must try to carry out the policy by means of the parliamentary democracy which has already been created with us, in economic and social democracy. I am sure that you and we together can derive great benefit from this neighbourliness".

(BORBA - 27 March, 1952)

MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL

The President of the Federal Government and Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito this morning received the newly-appointed Yugoslav Ambassador to Brazil Ivan Vejvoda, before his departure to take up his duties.

(BORBA - 27 March, 1952)

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AMBASSADOR IVEKOVIC VISITS HIGH COMMISSIONERS IN BONN

(Bonn, 20th March)

The Yugoslav Ambassador in Western Germany, Mladen Ivekovic, today paid a visit to the French High Commissioner, M. Francois Ponset, and the British High Commissioner, Sir Ivo Kirkpatrick. The American High Commissioner, Mr. McCloy, was away in Paris attending the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the European Council. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 21st March, 1952).

ESCAPE OF ALBANIAN FRONTIER GUARD INTO YUGOSLAVIA

The Albanian frontier guard Tolj Mitij Pecil escaped into Yugoslav territory on the morning of the 18th March in the sector which lies 11 kilometres to the South-West of the village of Junik. Miti Pecil was born in 1928 in Selnik near Valona. He brought with him a Mauser rifle and 50 rounds of ammunition. As he crossed the frontier he fired four rounds at an Albanian frontier patrol.

Miti Pecel declared that he fled from Albania because the Albanian authorities first interned and then shot his father. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 21st March, 1952).

LAWYERS OF THE EASTERN DISTRICTS OF CAPODISTRIA PROTEST AGAINST IRREDENTIST WITCH-HUNT

(Capodistria, 20th March)

At a protest meeting held today Slovene, Croat and Italian lawyers from the District of Istria sent a resolution to the Yugoslav Government, expressing their dislike "of the latest pursuit which Italian Imperialist circles, making use of the ignorance of countries abroad and perverting the facts, launched against Capodistria and the peaceful life of its population."

The Capodistrian lawyers stressed certain facts concerning the legal position in Zone A and in Zone B of the FTT and called upon the Yugoslav Government, in the interests of justice and truth, to stand by their policy of safeguarding the nation and their authority in Capodistria and their policy of carrying into its life by means of the Peace Treaty the recognised democratic and national rights of the population in Zone A and the rights of the Slovene minority in Italy.

The resolution then indicates the violations of the Peace Treaty with Italy which are committed in the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT by the civil authorities, with the support of Military Government officials. This is an attempt to make the legal position in the Anglo-American Zone the same as in Italian state territory.

In connection with the attacks of the Trieste Irredentists concerning the alleged religious persecutions in Zone B, the resolution emphasises that the same Irredentist clerical circles, which are now making a noise without any reason, have not raised their voices after the first World War when in these parts the Fascist terror reigned.

"The lawyers of the Istrian county state - concludes the resolution - that the present pursuit against Yugoslavia and the Istrian county represents a continuation of the method which in these parts have been practiced and perfected by Fascism before introducing it into Italy. That is why the lawyers of the Istrian county see in the efforts of the FPRY Government for agreement in solving the Trieste question not only as the safeguard of the interests of our people but also for the defence of democratic achievements of which the whole progressive world is proud.

(POLITIKA - 21st March, 1952).

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THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOL IN THE EDUCATION OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Our public opinion has become interested in certain negative manifestations of our youth lately. Discussion of these questions in the press by people whose business is the education of our youth would be useful and necessary.

Discussing the main factors of youth education i.e. whether the family, school or youth organizations should play the decisive part in it, would be one-sided and therefore incomplete.

Education of our youth becomes impossible if any one of these factors is eliminated. Any one of them, in its own way, may play more or less a decisive role in the education of young people. These three chief factors must be in harmony. We think that the school, nowadays, has the greatest possibilities to assume the role in directing the work of school, home and youth organizations.

It is a fact, however, that cooperation between school, parents and youth organizations is very poor. It cannot be said that meetings of teachers and parents are rare, but usually there they discuss only the results obtained by students in various subjects. Very seldom they discuss the general problems of youth education, various negative manifestations /poor manners, decadence in recreations, lack of patriotic education of youth etc/. Even more seldom it happens that the parents tell teachers about the shortcomings of their children with respect to character etc. Usually the parents are trying to hide and justify the shortcomings of their children for unjust fear that this would impair their success in school. This comes from the fact that not only students but also their parents regard the teachers only as critics and judges and not as educators of their children.

Not only the schools, but also our public opinion should incite the parents to take a different, more correct attitude toward the school, to understand that our socialist school has not only the task to offer knowledge as prescribed by the school programs, but also to educate students to become good citizens of our socialist country, to become diligent, honest, courageous and enterprising men.

There are certain negative manifestations of youth, however, which the school alone is unable to cope with. Here this kind of cooperation becomes imperative, all such problems must be placed by the school before the parents and youth organizations. There is also the problem of wrong forming of character and morals of youth. Our attention is called to this fact by cases of hypocrisy among the school youth. It happens that written assignments and oral recitations present one attitude of students while their actions and discussions outside the school reflect the opposite. It is also to be mentioned that this occurs with both younger and older students. Their assignments and recitations in school are usually excellent.

Independence gained by the youth during the war and in the course of building socialism, along with its many positive aspects, has also a drawback and that is that the school has neglected the education of youth outside the school. The relationship between school and youth organizations is superficial.

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Thus, a certain number of educational workers think that they should not interfere with these problems of youth. First of all we must agree that, as a matter of fact, a youth organization is freedom of self-activity. Whereas a positive incitement coming from outside never can harm self-activity, so the youth organization in no case will be hindered by the initiative and support given by teachers when treating problems of youth education. On the contrary, it will be helpful. The teacher must not impose routines on the youth organization in its work, but he has to incite it to quality work and endeavor to create normal relations between school and youth organization. Neither the schools, nor the youth organizations have, for instance, tried to settle the question of play, uniforms etc. Although the teachers have taken cognizance of certain harmful manifestations in the recreation of youth, they discuss it only among themselves, instead of placing all the problems causing them openly before the youth in order to discuss and settle these questions together.

At joint meetings, for instance, they do not discuss play, jazz music etc. It even appears that the teachers are not interested in the recreation of youth.

A closer contact between school and youth would enable the teachers to get better acquainted with their pupils as persons, not only to know them as good or poor students. Besides, the school could together with the youth present their demands to the parents with more reason.

A number of parents, due to their personal lack of education is not in a position to offer the youth their share in education, but there is help for it. It is a fact that the Association of Teachers has not done much in this respect, it has not instructed the parents in correct pedagogic education. This may be attained by lectures of educational workers at public places, people's universities and mass organizations. Often, even educated parents need to be reminded of the role played by systematic education of youth.

Education of youth should be a constant problem of the press and of the public in general. As a matter of fact, it should be the result of systematic work in this field.

Then all the other organizations indirectly interested in the education of youth, such as the Antifascist Front of Women, the Front and all other mass organizations would be incited to action. For, education of youth is not only a duty of the school, parents and youth organizations, it is a general task.

(POLITIKA, March 16, 1952)

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EVIDENCE OF POLITICAL MATURITY IN COLLECTIVES

In some enterprises the elections for workers' councils have been already held, while in many others preparations for same are being made. Preparations run parallel with discussions and elaboration of the social plan and with the elections for trade union managements. Discussions pertaining to regulations and distribution of earnings of collectives will soon begin in various enterprises. Due to the fact that within a short time several very important jobs are to be done, the elections for workers' councils have been neglected to a certain extent. Many party and trade union organizations, not yet accustomed to connect one task with the other, which was very necessary in this case, have primarily concentrated on discussions of the social plan, while they have neglected somewhat the preparations for elections. During the coming 15 days, the elections must be held by March 31 at the latest/ due attention must be paid to them.

The most important thing is that every worker and employee participate in the discussions on candidates, understand the role and importance of the workers' council in the new economic system, and see to it that only the best men be elected. Now again, the communists should be the most active agitators and movers in the collectives. This, however, is not the case in all enterprises. Many party and trade union managers, for instance, do not know the conditions prevailing in enterprises. Individual comrades of trade union managements in Bosnia and in Serbia know only "that matters run normally and no special problems exist." It is clear that they did not pay as much attention to the elections as they should. On the other hand, the Trade Union Council of Slovenia had a meeting not long ago dedicated to the elections of workers' councils, while the Belgrade Trade Union Council held a plenary session.

Discussions of the social plan and calculations in the enterprise offer an excellent opportunity for the collective to get acquainted with the problems of the enterprise and to observe how individuals look upon them. Workers have attained excellent results in discovering reserves, but it must not be forgotten that in some enterprises and directions there still exist particularist aspirations and conceptions. Therefore, it may be said that the discussions of the social plan have served the collective as a guide as to whom nominate for the new workers' council and to place on the list of candidates the names of the best and most conscientious men.

In many enterprises candidacies are on a very broad basis. In the enterprises in Slovenia, for instance, inquiries have been organized, workers made their proposals individually. Similar conditions prevail in the wood industry in Belisce, in the oil industry in Gojle and Sumecani, in the foundry "Aleksandar Rankovic" etc. Three weeks ago, boxes were placed at convenient places into which the workers drop their proposals. These inquiries are very successful. Both discussions at various conferences and the inquiries have shown that the collectives took the new elections very seriously and had, in the main, a correct criterion with respect to selection of men. The workers of the tobacco factory in Skoplje, for instance, have criticized and rejected the list of candidates put up by a small group of reactionaries. The same happened in a printing enterprise in Karlovac. In the metal enterprise of Stip/factory of agricultural implements/ at a conference, the workers had

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rejected a large number of candidates put up by the trade union branch. The burning problem of this enterprise is how to sell its products because they are very expensive. The workers do not approve the economic policy of the management and have nominated new men for the workers' council.

There are many instances showing maturity of the collective and its readiness to quickly remove former weaknesses. In some enterprises, however, they regard the candidacy as a mere formality. This happens in enterprises where the party and trade union managers do not understand the essence of our struggle for democracy. Candidates are discussed only by an inner circle of men at party and trade union forums in order to "select the best men." In some places they say that there is not much time left /it is true that a number of new and important jobs are to be done in enterprises during the month of March/. We mention this because in such cases deviation from our Party line may result and the collective's basic right to manage the enterprise may be endangered. Although the number of such enterprises is not large, the tendency of eluding workers is a remnant of bureaucratic conceptions which we must fight against energetically.

Discussions of final accounts offer also an excellent opportunity for the collectives to get acquainted with the policy of the enterprise and to become familiar with its weak and strong points. It is true that often directors and chief accountants submit long and rather incomprehensible /reading of figures alone may last a whole hour/ reports. In such a situation no serious discussion can develop. It is the task of party and trade union organizations to be the movers of concrete and real discussions without self-praise and without a defensive attitude towards unprofitable and wasteful business management. This can be attained if short, concise and clear excerpts from the report are made in advance for the members of the workers' council and if the business activity of the enterprise is explained in a manner easily understood by everyone at the conference.

In some enterprises they do not heed the Instructions of the Federal Government Pertaining to Elections. In some Belgrade enterprises, for instance, the lists of candidates were signed only by the chairman and secretary of the trade union organization. The enterprise "Temelj" had four lists of candidates which the electoral commission had united into one. The names of the candidates however, were not written out on the slips but only their ordinal numbers from the list /which means that each worker had to know the succession of candidates by heart/. These elections were annulled as unlawful. The whole procedure is clearly stated in the Instructions of the Federal Government and there is no reason why anyone should deviate from same.

For the second time are our workers' collectives electing men to manage enterprises, from their own midst by secret ballot. The present elections are even more important than the previous ones because the new workers' collectives are facing more complicated and harder tasks. Therefore, the party and trade union organizations should do their best that all members of the collectives participate in the elections /reduce the number of official trips etc. on the election day/. These elections for workers' council are not only a current job to be done, but they are also a manifestation of political maturity of the collectives.

/BORBA, March 17, 1952/

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IRREDENTIST CELEBRATION OF TRI-PARTITE DECLARATION

Today again our Italian neighbour has been carried by a new wave of megalomania ^{inspired} slogans "Trieste - Bay of Cattaro" of its present Government and leaders of her monarchist, Cominformist and neo-Fascist opposition. It seems as if the criminal bloody re-alisation of this mania was of a too short duration and that the lessons and experiences are easily forgotten on the other side of the Adriatic!

Adventure and adventurers flourish, of course, in the meanwhile. The Trieste Primorski Dnevnik writes, that according to its informations, some "Committee for defence of Italianisation of Trieste" of the obscure adventurer Bartolin has received permission from the Anglo-American Military Government in Trieste to stage today, at the anniversary of the signature of the Tri-Partite Declaration, celebrations in the theatre "Verdi", to set up posters with the text of this declaration and that the orchestra of the Fascist "Lego Nazionale" holds a concert of "patriotic songs and hymns" at the Great Market.

As if it was not the case of a cheap, but still dangerous provocation, which can serve little to the solution of Yugoslav-Italian problems in some constructive and useful way and the setting up of better relations between two neighbouring states! As if the "manifestations" will not get out of the theatre hall as normal Irredentist anti-Yugoslav demonstration and as if the leaflets with the text of a dead, unjust, out-lived and refuted declaration will not result in new hostile revenge - Fascist acts of provocation against our peoples on this and that side of the border (Primorski Dnevnik writes that on the Corso Aquadofa leaflets have been pasted full of wishes and appeals that the Italian Tri-colore should again flutter from Trieste to the Bay of Kotor). As if the concert at the Great Market will not be devoted to songs under which the hordes of murderers of unprotected lives broke through the frontiers of Mussolini's Italy in the last war. And the character of these manifestations is such that it will surprise nobody, if the "Giovinazza" is not played in honour of the Tri-Partite Declaration, under which tunes the Duce not so long ago in his own way warned the USA and Great Britain.

Partite

This is all possible. In honour of the Tri-Declaration the Trieste Lawyers' Chamber published that "the third part of the second article of the Peace Treaty is no longer formally in force just as is the case with the sixth and seventh appendix which refer to the FTT. Therefore the Lawyers' Chamber of Trieste proclaims again Italian sovereignty from this and the other side of the Morgan line....."

therefore

The Peace Treaty is valid at one moment and the next is not. The anti-Yugoslav hate of the Irredentists continues and their wild outbursts can, however, permanently continue to be in force. This is to nobody's advantage except perhaps to those who need international confusion nor can it be useful in general; it seems as if somebody sows seed without thinking what harvest that will bring.

(Sd.) B.L.

(BCRBA - 20th March, 1952).

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COMINFORMISTS WANT ITALIAN INSTRUCTION IN SLOVENE SCHOOLS

(Gorizia, 19th March)

A delegation of Cominformists from Krmin came to the Municipal Council to demand that in Krmin should be opened only a Slovene course instead of a primary school which the parents of the Slovene children demand. And in order to show themselves "most Italian" the Cominformists propose also that in the new Slovene school in Plescevo, which serves only as a justification for the closing down of the school in Krmin, instruction in the Italian language should be introduced.

This would most probably be, according to their idea, the first step towards Italianisation of other Slovene schools also. Thus the Cominformists are joining in attacks on national and human rights of Slovenes in the Gorizia region.

(BORBA - 20th March, 1952).

CARABINIERI FORBIDS SLOVENIAN SONGS

(Gorizia, 19th March)

In the village Terce several young men assembled in a public house and sang Slovenian songs. Carabinieri arrived immediately and tried to prevent the young men from singing, saying that "who wishes to sing in Slovenian should go to Yugoslavia, and if one wishes to remain in Italy he can only sing in Italian". The young men were not afraid and continued to sing song in their mother tongue.

(BORBA - 20th March, 1952).

PROTEST MEETING IN CAPODISTRIAN VILLAGE CONCERNING IRREDENTIST WITCH-HUNT

(Capodistria, 19th March)

In connection with the Irredentist witch-hunt by the united Trieste reaction against the population of the Yugoslav zone of the FTT and Yugoslavia, peasants - co-operative members of the Croatian village Materade in the Bija District held today a protest meeting. At this meeting, amongst others, spoke member of the Regional Committee of the Slovene-Italian Anti-Fascist Union Ivo Jukic.

From the meeting a telegram was sent to the Foreign Minister of the FPRY, Edvard Kardelj, in which the peasants of the village Materade demand that the most decisive steps should be taken with the Italian Government to put a stop to the support of Irredentist organisations and groups which with their Chauvinist witch-hunt poison relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Similar protest meetings were held today in many other places of the Istrian region, among which in the mining centre Sicole, then in the Slovene villages of St. Anton, Smarje and Pucama as well as in the Croatian places of Seget and Buje.

In many telegrams, which the population of the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT send to the Foreign-Political Committee of the People's Assembly of the FPRY and to Foreign Minister Kardelj, revolt is expressed because official representatives in Trieste support the anti-Yugoslav witch-hunt of Trieste Irredentists.

(BORBA - 20th March, 1952).

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CERTAIN EXAMPLES OF AN IRREGULAR UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

In some party organisations in the Vojvodina there are appearances of misunderstanding the essence of within-party democracy. One does not begin from the fact that within-party democracy consists of the development of comradely, communistic relations amongst party members, the creation of such relations that "party members are enabled in mutual contact to express freely their opinions concerning individual problems of our every-day practice, our road to socialism as well as concerning other political and social problems. One should mention that such misconceptions are most often manifested in those Party organisations where ideological -political work is the least or not at all developed.

Such occurrences, objectively hinder our socialist development. The efficient measure for their elimination is the organisation of such a life in party organisations where it would be attained that every party member participates in a lively manner in discussion of political and social problems which will oblige him to develop continually his ideological-political horizon, to read and learn, and to develop ideologically. However, this is in fact what is lacking in some party organisations. A more fundamental learning of the situation in some districts as well as individual visits of different party organisations, which were made by members of the Regional Committee, confirms this best. It was shown, namely, that it is not a rare case in some basic party organisations that not a single party member does anything in the way of his proper education, does not even follow the daily press, making exceptions for sporting columns, particularly football. Such occurrences could be found also amongst members of the Local Committees and even amongst some comrades from District Committees. In such a situation it is not difficult to understand why these organisations are behind schedule. In fact, in them exist all conditions for the misconceptions of the party line in the further development of socialist democracy, for the petty bourgeois influence on the party membership which is manifested in different forms - in appearances of willfulness, unruliness and similar.

To what all this may lead can best be seen from the following examples. Today in Yugoslavia every patriot accepts the Social Plan as a basis and road to the building of socialism in our country. Our party and all its cadres, with all their revolutionary spirit are explaining with all their might the essence of the Social Plan and the importance, in order that the working masses might understand and accept it as well as possible. Such acceptance of the Social Plan is the guarantee for its successful execution, however individual party members who do not understand the essence of socialist democracy conceive it and interpret it: So, for example, the Secretary of the Town Party Committee in Apatin, explaining the Social Plan, spoke of how much industry and how much agriculture renders to the Social community. Although he did not invent anything but only exposed and explained what is written in the draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY, one party member apostrophised him in a rude manner, telling him that it is not true what he says, that he is lying, etc. To such an act of this party member, who in fact has nothing in common with the party, the rest of the present communists did not react or condemned him, but not because they agree with him, because they consider wrongly that democracy lies in the fact that "everyone can say what he thinks" without taking into account if it is a question of truth and justified criticism or slander and lies.

A similar thing happened at the meeting of the Party organisation in the village Stanisic. Namely, a member of the Bureau of the Party District Committee held a consultative meeting with Communists from the peasant working cooperative and explained to them the Social Plan. One of the Party members then got up and said: "Say whatever you like, I have 400 working days in the peasant working cooperative, but I cannot buy even a handkerchief". When the matter was examined on the spot, it was seen that he had indeed in goods, amongst other things, also 70 quintals of corn. And for this reason the Bureau member said that the act of the Party member was wrong, to which the man replied in the same way: "expanding on the fact that at people should be allowed to say what they feel". It is important to mention

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that the complete Local Committee was present, but did not undertake any measures. In both the cases, it can be seen that the above mentioned Party members, to say the least, have understood quite wrongly the essence of within - party democracy and our socialist democracy in general.

Such confusion on conceptions of democracy, which exists with some of our people, has made possible the revival of individual enemies who try to develop their anti-people activities. This is illustrated by the case in the village Kustilje, where elections for the local PF Committee took place. In the Committee were elected also some hostile elements, who have succeeded to escape justice and have not paid the penalty for their misdeeds during the occupation. Although Party members were present at this conference and knew them well, not one of them found it necessary to speak and expose politically these men, who were not worthy to be elected in the leadership of the PF. At the time when the PF was being created and strengthened in the struggle, they were against it. They have remained as such, but in spite of it, they were permitted to become members of the leadership of the PF, and thus, in a way obtain a legal form for a struggle against the PF programme, against the organisation itself.

Such and similar examples can be found also in other places. Amongst other things, they point out clearly that there are elements foreign to our socialist country, who attempt to exploit the ever increasing democratic freedom in it for their anti-people activities. However, much more important is that some Party organisations do not undertake corresponding political measures in order to eliminate them. On the contrary, individual Communists and PF members discuss about democratic forms, about the essence of democracy and similar, but they cannot perceive that democracy means freedom and great rights for people's masses and struggle against all enemies of the people. On top of that, there is in alertness in regard to some elements, who are striving to present our socialist democracy as something, which has been forced upon us from outside, as something which is a "foreign product". Socialist democracy, such as we are to-day developing in our country, corresponds best to our community, it corresponds to our economic, political and cultural development. When we are to-day developing socialist relations in enterprises, in peasant working cooperatives and agricultural cooperatives etc., when we mete out decisive blows to bureaucratic tendencies and practice, we are doing this at nobody's orders, as some wish to represent, but because this corresponds best to the interests of our people.

It is basic for our Party organisations to understand, when one speaks about democracy, that this is the dictatorship of the proletariat under our conditions, that it is a form of class struggle, which means that this democracy is for the enormous majority of our people, which is building its happier future with great self-sacrifice, and that there is not and cannot be democracy for those, who wish to put a brake on our development, to make possible the enslavement of our country by enemies.

Starting from this point, it will no longer happen that many items are observed either from the angle of personal interest or from that of some "ideal", "absolute" democracy. When they come to perceive the essence of our socialist democracy, the Party organisations will be able to struggle with greater success for its further strengthening and development.

(signed : Pasko Romac) .
Organisational secretary of the
Regional Committee of the Communist
Party for the Voivodina.

(BORBA , March 20, 1952) .

MOSCOW CONCEALS FACTS...HOW DOES A SOVIET MAN LIVE

In spite of all efforts it is difficult to find out a measure of the living standard of an average Soviet man. The journal Novoje Vremja which in February, at the occasion of fulfilling the Five Year Plan, wrote about "undeniable advantages of the Soviet system", could not satisfy our curiosity. The relative manner of announcing Soviet statistical data disallows the review of most important components of the standard - into the real monthly income of the population and the volume of production of consuming goods per head.

The problem does not cease to be interesting. The world public is interested in two questions: first, in what extent can the living standard prove that the Soviet Union really builds up the peacetime economy, and second, what are the results of work of the Soviet man in the 35th year of revolution?

A series of official data which are carefully compared in economic circles, nevertheless enables a general estimate. In this there are surely several methods.

Prices and wages.

Let us start from the prices of consuming goods. Eye-witnesses who succeeded in visiting Moscow shops submitted a price list which almost agrees with the estimates of leading world economic experts. Following the fifth reduction in prices (the first was carried in 1947 at the time of changing the money by which all savings of the population were annulled), prices are twice higher than in the period of 1939-1940. A kilogramme of rye bread, which is the basic food of the Russian worker and of the minor employee, costs 1.75 ruble, pork 30 rubles, oil 16, lard 33, apples 20 rubles. We shall add few industrial products: better quality fabric (in fact average quality) - 300 rubles per metre, man's shirt 300 rubles, women shoes from 250-700 rubles. And finally, in urban traffic, ticket for the underground railway - half a ruble.

The simplest method would consist in comparing the parity of money. Although with such mechanical method the aim is not achieved, something could be discovered. We would find out at least a gap between the nominal and real value of the ruble. If one dollar is really four rubles, then there are 75 dinars in one ruble. Therefore, for one kilogramme of brown bread we would have to pay 120 dinars! And for white bread (8 rubles) - even 600 dinars. This comparison, anyhow is not in favour of the Soviet economy...

What is the average real wage? Hiding behind the percentage, the Soviet statisticians from year to year are making particular efforts to conceal data about it. The subtle system of hierarchical differentiations led, especially in recent years, to enormous differences in wages within each group of inhabitants and as a whole. Though the Soviet experts in satellite countries are receiving extensive salaries under absolutely unreal exchange rate, they are at their homes often at the bottom of social scale. On the other hand owing to the increasing centralization of business, several functions are centred in the hands of superior bureaucracy so that the monthly income of a certain Vishinsky which is calculated according to many data amounts to 50,000 rubles, is not an exception. (On the other hand, the wage of a skilled driver today amounts only to 450 rubles. A physician with a practice of several years receives 700 rubles and the shop assistant 400 only. The latest published average earning refers to 1940, when it amounted only to 385 rubles

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and it should reach at the close of 1950 the level of 500 rubles. The data about wages are not any longer published! Let us resume that that level has been reached. In fact what do these 500 rubles mean?

Loans mean a form of taxes.

At least 100 rubles are taken from this wage by various measures. In additions to the tax, the Soviet government collects another kind of "tax" - these are annual loans. Everyone is requested to contract a loan in the amount of his two-months wage, "if possible". Hence, the real average cannot exceed 400 rubles. The rent for a two room apartment amounts to 800 rubles, and if the majority of citizens pays less it is because the average worker's family unless it belongs to the privileged class of "stachanovec" (shock workers), cannot have such a flat. There are no children's allowances, and men are exempted of paying alimentation for illegitimate children, "as the state takes care of them". For each illegitimate child the state pays only 140 rubles per month. There exist no reductions in transport. If we add to all this the school fee and compulsory payment for students' uniforms in secondary schools, we get a rather sad picture of the average wage. A Soviet man can hardly make both ends meet, so that he cannot cover his food expenses. The basic food is groats, potatoes, brown bread and as basic fats, oil though a Russian would prefer lard. The British journal Economist even considers that the Soviet living standard, which the Soviet propagandists wish to put in the leading place in the world, it could be compared only with the very low standard in Spain...

However, we have not yet obtained a complete picture. We have not found out what is most important - the trend of development. The percentage of producing consuming goods as well as erecting houses in the two last years, after certain successes in the first post-war years, are now again in decrease. Today the volume of that production has just reached the pre-war level. In 1950 on a citizen goes only 0.84 metres of woolen tissue and just a pair of shoes.

Free market in practice.

How can in this case the question of "free market" be solved? Very simply. Territorial distribution of consuming goods is organized, in which only four cities - Moscow, Leningrad and to a certain degree Tiflis and Kijev - are in a privileged position. They are receiving much greater consignments of goods than other towns. Nevertheless, all quality goods, especially textile is not of Russian origin, but Czech, Polish and Eastern German produce. The reduction of prices therefore, is not derived from the actual increase of production for wide consumption, but a result of uneven distribution. Prices do not mean that the goods are available everywhere. So, for example, in the course of last years flour in Moscow shops appeared only at two holidays. Before New Year there were long queues in front of shops for those who were buying flour. In provincial towns especially in the Ural area it happens that there is no bread for several days. In the province salaries are not regularly paid, often at the end of the month.

Onesided development of economy.

Formal speeches by Berij and Everjev, and even the comparison of the increase of production in percentage, unsuspectingly point out to the fact that the Soviet economy is still further developing onesidedly. According to the report of the Economic Commission for Europe, and that report owing to its impartiality was met with tremendous protest by the Soviet representatives, shows that proportional increase of the production of consuming goods for

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the last 12 years makes only the sixth part of the increase of machine production, while the population for the same period was increased by 10 million. In the official Soviet report concerning the fulfillment of the Five Year Plan light industry is on the nineteenth place, and the textile industry at the bottom of the table.

A progress in the Soviet production has undoubtedly been achieved. But from this statement to the allegation that the Soviet Union "passes over to communism" and that it wiped out unsurpassable social differences, so characteristic for the old Russia, is still very far. After 34 years from the revolution, average Soviet man could expect inspite of war destructions - even a higher living standard, and much more equitable distribution of earnings, and finally, a somewhat different trend of development.

(Sd.) Jurij Gustincic

(POLITIKA, March 17, 1952)

DELEGATION OF SLOVENE CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS IN TRIESTE SET THEIR REQUESTS TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT (Trieste, March 20 - Tanjug)

Yesterday a delegation representing all Slovene cultural associations in the Anglo-American Zone of FTT visited the representative of the Anglo-American Military Government Major Kellet handing him a memorandum in which they demand the Military Government to build a central cultural home for the needs of all Trieste Slovenes from ordinary receipts.

The delegation pointed to the representative of the Anglo-American Zone on conditions under which Slovenes from Trieste live in all provinces of public life owing to the non-fulfillment of the Peace Treaty with Italy, as are the provisions on equality of Slovenes in this area, on language, on schools, on employment in public offices and on all other civic rights. The delegation further pointed to the need of solving the question of citizenship and a whole series of other questions.

The representative of the Anglo-American Zone said that the Military Government will consider these questions and afterwards call the delegation again.

(POLITIKA, March 21, 1952)

PRESENT-DAY RUMANIA - PEOPLE WHO DID NOT WANT TO BEAR THE DISGRACE

We have already written about Joan Ginea, Dimitri Ficurka and the trio of other Rumanian military airmen who escaped to our country. I have had another talk with Joan Ginea and Dimitri Ficurka. Here is what they told me in explaining their action in a little more detail.

Joan Ginea, the political commissar, is a young man. In 1945 he became a member of the Party. As a young and sincere member of the Party, fiery and full of ambition, he started his work in the army and Party with great enthusiasm. He developed and improved himself in the army and became a commander and the Party leader of a regiment. This is a very high and responsible position. Thanks to his political development and position, he, probably more quickly than the others, was able to see where the policy of Moscow and her servants in Bucharest was leading today.

When I talked with him he knew that I was a newsman and that I would write about this chat. I asked him questions that interested me and he answered me precisely and with full details and explanations. I gained the impression that that man, an officer, commissar and Party leader, was somewhat ashamed of what he was; namely, an officer in an army which in reality represents only a small screw in the large aggressive war machine of the USSR. His words expressed the painful feeling of a man who was thoroughly disgusted with something he liked and something to which he had dedicated his life. He narrated (and we must keep in mind that we are dealing with a political leader) that the populace of Rumania talks about its army as though it were speaking of some enemy army. He said that very recently he was hurt by the fact that the people were more openly manifesting their unfriendly attitude towards the army. On the streets, in public places and at meetings, the people of Rumania look upon the members of the army, specifically the officers, with lack of faith and are unwilling to come into contact with them. In Rumanian officers and soldiers the people only see allies of the Soviet army; in other words, their enemies, for the Soviet Army represents nothing else but an occupation army. It is true that Cominformist propaganda endeavours, by all forces, to show the presence of the Soviet Army as a necessary measure and besides that as some generous aid from the USSR to the people of Rumania, but this propaganda no longer has any effect.

Ginea further narrated that in his talks with the citizens with whom he had come into close contact he came to the conclusion that this unfriendly attitude of the people towards the Rumanian Army is increasing. From his comrades, officers, he found out that the question of the people's relation towards the army did not only torture him but that this is a problem over which many officers are seriously concerned. With respect to the Soviet officers and citizens living in Rumania, Ginea said that they do not hesitate to show not only their lack of faith in the Rumanian Army but at all opportunities they also manifest their feelings of superiority.

What the Rumanian people think about all this is shown by their attitude towards the Rumanian Army, so said Ginea. And what are the people doing? They are resisting as best they can and in the way they know how to. They are sabotaging, conducting passive resistance and are forming Party groups which Ginea does not believe to be united and under one leadership, but he considers that they are the result of the desire for resistance which is growing spontaneously in the people. Here are a number of examples which Ginea gave for illustration:

Every year on August 23, the "Day of Liberation", a great celebration is prepared in Rumania. This is the day when, as the Cominform press writes, the troops of the USSR "liberated" the Rumanian people. There are great preparations for that day, meetings are held at which

the people are obligated to "enthusiastically" cheer the USSR, Stalin, the Soviet and then the Rumanian (never in the reverse order) Politburo and so forth.

This was the case on August 23, 1951. Meetings were also held in the collectives in Brasovi. One of these meetings was held in an armament factory and on the roof of this factory machine guns were set up. It was explained to the workers that these machine guns were set up as a precautionary measure in case of an air attack(!). It was more recommendable - stated Ginea - not to question too much why this was necessary, but the explanation "defense of Rumania against the imperialists" - which is constantly being served to the Rumanian people - no longer fools anyone.

In the vicinity of Tulce the August 23 celebration was exceptionally loud. At the peak of the "celebration" one by one there were explosions in the large warehouse for torpedoes, grenades, bombs and other munitions. The next day the press only carried the meetings and the enthusiasm of the populace, but this and some other incidents in Transylvania which happened that day were not even mentioned.

And Dimitri Picurka spoke about similar incidents and explained how he came to the same conclusions as did Ginea. These two, as well as the rest of the airmen who escaped with them to Yugoslavia finally saw the truth. Then they were faced with the question: Shall we continue to further tolerate this humiliation to which we are exposed or shall we do something about it? They decided on the latter. True, this road was a lot more difficult, but more honorable. Joan Ginea and his comrades left their country, prepared to fight against the enslaver of their people--against Soviet imperialism and its servants in Rumania.

This is what they stated. And when they tell you this, these words of theirs--after everything they narrated to you about the feeling of humiliation--are not merely a phrase. (sgd) I. C.

(BORBA - 20th March, 1952)

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INSTEAD OF ARGUMENTS - INVENTIONS

In June 1950 the Italian government in a memorandum concerning the Slovene national minority in Italy announced to the Yugoslav government: -"after the fall of fascism, the new Italian Republic - in its sovereignty - will be happy to give a legal form to measures, most of which are already in force, and which in a just way encompass the yearnings of citizens of Slovene origin". From the above, one could conclude that good will existed with the Italian government to settle the problems in connection with Slovene national minority. However, does the practice in Italy harmonize with the above words? What is in fact present day practice in Italy when it is the question of the position of the Slovene national minority in Venetia Giulia, Gorizia Region - Canal Valley and Rezija?

The reply to these questions has been given by the closing down of the Slovene primary school in Krmin. This school was founded in 1908 and the number of pupils which attended this school was 60 till the beginning of World War I. With the arrival of fascist regime in Italy this school, as all other Slovene schools was closed in compliance with the fascist policy of denationalizing the Slovene population. The school in Krmin was reopened in 1945 during the Allied occupation. The number of Slovene pupils attending this school was at that time 80. When these regions came again under Italian administration, the number of pupils and masters began rapidly to decrease. And finally the school was closed down a short time ago.

The Yugoslav government on two occasions requested the Italian government to examine again and rescind the decision concerning the closing down of the school in Krmin. Our government drew the attention of the Italian government to the fact that the rights of the Slovene national minority which refer to instruction in primary and secondary schools have not yet been regulated by legal measures and emphasized the need that this should be done either by a law, or by a statute, which would guarantee to our Slovene minority the right of instruction in the mother tongue, the right to have a proportional number of professors and inspectors whose mother tongue is Slovene, as well as the right to have its representatives in school councils. Italy has given these rights already to other national minorities on her territory. The Peace Treaty with Italy provides clearly, for the objective of guaranteeing the basic human rights and freedom of national minorities, that such problems should be solved by special laws. The Constitution of the Republic of Italy is not in contradiction with the above, but, on the contrary, article 6 establishes that "national minorities the republic will protect with particular regulations".

The just and modest demand of Yugoslavia have not found the necessary understanding with the Italian government. On the contrary, they were met with a flow of anti-Yugoslav provocations in the Italian press and over the radio, where expressions are not chosen, and the wish is to divert discussion from the vital problems of the deprival of rights of the Slovene minority in Italy. In connection with this, it is characteristic, that the government's official paper Popolo, published in full the comment of the Rome radio in connection of the sending of the Yugoslav note to the Italian government, which shows clearly that behind the one and the other is the same conductor, just as it is the case with the complete anti-Yugoslav dust which has been raised in the Italian press in connection with this.

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We are quite aware why this violent tone is used in the Italian press. It is a lack of arguments which might serve in the defence of the exposed discriminatory acts against our minority in Italy. They want to compensate the lack of real arguments with noise, inventions and lies.

(POLITIKA - 21 March, 1952)

TRIAL OF A GROUP OF COMINFORLIST SPIES AND DIVERSANTS IN SRBICA
Pristina 20 March

Before the Council of the Regional Court from Pec began at Srbica a trial of a group of 22 members and accomplices of armed groups infiltrated from Albania and of members of a ballist organization named "Nazionale Demokratik Shqipetare", which was organized in the second half of 1951 by the fugitive Dervis Kopriwa

This criminal organization "Nazionale Demokratik Shqipetare" which was directed by Albanian cominformists had the task to organize in the villages of the Drenica district one or more "shock groups of three men", which in a "suitable moment", namely in case of attack by the Soviet Union or some other cominformist country on Yugoslavia would be ready to liquidate the more prominent representatives of the people's authority, mass organizations and Yugoslav Army and to raise a revolt in order to destroy the existing order in the country.

Amongst others on the defendant's bench are sitting Saban Faklija from the village Donja Brekaza and Kaitas Selin from Poljanac - former ballist criminals who were caught by our authorities in 1946 and later were pardoned. Amongst the defendants is also Ilias Halim from Gornja Brekaza. All the three belong to an espionage diversant band of Aziz Ziljivoda and Serif Trstene, whom the organs of the Albanian Security Service infiltrated into our country with the task to collect different data of espionage character, to organize the escape of individual bandits from our country into Albania, to help the work of the organization "Nazionale Demokratik Shqipetare" and to organize propaganda for destroying the people's authority on our country. The members of this group went often to Albania and from there brought over directives for executing hostile activities in Yugoslavia.

The trial continues.

(Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 21 March, 1952)

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MEETING OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF MARSHAL TITO.

The Federal Government held a meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of the President of the Government of the FPRY Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz-Tito. The following were the items on the agenda: draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952; draft of the budget of the FPRY for 1952; draft Law on General-State Balance Sheet for 1950; draft Law authorizing the Government to establish funds under social administration, and certain other questions. The Government adopted these proposals and forwarded them to the People's Assembly.

The draft of the Social Plan, which was previously dealt with at the meeting of the Economic Council, has been corrected on the basis of the hitherto received observations from the Assemblies of the people's republics, Workers's Councils, labour union organisations and other organisations. The changes which have been made do not greatly alter the proportions of the initial proposal of the Social Plan of the FPRY, as could have been seen from the reports from the meeting of the People's Assemblies of the republics which have dealt with this question and in the main made only certain insignificant observations on the proposal.

The Economic Plan and Finance Committees of the People's Assembly will, it is presumed, start today dealing with the draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY.

* * *

Legislative Committees of the People's Assembly meet today.

The Legislative Committees of the Federal Council and of the Council of Nationalities of the People's Assembly of the FPRY will today start considering a few draft laws which have been prepared for the next session of the People's Assembly. The Committees will deal with the draft of the General Law on People's Committees; this law will be a federal law which lays down the general principles for the organisation and activity of the people's committees, and the several republics will issue their own laws upon these principles. The drafts of the laws of the people's republics on People's Committees of Districts, Municipalities and Towns, and draft law on Election and Recall of Councilmen have already been prepared. A draft of the law on Territorial Division of Districts, Municipalities and Towns is also being prepared.

The Committees will also consider: the draft of the Law amending and supplementing the Law on People's Courts (in which the amendments relate to expansion of jurisdiction of Regional Courts in trying cases at common law); the draft of the Law amending and supplementing the Military Disciplinary Courts (by which, among other, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces is to be authorized to issue regulations on military discipline) and the draft of the Law amending Article 11 of the Adoption Law.

Finally, the Committees will consider the draft of the Law on proclamation of missing persons as dead. This law will be introduced for the reason, among others, that during the last war and enemy occupation of the country a large number of people disappeared and there is no news about them. In many cases it is presumed that the people are no longer among the living, but they are still being considered as alive.

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New Wages System Comes Into Effect on 1 April--Communique of the Ministry of Finance of the FPRY

We have received the following communique from the Ministry of Finance of the FPRY:

As already announced in the daily press, it is planned that the new Wage System will go into effect on April 1, 1952.

However, in view of the fact that the technical work in connection with the changeover to new pays for employees cannot be completed by March 31, 1952, the employees of state agencies and institutions will be paid in respect of pays for April those amounts which they receive in respect of pays, personal and functional allowances for March 1952. The differences in pays for the month of April which might occur on the basis of the new regulations on callings and pays will be calculated and paid out to employees after April 15, after the carrying-out of the changeover to the new system--in accordance with the regulations which will regulate the new wage system.

(POLITIKA - 21st March, 1952)

CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SERBIAN SYNDICATES - THE WORKING COLLECTIVES OF THE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF SERBIA HAVE PROPERLY APPRAISED THE PROPOSED SOCIAL PLAN

The conference of the syndicate functionaries of the State Council of the Federation of Syndicates of Serbia and the secretaries and presidents of the state syndicate committees was held in Belgrade yesterday. Dragi Stamenkovic, President of the State Council of the Federation of Syndicates of Serbia and member of the Politburo of the CC CP Serbia, presided over the consultation.

In the discussion the syndicate representatives said that the working collectives in all the industrial enterprises of Serbia had seriously discussed the proposed Social Plan of the Federal Government, and after an extensive analysis they had appraised the social proportions proposed by the Social Plan proposals as being properly designated. In the majority of the industrial branches there was an increase in the total amount of accumulation.

The discussions which will be conducted in the enterprises will uncover new reserves of labour and material as well as real possibilities for a more successful realization of the proposed calculations.

At the end it was decided that the State Council of the Federation of Serbian Syndicates, on behalf of the working class of Serbia and primarily on behalf of half a million members of the syndicates, would send a letter to the Federal Government expressing the preparedness of the workers of Serbia to increase their struggle for the realization of the social contribution, which is set forth in the draft of the Social Plan which the workers approve and accept in its entirety.

* * *

THE WORKERS OF THE HEAVY MACHINE TOOL FACTORY IN ZELJEZNIK HAVE ELECTED THEIR WORKERS COUNCIL--after the election there was a celebration

The heretofore Workers Council of the heavy machine tool factory in Zeljeznik "Ivo Lola Ribar" has successfully completed its task. Last year's production plan was completed by 114% in respect of amount, in value 113% and in assortment 99%. Yesterday a new Workers Council was elected. There was much activity in the factory an hour before work started. Groups of workers were squeezing themselves at the entrances to the machine hall, foundry and other premises where voting places were located.

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Voting started exactly at six o'clock. There were 61 names on the candidate list and the majority of them were names of workers who directly worked with the machines. These men are well known to every member of the collective by their efforts and skill. The voters checked the list very carefully before they gave their vote, but, in spite of this, the voting proceeded fairly rapidly. Everyone wanted to perform his voting duty as soon as possible so as to be on their jobs in plenty of time. Over four-fifths of the workers cast their votes before work started. The only votes to be cast were the ones of the workers on the second shift which began at three p.m. And this shift got their voting done pretty quickly. The election commission then started to check the results. The workers waited to hear the results and after that they did not go home. Celebration then started which concluded the day on which the management of the factory was entrusted to the new Workers Council which has great authorizations but much greater tasks than the previous council had.

(POLITIKA - 21st March, 1952)

-a-

EPILOGUE OF THE TRIAL OF THE PRIEST IVAN CEREPIC

As previously reported, the priest Ivan Cerepic was tried having been charged with immorality and abuse of his lessons in religious instructions held at Hreljin, Rijeka district.

Before the court the defendant attempted to justify himself by claiming that his acts were inspired with "paternal feelings" towards the girls and intended to influence the girls to come to his lessons regularly.

Apart from this, the priest Cerepic gave 20,000 dinars to the mother of certain Volaric who intended to escape abroad and had to collect some 50,000 dinars as a bribe to a man who was smuggled into our country from Trieste. Cerepic was acquainted with all facts and nevertheless gave the necessary money.

At the end of this trial, Cerepic was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and payment of expenses for the trial.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, March 14, 1952)

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN SLOVENE LIBRARIES DURING 1951

The book "Slovenske knjiznice 1951" (Slovene Libraries in 1951) was recently published in Ljubljana reviewing the situation in public libraries in PR Slovenia during 1951. The book was edited by the Association of Slovene Librarians. It was published on the occasion of the jubilee of the Slovene Book, its 400th anniversary.

to be opened in Slovenia

The first library was founded 700 years ago by the Franciscans in Ljubljana where there could be found over 300,000 volumes of different books including 100 copies of manuscripts and first printed books published several centuries ago. This library is now under state auspices. Nine other church libraries have also been placed under state auspices as cultural monuments.

The largest of all Slovene libraries is that attached to the university in Ljubljana founded in 1,771 containing some 460,000 volumes of books. It has its own book binding workshop and photo section. Next to it comes the library of the People's Museum founded some 130 years ago and having approximately 100,000 books. In the northern part of Slovenia, the library at Maribor founded some 50 years ago is of great significance to the cultural development of this region.

At the end of this book one can find out that the total number of scientific and special libraries amounts to 673 while the total of public libraries is 1,686. Furthermore, they have 2,500,000 books in all of which two thirds are in scientific and special libraries.

During the occupation some of these libraries were damaged. Ever since the number of books has been increased by 139 per cent. According to data contained in the introductory part of this review, in 1938 there were 865,000 volumes of books in libraries in the National Banovina Dravska as compared with 2,167,000 volumes in 1950 with the exception of school libraries. The majority of new books supplied recently include scientific books, now obtainable in libraries in Ljubljana. In public libraries there are 561 volumes per 1000 inhabitants.

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Twenty years ago, a book containing incomplete data concerning Slovene libraries was written by Dr. Melita Pivec-Stele. At the end of this book, negative factors were listed as follows: there was no law on libraries, regulations relating to the education and training of librarians, adequate premises, regularly paid librarians, exchange of books with foreign countries or a central catalogue.

As regards the current situation, a law on libraries is in preparation, apart from regulations concerning scientific and special libraries and a law on public libraries. A special profession of librarians and archivists has been established. In 1950 there were 34 professional librarians with secondary education and 46 with university training. Special examinations must be taken before a special grade or promotion is obtained. Special courses have been organized for the training of librarians in charge of public libraries. All libraries have no adequate premises, but nevertheless they are much better now than they used to be 20 years ago. The exchange of books with foreign countries has been established. The People's and University Libraries take care of this mostly sending Slovene books abroad and getting in return valuable foreign publications. The question of a central catalogue is still unsolved because there is no credit available for this purpose.

(SLOVENSKI PROCEVALEC, March 19, 1952)

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No.748

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PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST BACKWARDNESS

We have just recently received two letters from our correspondents in the districts of Bosanska Krupa and Cazin in Bosnia. In writing about the political situation in those two districts, about the work of Party organizations and about other current problems, our correspondents mention a very interesting occurrence which is not a new one but which demands that something be written about it. Our correspondents write that in those two districts at Party meetings and conferences of the People's Front there had been talk about an intensified "activity" of various quack doctors, fortunetellers, etc., who are simply plundering credulous people. One Pope Gaka from the village of Gulavac has in a very clever way been plundering people by telling them that he can cure them, and it is really very strange, or a case of lack of vigilance on the part of the agencies of authority and the mass organizations, that this swindler has not been stopped in his work and exemplary punished. In Cazin, Moslem priest Husejin Husic has been charging his patients as much as 2,600 dinars for a "cure" for nervous disorders, etc.

The occurrence is neither new nor unusual. There are similar ones in various parts of our country but they vary in form in various places; some places they take the form of "blessing houses by priests", shutting up of girls in homes in some of the Shkupetar districts of Macedonia, and such backward customs. All these occurrences stem from inherited habits which we cannot easily get rid of despite all the measures which have been undertaken and which are still being undertaken. This situation is, however, being exploited by various elements who like to earn money in an easy way and to live at other peoples' expense. Therefore, it is necessary to see whether our Party organizations, with the help of educational workers and cultural societies, are combating such occurrences--i.e. whether they have detected in them a real danger against which an intensive political and cultural struggle must be fought. Political struggle must be fought just for the reason that various Moslem and Christian priests are preventing people from making use of cultural achievements, and whenever any measure is taken against them they straight away cry out: "An attack against religion". Judging from reports received from Bosanska Drupa and Cazin as well as from reports received from elsewhere, it appears that some of the Party organizations have not detected in such occurrences, and generally in the cultural backwardness of a segment of our people, the great hindrance which exists on the road of socialist reconstruction of our homeland. It is for this reason that they have not realized the fact that the struggle against backwardness and against all these negative occurrences which stem from it is a task which must not be neglected.

It is a duty of the Communists to elevate themselves and at the same time to elevate others politically and ideologically. Can there be any success in this in those villages in which people believe that both good and bad come from God, that God's will is expressed in everything, that fortunetellers, quack doctors, reactionary Christian and Moslem priests, etc., are the greatest medical "authorities"? If the Communists do not fight with all the means at their command and with full determination to free people from such concepts, in order to free them from such way of life which various elements are trying to maintain and continue because they live on them, then it will not be easy for these of our men to realize the idea of building up a better and happier life in socialism; it will be much more difficult to explain to them the various measures which we are undertaking in that respect; they will always remain on the same low level--which will always be a serious obstacle on the way to activation of men for the solving of various tasks of socialist buildup.

For this reason an all-round, well organized cultural and educational work is of primary importance. It is clear that the Party organizations and Communists by themselves will not be able to do much

if they do not mobilize for this a large number of people; in the first place educational workers and after them all those literate and more cultured peasants who live in our villages. These forces will nevertheless often be insufficient and help must be sought from various organizations which exist in the towns and whose duty it is to lend help to the countryside. This last year our Army, and Anti-Fascist Women's Front (AFZ) and the Red Cross organized in the most backward districts of our country a large number of activities for hygienic education of people, activities which at the same time also had a political and cultural-educational character. These activities yielded excellent results because they helped a lot toward the liquidation of various backward customs, quackery and harmful superstitions and concepts. The activities will be organized this year also so that the Party organizations will get precious help in their struggle.

It is not necessary to emphasize here how much Communists must be in the forefront of this struggle and an example to others. If Communists do not rid themselves of various negative superstitions, if they themselves are not sufficiently energetic in developing a habit of hygienic and cultured life--and such cases unfortunately still exist in some of our villages--then they will not be able to influence others; on the contrary, by such an attitude on their part, by such habits and by such a way of life, they will be a bad example to others.

Struggle against backwardness must never be neglected or underrated. The Party organizations must always understand that very often they must start from this in order that in the work on political elevation and cultural education of the people--particularly in the backward regions of our country--satisfactory results can be achieved. (editorial)

(BORBA - 19th March, 1952)

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NEW BUS FARES FOR TRAVELS FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER

New passenger fares on buses in Serbia are fixed according to the number of kilometres covered and range from 40 to 500 dinars. The new tariff will go into effect on March 25. According to it, fares for a distance of up to 3 kilometres will be 40 dinars; up to 20 kilometres, 110 dinars; up to 40 kilometres, 250 dinars; up to 50 kilometres, 260 dinars, etc. Fare for a distance of 110 kilometres will be 600 dinars and 20 dinars for every further 4 kilometres. Under the new tariff charges for transportation of luggage will be fifty percent cheaper than heretofore.

Who is entitled to free transportation

Under the new tariff for passengers, the following will be entitled to free transportation on buses running between various places: bearers of the "People's Hero" medal and the People's Deputies in the Federal Assembly and in the Assembly of Serbia. The bearers of the "Karadjordje Star" with swords and the bearers of the "White Eagle" with swords will be entitled to free transportation only in cases when they are sent by state health institutions for medical treatment. The disabled war veterans will be entitled to free transportation (only in exceptional cases) as well as children under four years of age. Children from 4 to 10 years of age will have to pay 50% of the fare.

Other privileges

Regular students and pupils of elementary and secondary schools will be able to buy monthly tickets with 75% reduction--this only in case their schools have no other regular transportation.

Workers and employees of state economic enterprises and institutions, as well as all other persons who are entitled to reduced fares on railways and sea and river vessels, when going on annual leave will be entitled to 75% reduction in bus fares. To this 75% reduction the bearers of the "Partizan Souvenir Medal", the bearers of the "Karadjordje Star" with swords and the bearers of the "White Eagle" with swords will be entitled for an unlimited number of trips. The disabled war veterans will be entitled to the same reduction three times a year (there and back).

For transportation of excursion, physical culture, theatrical and cultural-artistic groups, as well as People's Front, Youth and other working brigades and also visitors to various exhibitions and fairs, the bus enterprise will naturally give special reductions in fares according to possibilities. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 21st March, 1952)

"THE BEST HUNGARIAN PUPIL OF THE GREAT STALIN"

A short time ago the 60th anniversary of the "best son of Hungary" Madjas Rakosi was celebrated in a rowdy fashion in Hungary.

On this occasion, Josef Revaj wrote an article about Rakosi in the official paper of the Semiotimes. This article, as well as its contents, illustrates best the personality of the man who from slavery of the tyrannical regime in pre-war Hungary and foreign enslavement, has become the leader of an anti-national regime and the main support of foreign domination in his country after the war.

Revaj says that Rakosi's main merit is because he has remained true to Stalin, but in order that one should not think that this is only Rakosi's merit, Revaj formulates thus his praise: "In Madjas Rakosi is most clearly and most fully expressed his faith in the Soviet Union, in the teachings of Lenin-Stalin, that which we, his comrades and pupils - fighting through generations together with him and under his leadership, tried to make our main objective of our work with the flesh and blood of our party", and he goes on to say: "Madjas Rakosi, and together with him all of us, are Hungarian Communists and at the same time we are both Hungarian and Soviet patriots".

Rakosi's second merit is because he spent 15 years in the prisons of Admiral Horthy, and then set free by Moscow's intervention, he went to the USSR where he "fought and prepared the party and the people for the liberation of their homeland". Revaj does not say how Rakosi fought and what he did except classic radio proclamations and radio appeals to revolt, for the preparing for liberation, because immediately after this sentence he speaks about the liberation of Hungary by Soviet troops and the taking over of authority. The matter is well explained later in the article where Revaj says the following: "Comrade Rakosi knew that the Soviet Union would be victorious under the leadership of Comrade Stalin. He knew that after the victory over Fascism a new revolutionary tidal wave would begin, he knew that soon the hour would come for the liberation of the Hungarian people also, which is oppressed by the enemy and treachery. He was preparing for the great tasks in the future".

Continuing to speak about Rakosi's merits, Revaj had to confess that the Russian troops not only liberated Hungary, for which he expresses once more eternal gratefulness but also that the present rulers of Hungary received the power from the hands of the liberators (read occupier) and that the regime could only exist because it had the armed support of the Soviet Army. How could it have otherwise happened with a country which participated actively in the struggle against the USSR on the side of Hitler, in a country where liberation actions were sporadic and led often not by communists but by democrats - patriots, where the CP did not lead the revolutionary, mass liberation struggle, during which the CP in the front ranks of the workers would gain the masses for the liberation and destruction of capitalism - allies of the occupier, as was the case in our country?

Revaj boasts that Rakosi and the CP of Hungary liquidated the Social Democrats and the party of small landowners and he wonders: "How did we succeed in doing all this?" The fact is that the Hungarian Party and its leadership, which did not have particular support amongst the masses, have never been capable of breaking up the Social Democrats and the party of small landowners if there were no Soviet armed forces in the country; a regime of terror and physical extermination of political opponents. Revaj forgets that he has established that this happened for the sole reason that the Russian Army was in the country, and consequently says that the merit for the victory of the Hungarian Party belongs "to our just policy and because we protected the interests of the people". How these "Soviet-Hungarian patriots" protected and are protecting the interests of the Hungarian people is a fact well known to everyone. According to Revaj, Rakosi is especially meritorious because he gradually brought Hungary to "people's democracy". And this happened "thanks to the tactical skill of Comrade Rakosi". This tactical skill consisted of

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course of exploiting the presence of Soviet bayonets as the most powerful means of political persuasion of the masses and enemies of the regime.

And thus, "began a new epoch in the Hungarian history - an epoch of true national and people's freedom, the epoch of Socialism. This new epoch is inseparable from the work, from the leadership of the party by Madjas Rakosi, the best Hungarian pupil of the Great Stalin".

In this new epoch in the life of the Hungarian people, Madjas Rakosi and his men represent foreign domination and a merciless exploitation which they cannot hide by any nice words, with no pseudo-Marxist phrases. And each foreign domination and the forcing upon people of a regime from above, without the participation of the masses and without the support of the masses, leads to slavery and not to freedom when this is done primarily under the mask of building socialism, when it is attempted to cheat the masses of workers in that which they feel as their most intimate interest and most deep yearnings.

(POLITIKA - 21st March, 1952).

TWO YUGOSLAV NOTES TO THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT

The Yugoslav Legation in Budapest presented two Notes to the Albanian Legation in Hungary in which the Yugoslav government protests against provocation organized by the Albanian frontier agents, which took place on the Yugoslav-Albanian border on the 15th and 17th March 1952.

The first Note explains the incident of March 15, when a Yugoslav border patrol 200 metres deep within the Yugoslav territory came upon an Albanian ambush, from where fire was opened and the Yugoslav border guard Glibodan Radosavljevic was wounded in the head. The Note says that the penetration of Albanian frontier guards into Yugoslav territory and the setting up of the ambush, as well as opening fire from immediate distance on the Yugoslav patrol and the opening of fire from the Albanian territory, in order to protect the withdrawal of the Albanian ambush, prove that this armed provocation was premeditated for a definite objective. The Yugoslav government protest against the wounding of the Yugoslav border guard and against the flagrant violation of the Yugoslav territory and demands that the Albanian government should stop with organizing and provoking armed incident on the Yugoslav-Albanian border. At the same time the Yugoslav government demands that the Albanian government should call to book and punish severely the culprits of this provocation and to pay to the wounded Yugoslav frontier guard 200,000 dinars as compensation.

In the second Note the Yugoslav government protests because of the incident on March 17th when a group of three Albanian soldiers also 200 metres deep within the Yugoslav territory fired at a Yugoslav border patrol. The Yugoslav frontier guards returned the fire and killed one of the Albanian soldiers while the other two withdrew to Albanian territory. Protesting energetically because of this organized infiltration of Albanian agents in Yugoslav territory for subversive activities, the Note demands that the Albanian government should undertake measures to prevent such activities of its agents towards Yugoslavia.

(BORBA - 22 March, 1952)

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DIVERSIONISTS IN UNIFORM

On the night of the fifteenth of March, on the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier another of our frontier guards was wounded. According to the communique issued on the following day, it seemed as if the question was about an usual provocation of cominformist armed forces, to which - however it sounds strange - we are accustomed.... Last night, runs the communique - Albanian frontier guards attacked lying in ambush a Yugoslav frontier patrol....200 metres within the Yugoslav territory.... wounding the frontier guard Slobodan Radosavljevic. The name of this and all our other frontier guards will be written in the history of the struggle of our people for independence while the incident, the wounding of our man, the cruelty of cominformists will surely have its place in the annals of international crimes.

But, only two days after another communique was published in our press. Again brief and dull, as the communique of that kind can be: "On the 17th of March at 5:20, in the border area, 1.1 kilometre north of the village Suhodin, 100 metres from the place where our frontier guard Slobodan Radosavljevic was wounded on the 15th of March, three unidentified persons coming deep from the Yugoslav territory....came upon the Yugoslav patrol". Our patrol opened fire. One person wearing the uniform of an Albanian soldier, without any identity card with him, but with a German rifle, 100 rounds of ammunition and a British hand grenade - was killed. The two other men escaped.

There is something new in this latest communique. In the first place, this new incident occurred only 100 metres from the place where two days before Radosavljevic was wounded. Then, there is a small number of those who realized that this incident deals with a group of Albanians who were coming, as the official communique puts: "deep from the Yugoslav territory". Hence, it was not an usual opening of fire in the direction of our patrols or some short time action of a smaller or greater formation of Albanian frontier guards. No documents were found with the killed Albanian but it could be presumed, connecting these two incidents, that it is about a planned subversive action which the Albanian patrol had to protect. This did not last for a long time and this thesis was absolutely confirmed, because peasants from the surrounding villages recognized in the killed Albanian, who wore the uniform of an Albanian soldier, the well-known bandit Veli Sali, Albanian citizen from the village of Gorica in the Scutari district. The patrol which helped the diversionists to cross into Yugoslavia was thrown back from our territory before it succeeded to contact them. The diversionists who somewhere on our territory perhaps tried to carry out their task were left without cover. The unsuccessful result of the Albanian patrol was also the failure of the diversionists.

If this case does not introduce a novelty in the method, it at least confirms a practice, expressed in mild words, that is not permissible in the relations between two countries. Because, just these examples point to narrow and beforehand planned connection between the Albanian frontier guards and the subversive bands to which the Albanian army enables and assists in crossing into Yugoslavia and is covering their retreat with armed escorts.

(POLITIKA - 20 March, 1952)

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WAGES IN COOPERATIVES

The Federal Government's regulation on wages and salaries in economy was published a few days ago, and very soon now a regulation on wages and salaries in state administration will be issued.

In conformity with these regulations, it will be necessary to elaborate a system of wages and salaries with other realms. We are particularly interested here in the system of pays in our cooperatives and cooperative organisations. We consider that in principle the system of pays in the cooperatives and cooperative organisations should correspond to the system existing for economic enterprises and for state administration with certain exceptions or specific features which characterize a cooperative as an organisation and a cooperative federation as an association of cooperatives. These particular features need not be manifested in the method of classification of callings nor in the amounts of pays of workers and employees in the cooperatives and cooperative organisations but rather in the method of forming the wage fund or the fund of earnings and in the system of making contracts in the cooperatives in lieu of the Tariff Rules which exist in the economic enterprises. Moreover, it is necessary to mention here that the system of earnings of the members in the peasant working cooperatives and in the fishing cooperatives in which all the production instruments are invested according to the same principle as in the peasant working cooperatives, as well as in the handicraft producer-service cooperatives, will be somewhat different from the system in the economic enterprises so that therefore the question arises of the guaranteed minimum of earnings of the members of the cooperatives.

In order that the matter can be clearer, we shall have to deal here particularly with the particular form of cooperatives as well as with the question of the cooperative associations and similar cooperative institutions.

The wage fund of the members of the cooperatives as well as of the workers and employees in the peasant working cooperatives is formed by dividing the total planned revenue of the cooperatives into a fund of earnings of the members of the cooperatives and accumulation and funds, the amount of which is fixed for individual sections by the Chief Association of Cooperatives of the respective people's republic in agreement with the Council for Agriculture and Forestry of the same republic. In this way the planned fund of earnings of the workers, employees and members of the peasant working cooperatives is ensured, while for exceeding the production plan and for making of savings in expenditures there is formed a supplementary part of the earnings of the members of the cooperatives and of the workers and employees in the peasant working cooperatives. The general meetings of the cooperatives decide on the question of participation by the members of the cooperatives in the exceeding of the production plan and in the savings in materials and other expenses. If, however, the production plan is not fulfilled or if fixed amounts of expenses on materials are exceeded, then this is borne by the fund of earnings of the workers, employees and members of the cooperatives as a whole or individually according to what the general meeting of the cooperatives decides.

No doubt the question of the formation of the fund of earnings of the workers, employees and members of the fishing cooperatives will be based upon the same principles.

In our opinion the cooperatives should make an internal tariff of wages, salaries and earnings which would have to be adopted by the general meeting of the cooperatives. This rule would apply only to the cooperative members, whereas the workers and employees would have to make individual or collective contracts. Should the workers and employees agree that the question of their earnings be regulated by such rules, then in our opinion that method should be applied, particularly if the workers and employees are permanent cooperators in the work of the cooperative and possible wish to become its members.

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The question of guaranteeing the minimum earnings of the members of the cooperatives is a matter to be solved by the cooperatives themselves or by the general meetings. But in any case, a cooperative as an economic enterprise should guarantee at least fifty percent of the planned earnings of a member of the cooperative, and in the case of the workers and employees it should guarantee the minimum earning specified in the mentioned regulation on workers and employees in economic enterprises.

The earnings of the workers and employees in the general-type agricultural cooperatives and in other similar types of cooperatives should correspond to the earnings in the similar economic enterprises, and the cooperative should be obligated to guarantee the prescribed minimum of earnings which in the case in the less-developed cooperatives should amount up to twenty-five percent less than the minimum envisaged for the economic (state) enterprises. The commission attached to the social welfare agency of the people's committee should decide in the case of which cooperatives there could be departures from this rule. The question of the formation of the total fund of earnings of the workers and employees in the general-type agricultural cooperatives and in similar type cooperatives would be solved in such way that in the making of the calculations of the production costs and of service expenses there should be envisaged a fund of earnings of the workers and employees which should correspond to the amount of earnings of the workers and employees stemming from individual or collective agreement concluded between the Managing Board of the cooperative and the members of the working collective in the cooperative. Consequently, if the production plan is fulfilled, then the fund of earnings of the workers and employees would also be met. Should, however, the production plan not be fulfilled, then the fund of earnings of the workers and employees would accordingly be reduced--however, never going below the envisaged minimum of guaranteed earnings. Should the production plan be exceeded or a saving in the expenditure of material be made, then a fixed percentage, determined by the general meeting of the cooperative, would be deposited into the fund of earnings of the workers and employees and these would then independently decide on sharing it.

The system of wages in the cooperative economic enterprises should as a rule correspond to the system introduced for other economic enterprises.

The pays in the associations of cooperatives and in similar cooperative institutions should correspond to the system of pays in state institutions. In connection with this, the Chief Federation of Cooperatives is preparing a regulation to be issued by the Federal Government which should solve the questions of principle relating to the system of pays in the cooperatives. The Chief Federation of Cooperatives is also preparing its resolutions and instructions for solving in detail the question of pays in the associations of cooperatives and in similar institutions.

One can see from this that the cooperatives and cooperative organisations are faced with serious tasks which will have to be quickly solved in order that the members of the cooperatives as well as the workers and other employees in them and in the cooperative organisations can soon switch over to the new system of pays. It is also necessary to mention that particularly in the cooperatives there will be a number of jobs on which temporary and seasonal workers and employees will be engaged and whose pays will be determined by contracts between cooperatives and the respective workers and employees. This applies particularly to those jobsites on which full capacity of working time is not utilized.

(sgd) Ljubo Mijatovic

(POLITIKA - 19th March, 1952)

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WORKERS' SELF-SACRIFICE IN PUTTING OUT THE FIRE AT GOJLA:
FIRE CAUSED BY EXPLOSION OF METHANE GAS
(Zagreb, March 21)

During the fire which yesterday suddenly broke out in an oil-well on the Mramor Brdo at Golja, few workers with great self-sacrifice succeeded to control the fire and save the enterprise from a greater loss. The fire broke out, as it is believed, because of the sudden outpouring of methane, which was set on fire from a spark, causing an explosion. Immediately after this a thirty meter flame broke out, which tended to spread on other gushers and barracks.

Before the fire brigades from Kutina and Zagreb reached the place, whose intervention is usually prompt, the worker Ivan Sebalj, with other three of his friends, jumped into the flames, exposing his life to danger, and succeeding to switch off the pipe line and so prevented the spreading of fire. All four workers were seriously burnt and taken to hospital.

It was established that the enterprise at Golja carried out insufficient protective measures on the oil field. If the workers have not displayed calmness and self-sacrifice the damage would have been considerably larger.

(BORBA, March 22, 1952)

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ROME ADMITS THAT SHE ORGANIZED DISORDERS IN TRIESTE

The newspaper agency ANSA, as reported by the AFP has published from Rome that "Circles near to the Italian government regret that incidents occurred in Trieste because of the mistake of the Civil Police, which might be interpreted as a conflict with the Allied Command ? although the manifestations represented protests against intentions of the Yugoslav government...."

These incidents occurred during demonstrations which were organized by irredentist, fascist and cominform anti-Yugoslav groups in Trieste on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the so-called Tripartite Declaration. The objective of the demonstration was to revive this Declaration which has been outlived by events and time.

The very fact that Radio Rome broadcast the course of this wild tricolore and black shirt harangue in the Trieste streets, is sufficient for itself to expose the origin of the author and organizer of these anti-Yugoslav demonstrations. That, official Rome is in fact the centre from where are spread such and similar actions, in Italy or in Zone "A" of the FTT, many other indications and proofs exist (connections of many irredentist organizations with the Italian government etc.). But, the regret which the Italian government expressed to the Allied Command in Trieste, namely that it has taken publically under its patronage this irredentist mob, represents its own public confession of the fact, that Palazzo Chiggi is in fact the one, who contrary to all its obligations and provisions of international character, which it must respect, organizes directly campaigns against Yugoslavia both in Italy and in Trieste.

Such interference and action of official Rome circles against a neighbouring country are nowhere near to relations which are in usage in international life. It shows also where the hindrance lies for appeasement of spirits and where in an artificial way disagreements and intolerance towards neighbouring Yugoslavia is incited.

(BORBA -22 March, 1952)

ASSEMBLIES OF MOSLEM CLERGY CONDEMN THE WORK OF INDIVIDUAL MOSLEM PRIESTS

(Tuzla 21 March)

The Association of Moslem Religious Employees in the Tuzla Region has undertaken measures against detrimental and hostile activities of some of the Moslem priests in this Region of Bosnia. In Tuzla, Zvornik and other districts assemblies of Moslem priests condemned the work of the individual priests and demanded that they should be deprived of the right of religious practice. The damaging work of the Moslem priests has been branded also by PF organizations at their conferences.

Misusing the religious feelings, individual Moslem priests in the Tuzla region spread superstition and quackery. Some of them occupied themselves with fortune telling and coffee reading, while others heal the ailing taking money from simple people. The Moslem priest Meldzib Omerovic from the village Kusonja in the Zvornik district takes money for "a talk" with the dead from their relations. The Moslem priest Hamid Kabric from Vogosca earned 30,000 dinars from superstitious people. Another priest Salih Mangulic from Preoniza took 4,000 dinars from a peasant who hoped that the priest with his black magic might recover his stolen 100,000 dinars.

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Comrade Blajko Begovic then replied to some questions put to him by the People's Deputies Radivoje Davidovic, Voja Lekovic, Rista Antunovic and Ljubo Babic, and then he read a letter sent by the Federal Government to the Councils of the People's Assembly of the FPRY transmitting for their discussion the draft budget of the FPRY for 1952 and the draft law on the general state balance sheet for 1950.

The yesterday's joint meeting was thereby concluded. Today at five in the afternoon the Committees for Economic Plan and Finances will meet in separate sessions.

* * *

DR. LEO GERSKOVIC EXPLAINS THE DRAFT OF THE GENERAL LAW ON PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

The Committee for People's Authority of the People's Assembly of the FPRY met yesterday evening under the chairmanship of Velimir Stojnic. When he opened the meeting, Chairman Stojnic mentioned that the Federal Government had submitted to the People's Assembly the draft of the General Law on People's Committees for its debate and adoption and that the draft of this law should be debated in the Committee for People's Authority. The Chairman then called to the floor People's Deputy Leo Gerskovic, Secretary of the Committee.

In opening the general debate on the draft of the General Law on People's Committees, Dr. Gerskovic pointed out certain most-important elements in the proposed organisation of people's committees.

Speaking about the draft of the General Law on People's Committees, Dr. Gerskovic said that this was our third law on the same subject. This law will be a general one, a Federal law and the republics will on the basis of the principles set out in it frame their own laws. "This in effect will be a law of principles." The speaker then said that the basic novelty in this law is the question of composition of a people's committee. The former People's Committees had only their plenums, while in this law there appears also a Council of Producers--that is to say, there is being introduced a two-house system.

Dr. Gerskovic said that the introduction of the Council of Producers will be useful because all the enterprises will be represented on it, and not only the local enterprises, so that the people's committees will have a possibility to fight for the development of the entire economy on their respective territories.

The speaker then mentioned that the second important novelty in the law is the abolition of the Executive Committee. In our former system the Executive Committee was certainly indispensably necessary. One should not presume that the existence of the Executive Committee was a wrong institution. However, the Executive Committee, such as it existed, was not in conformity with the development of socialist society and of state administration in the period of building-up of socialism while the state still exists. We are heading for a system in which the real people's representative bodies will directly administer the agencies of state administration and exercise direct control over them.

In the draft law which we have here before us, councils in lieu of executive committees are introduced. A realm of state administration will be administered by a council composed of people's councilmen and other citizens who possess sufficient ideas, ability and will to occupy themselves with affairs of a specific realm. The introduction of councils into our system of state administration means, in the first place more responsibility for the people's committee itself--for the Assembly and the Council of Producers.

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Comrade Gerskovic then spoke about the possibility of this system becoming a bureaucratic one and emphasized that our new system of people's authority will function well only if the machinery of administration of people's committees is sufficiently professional, if it strictly abides by laws and if the procedure in it is always inspired by our truly socialist democracy and by the struggle for full legality and protection of the rights of our citizens.

After a short recess, a debate on the draft of the General Law on People's Committees was opened.

After Dr. Leo Gerskovic, the following People's Deputies took part in the debate: France Lubej, Joza Milivojevic, Brana Jevremovic, Marko Nikezic, Janez Kocevar and others.

* * *

EXPANSION OF JURISDICTION OF REGIONAL COURTS IN TRYING COMMON LAW CASES

The Legislative Committee of the Federal Council yesterday afternoon dealt with the draft law amending and supplementing the Law on Organisation of People's Courts.

The changes which are proposed relate to the expansion of the jurisdiction of Regional Courts for trying in the first instance common law cases. According to the legal provisions which are now in force, the Regional Courts have jurisdiction for trying cases in the first instance in a very limited number. However, today, when the number of Regional Courts is considerably larger, it is necessary to expand the jurisdiction of the Regional Courts. It is also important that by expansion of the jurisdiction of Regional Courts for trying in the first instance common law cases, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of the Republics for considering cases in the second instance is also expanded; uniformity of judicial practice is hereby achieved.

On the proposal of Dr. Jerko Radmilovic, who is a member of the committee, a change in the first Article was adopted. According to this change, the District Courts will have jurisdiction over cases of identification of fatherhood. Dr. Radmilovic was in favour of this because he considers that the District Courts are closer to the people and that at least for the time being the District Courts should decide such cases. The committee agreed with the proposal and after that adopted the other Articles of the draft.

The Draft Law Amending and Supplementing the Law on Military Disciplinary Courts was then adopted with minor changes. The most important changes are that regulations on military discipline as well as regulations governing the military disciplinary courts for trying NCOs will be issued by the Supreme Commander of the Government of the FPRY rather than by the Government of the FPRY, as has been the case until now.

Finally the Draft Law Amending Article XI of the Law on Adoption was debated.

The Legislative Committee of the Council of Nationalities has started debating on the Draft Law on Proclamation of Missing Persons as Dead. After the general debate, debate paragraph by paragraph was begun.

(POLITIKA - 22nd March, 1952)

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EPISCOPAL LETTER FROM THE KRK BISHOP JOSIP SREBRNIC

Herewith we would like to refer to the episcopal letter from the Bishop Josip Srebrnic recently forwarded to the clergy and the believers, parents in the first place. Naturally, there would be no need to refer to this letter at all if the Bishop Srebrnic had applied to the people taking care of religious matters only. This should be specially emphasized because one can with certainty know in advance that among the clergy there will be some of them who will claim that the church is being attacked in our country, the clergy slandered etc. We are doing this not because of them but because of other people. In this connection we shall as usual when we speak about the hostile activity of one part of the Catholic clergy give facts.

This latest Episcopal Letter from the Krk Bishop Srebrnic was not produced incidentally. There are good reasons why it was written and distributed at this particular time. Following the decision that religious instruction is no longer to be conducted in schools but only in the churches, Srebrnic hurried up to apply to the parents dissembling his threats by hypocritical pioussness and thoughtfulness, at the same time expressing his hostile attitude towards the people's authority and the social order in our country. The Bishop probably took much trouble in writing such a letter endeavouring, according to his own opinion, to express his thoughts and feelings with the object of alarming the people about something which he intentionally fabricated.

Following the usual lines he affirmed in his letter that the church is in our country subject to attacks under various excuses by those who believe that "temporal pleasures" are the only object in life. Using slanders, lies and distortion of facts he wrote about alleged attacks on the church. The same Bishop does not hesitate even to intimidate the people. One could ask him what did he mean when he said in his letter "we cannot allow all that". What does he intend "to prohibit"? Whom is he going to prevent from telling the truth about all those including himself who would like to undermine all the achievements attained by our people by their hostile activity. If the text of an Episcopal Letter as is the case with this one, is filled with attacks on the people's authority, if it deals with the opinion of the people by threatening them, if it propagates oppression - then such a letter does not deal with religious matter exclusively but also deals with those questions for the solution of which our peoples have already sacrificed so much.

The Bishop Srebrnic is very much concerned about the religious education of the children because "of such a difficult situation of the church". The letter was aimed at the abuse of the application of the principle of separation of the church from the state. It was further intended to create a kind of a problem which might according to requirements be extended and exaggerated. The results of these intentions could by no means be useful to our peoples. The author of this letter suggested to the parents that they are concerned about the religious instruction of their children because their children are exposed to a danger, they are prevented from going to the church, they are being told that the man does not come from God but from ape, etc.

In one of the paragraphs of this letter the Bishop referred to the education of the youth in connection with the commandment "Thou shalt not commit adultery". According to Srebrnic's opinion the boys and girls "educated in such a manner" consider that they are entitled to enjoyment while they are young. This part of the letter reminds us of some clergymen from the diocese of this same Bishop who encouraged

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some young girls to make love with young boys in order to persuade them to leave youth organizations. Such an action is in advance bound to fail ^{who} if somebody speaks in the name of moral conduct at the same time protects similar methods.

Srebrnic perhaps failed to think it well over what the parents' reaction to his letter will be like. Therefore he could include in it a number of threats such as "it will be difficult for those who fail to baptise their children",^{or} to call upon parents to defend the religious instruction of their children (what for to defend it?) and to instruct them how to reject the attempts by "those" who intend to interfere with the education of their own children.

According to the decision by the people's authority that religious instruction is to be conducted in the church and not in the school, it is entirely up to the parents to decide whether they are going to send their children to church or not and nobody is allowed to abuse the democracy introduced in all spheres of life in our country. On the basis of this letter one can realize what kind of pressure Srebrnic and some other clergymen are and would like to exercise, attributing the methods of threat and pressure to the people's authority although they are applying them using slanders in an attempt to deny "slanders".

It might be useful to say a few words about the Bishop Srebrnic in this connection. As a result one could better realize the background of this letter and the transparency of his intentions.

The Bishop Srebrnic did not begin his anti-national activity recently. This is only the continuation of his work carried out during the war when he was a keen and open enemy who by all means intended to undermine the struggle of the people against the Italian and other occupiers in the Slovene Littoral. As early as then he exercised pressure upon the clergy and other people who collaborated with the partisans. In one of his letters of October 17, 1944, he referred to the clergymen whose "names were mentioned in connection with a committee or a section or an association of the so-called partisans". He also threatened them by saying that all those who fail to leave these partisan organizations would be suspended from duty. At the end of his letter he asked all clergymen to sign it confirming to have learnt its content. Srebrnic wished to engage all his clergymen for the collection of informations on partisans, people's liberation committees, etc. In a letter No: 50/Prs - 44, he wrote the following: "therefore it is your duty to collect information on all bigger event which may occur in your parish as soon and as convenient as possible, informing me thereby immediately". Srebrnic required this kind of information because "the representatives of military and civil authorities (Italian, Ustasi and German, of course) used to visit him assuming that the Bishop must be informed on all events which occur in his diocese..."

There is also a number of other documents which can furnish an evidence of anti-national activity displayed by the Bishop Srebrnic. His letter to the Ustasi representative Dr. Spehar has been found in which he reported on partisan operations.

During the occupation Srebrnic collaborated with the Italians denouncing the partisans and their families. Since the end of the war he continued his hostile activity among the clergy. He was one of the main authors of the well known "pastoral letter" against the National Liberation Struggle and the people's authority. And now he is one of the instigators of a campaign to involve other bishops who should have a hostile attitude towards the people's authority.

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Srebrnic also uses provocations to the benefit of Italian irredentists. He wished to mark the anniversary of the foundation of the bishopric of Rijeka by conducting a pontifical mass in a church which was founded by the Italian fascists upon an order from the Vatican with the sole object of furnishing a support to the separation of Rijeka from Yugoslavia.

This is the true aspect of the Bishop of Krk who writes letters on "the persecution of religion", who carries out campaigns against the people's authority. Srebrnic has taken a difficult task to appear to be well intentioned. His hostile activity, his letters and Episcopal messages can serve as a proof of his character. And nobody is going to be betrayed by his impertinent words: "my appeal is serious and sacred as if coming from God himself in the heavens".

(Signed: Mira Grubor)

(VJESNIK, March 9, 1952)

REGARDING THE CALENDAR "THE GOOD PASTOR"

The Association of Catholic Clergymen of Bosnia and Herzegovina has so far published a series of numbers of its periodical Dobri Pastir (Good Pastor) with the object of helping the clergymen to conduct their duty. In the introductory part of its first number it was said that this periodical was to write "all about the creed and homeland". Apart from this periodical the same Associations recently published a calendar for the current year entitled "The Good Shepherd". In contrast to the periodical, which is published from time to time intended for use by clergymen, the calendar was published in considerably large number and is intended to broad masses of the people, namely, "the believers". This publication as by the way all that is being published in our country is subject to the public social control and criticism. Therefore it is necessary to say a few words about it.

The fact that in our country there are various associations of clergymen who freely print their own publications can be an illustration of the position of the church and its possibilities to settle its relations with the state in a democratic manner. However, on the other hand, the writing of this press sometimes expresses the tendency of some clergymen who intend to abuse the existing democratic freedom with the object of spreading hostile and reactionary propaganda. Such tendencies were clearly contained in the calendar Good Shepherd.

The calendar represents the first part of this publication. In this calendar no other calendars but the Catholic one is contained. The more important state and national holidays are also not mentioned. As an explanation of this it is said that everybody can find another calendar near at hand. The rest of this publication is in fact a popular reader for the people composed of different, cunningly and well combined, stories and anecdotes distributed in five parts under the following headlines: our church, our creed, our deeds, our prayers, and our homeland. The basic idea and object of this publication is the struggle against the non-believers, in other words against the communists and other progressive people. Naturally this is not being done openly but in a very suitably dissembled form. But, owing to the fact that the Good shepherd is being published in a particular country and under definite concrete circumstances, its "general" observations have their definite and particular significance.

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Apart from various lies and demagogical statements, in this calender one can also find that Christ was a worker, that his apostles were also workers, that the Christ's teaching is a workers' learning and that the main task of the Catholic Church is to strive for the welfare of the workers and that it had raised its voice with the object of helping them in their own efforts. With the object of showing how the Catholic Church has always struggled against the fascism it was stated there that those who believed in God were the best fighters against fascism. For example Hitler's soldiers who were good Catholics always assisted their adversaries, if they were Catholics. Evidently, the fighters against fascism also included some believers who belonged to the Catholic church. This is probably not being denied anywhere. But the editors of this calender did not find it necessary to keep their distance from such Catholics as Pavelic, Artukovic, and others who - although they might be good Catholics, still were not the fighters against fascism, but on the contrary the most flagrant fascist criminals and murderers of our people.

In the articles entitled "Who does pull the sun?", "Wherefrom does the life come?", "Who did invent the belief in God", "What would happen if there was no God?", etc., the calender dealt in an easy way with all these scientific questions. Marxism and the development of progressive social ideas were interpreted in the following way: "after the golden age of Christian holiness and science, various atheistic philosophies introduced immorality and a decay of religious life". Furthermore, the editors added the following: "At that time a thorough change occurred, thanks in the first place to the Mother of God", etc.

Of course, all those statements contained "theoretical" conceptions to be adopted and propagated by the clergymen. And it is not a matter of persuasion of any of them as regards the truth of these statements. In fact, the calender did not only contain theoretical views, but went even further by taking up problems affecting the practical life. A whole series of precise practical instructions for the waging of the struggle against the non-believers was also given in this publication. The manner in which they speak about the non-believers is very offensive. The non-believers (we would like to repeat it, that this refers to the communists in the first place) are told to be people filled with inner anxiety and bad conscience. Furthermore, it was also stated that they are mostly motherless people which means that they are unfortunate, without any education, brought up in the street and rotten types. It was further stated in a "nice" manner again that they are ordinary thieves, scoundrels and criminals. "Only those who pray every day can remain honest and innocent". And all those who do not believe in God are fools and ignorant people because "in world history all great scientists were pious people"; furthermore, "since great scientists were such why then you who are not as informed as they were could be wiser and refuse to do so". This type of a true Catholic was confronted with the aspect of non-believers. "Our religion produces people who are like saints and people's heroes being believers and patriots respectively. The greatest heroes of all in the last war were the Catholics". "The Catholics are the only people who can sacrifice themselves for each other". Continuing its insinuations and fabrications, the Calender referred to the workers as human beings who work hard, eat brown bread and find themselves in constant danger; smugglers are called today honest people. In the last part of the Calender under a headline "Our Homeland" in which, by the way, no clear or definite attitude towards our present time is contained,

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several statements with double meaning were made such as Bosnia is a very rich country but full of poor people, etc.

Finally, one should bear in mind that an exaggerated glorification of the greatness of the Catholic Church, its advantages over other churches and propagating of a need for the existence of one single church, the Catholic one alone, means under the current circumstances in our country the instigation of religious intolerance. This is necessarily being connected with the spreading of chauvinism and undermining of brotherhood of our people.

This year's publication of the Calender "The Good Shepherd" is in our circumstances of a harmful influence, being detrimental to the development of correct democratic relations between the church and the state. The well intentioned priests will not be able to find anything useful in this books for their attitude to be brought in harmony with those of the people's committees in their places, or mass organizations in order to find a place for themselves within the framework of the People's Front. On the contrary, it encourages the reactionary part of the Catholic clergy and consequently the reactionary clergy of other churches too to carry out detrimental activity directed against the development of socialism in our country. This is the objective significance of this calender, irrespective of the fact whether its editors were or were not aware of this in advance. Such a line adopted by the Association of Catholic Clergy and expressed in its publications is not in accordance with the principle upon which this Association is supposed to base its activity.

(OSLOBODJENJE, March 8, 1952)

PUBLICATION OF A NEW ECONOMIC REVIEW IN SLOVENIA
ENTITLED "GOSPODARSKI VESTNIK"

At the end of the last week, the first number of a new economic review to be published in Slovenia entitled "Gospodarski Vestnik" appeared. It will be published weekly and if necessary even twice a week. It will contain various regulations, official announcements and advertisements, apart from technical articles on our economic life. This new review is to replace various publications by individual enterprises and institutions such as the Financial Review, Bulletin of a Price Control Bureau, Foreign Trade Bulletin, etc. which ceased publication.

This review will be published by the enterprise "Financi Zbornik". Joze Kosir, the Director of the Price Control Bureau, will act as editor in chief.

(SLOVENSKI POROCEVALEC, March 20, 1952)

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

No. 749

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24th March, 1952.

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PROTEST FROM CAPODISTRIA AGAINST ANTI-YUGOSLAV IRREDENTIST CAMPAIGN

(Capodistria, 21st March)

The people in the Istrian Region are protesting indignantly against the latest anti-Yugoslav provocations and Chauvinist campaign, which is being led by united Irredentist and Cominformists of Trieste and Italy. At meetings held hitherto, many resolutions were passed at which the enemies of the Slovene, Croatian and Italian people who live in the Istrian region were sharply condemned and it is demanded from the Yugoslav Government that it undertake the necessary measures, both in regard to Chauvinist acts against the people and its authority in the Istrian region and against Chauvinist provocations in Trieste and disrespect of the rights of the Slovene national minority in Italy.

Speaking about the Irredentist campaign against our people and authorities in the Istrian region, the inhabitants of St. Anton in a resolution sent to Foreign Minister Kardelj say amongst other things:

"Let them see how they are treating our brothers in Italy and Trieste. Let them see how they treat our children in Italy who are not left in peace even when they are going to school, they are attacking them continually for the sole purpose that they might leave the Slovene schools."

"Comrade Kardelj - continues the resolution - we, inhabitants of St. Anton who have given so much in the struggle under the leadership of Comrade Tito to liberate ourselves from the Fascist yoke, we, who today give everything in our power for the building of socialism and a better life for the people, we shall never permit, whoever might attempt to take away that which is ours. We fought under the leadership of our Tito for socialist Yugoslavia and under his leadership we are now fighting for the improvement of living conditions of our working people".

Last night in Capodistria a big protest meeting of members of the Slovene-Italian Anti-Fascist Union was held. In a resolution which was sent to Minister Kardelj from the meeting it is said, amongst other things:

"The new shameless campaign which has been organised by Trieste and Italian Irredentists and Cominformists with the evident help of the Rome Government against Socialist Yugoslavia and the Istrian region has found the Italians and Slovenes in Capodistria united more than ever around our Slovene-Italian Anti-Fascist Union in the struggle for the further development and progress of the won revolutionary fruits, together with the peoples of Yugoslavia".

"All those whom we have expelled from our country - continues the resolution - should not think that they would ever dare to return, in order to exploit our people. They got a good lesson from our People's Revolution".

After the meeting the participators organised a long procession which passed through the main streets of Capodistria singing Partisan songs. Meetings were also held in Buja, Isova, Umag, Mate Rade, Pirana, Dekani and many other places.

(Sd.) M.P.

(BORBA - 22nd March, 1952).

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ISTRIAN PRIESTS ON THE LIES OF THE FASCIST SANTIN

(Capodistria, 21st March)

The Capodistria Radio Station broadcast the talks of its correspondent with several Catholic priests from the Istrian region which the Trieste Bishop, the Fascist Santin, in his telegram sent to the American Cardinal Spellman named as a "part of his bishopric" in which "the authorities are hindering religious freedom".

My opinion is - said the priest Milko Margon to the Capodistria radio correspondent - that Santin's campaign against Zone B and against Yugoslavia is nothing else but a link in the chain of the general Italian anti-Yugoslav campaign and that it is dictated from the Italian Government and circles around the pro-Fascist Committee of National Liberation."

The priest Alojz Kocijancic from Kostabona declared:

"I am of the opinion that Santin strives to gain this territory for Italy. We Slovene priests, who have suffered under Fascism, do not expect anything good from him".

The priest Bertok declared, that Santin is an irreconcilable enemy of the Slovene people, that he belongs to the most Chauvinist circles and that he is occupying himself with politics instead of taking care of religion. Bertok said that once upon a time Santin warned him in writing that he must not use the Slovene language.

Statements were also given by some other priests and they all agree that in the Istrian region freedom of religion exists and that they have no difficulties in executing their religious duties by the People's Authorities.

(BORBA - 22nd March, 1952).

BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT BECAUSE OF A REFUSAL TO SERVE IN THE FASCIST ARMY

(Gorizia, 21st March)

The Italian authorities called before a court Joze Hlede from Gorizia because he did not turn up in June 1943 before a Commission which sent him a call to join the Army. Hlede was since February of that year in the Partisan Unit and served in the Yugoslav People's Army until 1948.

(BORBA - 22nd March, 1952).

IRRIDENTISTS CALL STRIKE IN TRIESTE

(Trieste, 21st March)

The Trieste Irredentist Labour Organisation "Labour Chamber" called a one-day general strike in the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT, supposedly as a sign of protest because of yesterday's incidents in Trieste, for which it holds responsible the Anglo-American Military Government. However, it is a well-known fact that the Trieste Irredentists were those who provoked these incidents.

The Executive Committee of the "Labour Chamber" demanded from the Anglo-American Military Government that it relieve those agents who are responsible for public order and security and to pay compensation to the injured Irredentists.

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The Committee refutes also co-operation with the Anglo-American Military Government until the above demands are fulfilled. A similar statement was made tonight by the President of the Trieste Municipal Council Bartoli, who in solidarity with yesterday's chauvinistic-Irredentist incidents, refused also the collaboration of local authorities with the Anglo-American Military Government "until satisfaction is received". (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 22nd March, 1952).

REGULATIONS OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION CONCERNING MOVEMENT
FTT

(Capodistria, 21st March)

The Commander of the Military Administration of the Yugoslav Army of the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT issued an order concerning travel of the population in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT to the Anglo-American Zone, Yugoslavia and other countries.

According to these regulations the inhabitants of the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT can travel to Yugoslavia on the basis of their personal identity cards and permits issued by the Military Administration of the Yugoslav People's Army. The inhabitants of the FPRY will be able to travel to the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT with personal identity cards and journey permits issued by competent Yugoslav authorities, the crossing of the demarcation line between the Yugoslav and the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT will be permitted to permanent inhabitants of both zones of the FTT on the basis of a pass from which it can be seen that the person is a permanent inhabitant of one or the other zones. Permanent inhabitants of the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT for travelling abroad will be required to have passports issued by the Military Government of the Yugoslav People's Army. (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 22nd March, 1952).

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LETTER FROM TRIESTE
FASCIST DEMONSTRATION--A FOREIGN-POLICY WEAPON OF ROME
 (Trieste, 21st March)

Yesterday in Trieste there was held a "celebration" on March 20th, the fourth anniversary of the Tripartite Declaration. As it was presumed, this celebration passed off, as every other Fascist and chauvinist demonstration, in numerous hostile excesses against Yugoslavia, in disorders, in conflicts with the police by the demonstrators who went mad, by singing Mussolini's songs, shouting revenge slogans and plastering posters which the Anglo-American Military Government had to forbid because of their content.

Being organized with an intention of becoming a proof of the fact that the Triestinos are supporting the attitude of the Italian Government towards Trieste, this celebration did not occur as an initiative of Trieste itself. If one looks to see who its organizers are, it would immediately become clear to him that this is a case of a new anti-Yugoslav demonstration inspired from Rome and coupled with the Irredentist aim of the Italian Government and the Vatican. The Trieste organizers of this celebration are the Fascists from the "Committee for Defense of Italianism of Trieste and of Istria", men who are directing all the Irredentist and pro-Fascist organizations in Trieste and who have nothing to do with the opinion of a large majority of the inhabitants of Trieste.

On this committee are represented representatives of the pro-Fascist "Committee of National Liberation" (KLN) of the "National League" (Lega Nazionale) which is being directed by the neo-Fascist party, of the Italian Socialist Party as well as by representatives of the organization of Mussolini's veterans including here also his "volunteers" who fought in the Spanish Civil War, etc. At the head of this committee is the "refugee" from Rovinj, Djani Bartoli, who is the President of the Municipal Council of Trieste as well as a functionary of the Demo-Christian Party, and this proves--since the DemoChristians are in power in Italy--from where comes the initiative for the founding of this new Irredentist organization. Also noteworthy is the fact that for the Irredentist machinations are being used also the municipal hall in which the committee was formed a few days ago and which thus has been turned into a tribune of unrealizable wishes of the Italian Government.

Naturally, all these pro-Fascist, chauvinist and Irredentist organizations are being amply financed from Italy so that they dispose with all the necessary material means for conducting an anti-Yugoslav campaign and for organizing such celebrations.

The Bishop of Trieste, Santin, who is the voice of the same masters, has given his contribution to the new wave of Irredentist campaign which includes also the setting up of the "Committee for Defense of Italianism of Trieste and of Istria."

It is also interesting, although it is not a new occurrence, that Vidali at that time intensified his offensive against our people, against Yugoslavia and against Zone "B"; he declared at a press conference as well as in the Cominformist papers that the Italians should rally together in a "united front" of struggle for the realization of the Irredentist aims. Vidali recommends that "all the forces" should be directed towards a certain few activities in order that "energy should not be wasted"--that, for example, there should be organized a general strike or a delegation sent to the UN. Vidali even on several occasions rebuked the Italian Government for "interesting itself too little" in the question of Zone "B", while he has rebuked the Committee for Defense of Italianism of Trieste and of Istria for holding to the Tripartite Declaration (which momentarily is not in conformity with the foreign policy of the USSR) instead of directing its activity directly towards attack.

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Naturally, this entire campaign has in an organized way been switched over from the Trieste Irredentist press, from the pro-Fascist and Cominformist Parties and organizations and from the Trieste Municipal Council to the Italian Government and Parliament.

First of all, the "Deputy of Trieste" Bartoli called on de Gasperi and asked for an intervention against our country because of the "situation in Zone 'B'." Only a few days after that, according to the well-known recipe, de Gasperi was also visited by a special Parliamentary delegation composed of Demo-Christian, Republican, Liberal and Social-Democrat Deputies who in the name of the Pro-Fascist "Committee of National Liberation" handed to the President of the Italian Government a memorandum on "religious persecutions" and "monetary measures" in Zone "B" in order to make it easier for him to conduct the anti-Yugoslav policy and in order to support the demands from the Western Powers to which Italy has no right at all. A delegation of this pro-Fascist committee has also called on the Commandant of the Anglo-American Military Government while de Gasperi, being carried away by his clever staging of things, declared before the Senate Committee for Foreign Affairs that the "Italian Government is keeping an open eye on the situation and is intending to energetically intervene because it feels that it is its duty to carry out the task which the unanimous feelings of the Italians imposes upon it." And finally there was organized a letter from five Deputies of Rome sent to de Gasperi in which it was asked that the Italian Government should protest over the "persecution of Italians in Yugoslavia."

In this way the creations of the Trieste Irredentist kitchen, ordered from Rome, are being prepared for serving to world public opinion as "facts" and "arguments" which should support the unjustifiable foreign-policy aims of the Italian Government.

One of the sad links of this staging by Rome is usually being reserved for Trieste. This is demonstrations by the Fascist rabble and by the Cominformists, demonstrations which regularly take place in the style of Mussolini's feats in those parts to which Italy has never had any and today has no right, and which rarely pass off without bloodshed.

Such has also been the celebration in Trieste of the anniversary of the dead Tripartite Declaration. (sgd) Stjepan Vukusic

(BORBA - 22nd March, 1952)

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WHAT IS HAPPENING WITH REGARD TO IRREDENTIST DEMONSTRATIONS

Inspite of ardent preparations of irredentists in Trieste it was calm on the eve of March 20. No interest was felt, nor was the phycosis created as the irredentists desired. Though the anti-Yugoslav press and organizations called upon the population to "prove" the "Italianism of Trieste" by hoistering the Italian flags, not a single Italian flag was hoistered. On the following day, until 8 a.m., there were no Italian flags, until small groups of irredentist followers began to appear in the centre of the town, and when on the wondows of some buidings Italian flags appeared. It must be noted that they were distributed free of charge.

However, in the commercial part of the town and in suburbs the flags even then did not appear. There was none in the Trieste suburbs Sveti Jakob, Sveti Ivan, Skedanj, Sveti Sabat, Lonjer and Treta. They could be found only on newly erected houses for Italian "refugees". There were no flags neither in many places of the Anglo-American Zone, nor in the municipalities of Prosek, Kantoven and others. This was at the same time a response to the irredentists' allegations that the citizens of Trieste desire to be under Italy again.

The irredentist press and propagandists appealed to citizens to close their shops and stop working on the 20th of March. However, on this day Trieste lived as usual, with the exception that in the morning some groups of students, which were sent by professors from their classrooms to "manifest" in the streets disturbed the order with their shouting and throwing anti-Yugoslav leaflets in some streets.

After the end of the "formal meeting" in the theatre "Verdi" whose participants headed by the Mayor of the Trieste City Council Bartolo and the President of the Zonal Council Pallotano, went also on the Piazza Unita, where the band "Lege Nazionale" (National Union) played irredentist hymns and songs known from the fascist time.

The scanning: "Duce, Duce" "Our Istria, Pula, Zadar" was again heard in the Trieste streets, Mussolini's Giovinezza and similar songs were again sang. The shoutings "Let us demolish the schools of Schiava" (slandorous name for Slovenes) "To Ljubljana" and similar were heard from the mouths of irredentists.

The fascist orgies reached their peak when the Trieste Mayor instead of the FTT flag, which was taken off already on his order, hoistered the Italian flag. However, the police intervened and quickly cleared the place by using hoses.

Several hundred demonstrators tried to break windows, but the police intervened.

It was quiet in the rest of the town. Shops were closed only in the main street which leads to the Piazza Unita. Special groups of demonstrators, were "in charge" of this, warning the proprietors which might happen to them if they do not obey.

(Sd.) S.V.

(BORBA - 22 March, 1952)

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MEXICAN AMBASSADOR MAKES PRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO TO BELGRADE UNIVERSITY

(Belgrade, 21st March)

This morning the Mexican Ambassador, General Cristobal Guzman Cardenas, presented the Rector of Belgrade University, Ilija Djuricic, with a gift from the National University of Mexico. Present at the ceremony were the Sub-Rectors of Belgrade University and High Schools, University instructors and a number of students of the Journalist-Diplomatic School. General Cardenas presented a collection of books by Mexican authors and a number of text-books on the Spanish language as well as a album with photographs of the building of the University in Mexico with a short account of the development of the National University in Mexico City. In making the presentation General Cardenas pointed out that the National University in Mexico was very interested in forming a close co-operation with Belgrade University which will arrange exchanges of students of the two countries.

Thanking him for this friendly gesture on the part of the National University of Mexico towards Belgrade University, Rector Djuricic expressed the hope that co-operation between the Yugoslav and Mexican Universities would develop in the future along broad lines.

(BORBA - 22nd March, 1952).

GIFT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY IN BELGRADE

The French Republican Government has given the People's Library in Belgrade a whole series of valuable publications from the cultural inheritance of the French people. Thus the People's Library will get complete editions of Ronsard, Montaigne, Rabelais, Boileau, Racine, Moliere, La Fontaine, Skaron, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Victor Hugo, Balzac, Sainte-Beuve, Chateaubriand, Flaubert, Michelieu, Missieux, Alfred de Vigny, Baudelaire, Maupassant, Anatole France and others. All these editions are beautifully produced and some are luxuriously bound.

Besides these complete works the library has been given a series of studies of distinguished French scientists.

The whole presentation consists of 250 volumes.

Besides these the French Government will present 24 volumes of articles for the study of French history of literature.

The gift is worth about half a million dinars.

(BORBA - 22nd March, 1952).

EXHIBITION OF AUSTRIAN TEACHING METHODS IN BELGRADE

In Belgrade on Thursday an exhibition was opened of methods of teaching developed in the Republic of Austria. Present at the opening ceremony were Rodoljub Colakovic, President of the Council for Science and Culture of the Government of the FPRY, Mitra Mitrovic, Minister-President of the Council for Education, Science and Culture of Serbia, Sloven Smolaka, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ivo Sarajcic, Director of Information Aleksandar Belic, President of the Serbian Academy of Science, Hermann Iseisel, Austrian Assistant-Minister of Education Karl Braunias, Austrian Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and many educational and cultural workers.

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Opening the exhibition Ivo Frdolicarazio, Assistant President of the Council for Science and Culture of the Government of the FPRY thanked the Austrian Minister, the Austrian Assistant Minister of Education and their colleagues who had contributed to this exhibition in Yugoslavia. He also pointed out that the exhibition would be of use to our schoolmasters. Mr/Tseisel expressed thanks for the holding of the exhibition in Yugoslavia and said that it was only one of a series of moves designed to improve cultural co-operation between Yugoslavia and Austria.

The exhibition shows more than 500 different teaching methods for geography, chemistry, physics and biology which are used to facilitate instruction in "basic central" schools and university courses in Austria.

(BORBA - 22nd March, 1952).

YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS VISIT BRITISH PARLIAMENT

(London, 21st March)

The group of Yugoslav journalists who are staying in Great Britain as the guests of the British Foreign Office today paid a visit to the British Parliament. Mr. Beamish, a member of the Foreign-Policy Committee of the Conservative Party and a Member of Parliament, showed the visitors over the Houses of Parliament and explained their historical significance.

Then the Yugoslav journalists were entertained to lunch in the House of Commons and met various members of Parliament, including Fitzroy Maclean, Ernest Davies, John Frimond. Another MP, John Foster, proposed a toast to the visitors and wished them a peasant visit. The leader of the Yugoslav delegation, Franz Osolnik replied to the greeting and expressed thanks for the hospitality extended to them.

The journalists attended a session of the House of Commons.

(BORBA - 22nd March, 1952).

DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS LEAVE BRITAIN

(London, 22nd March)

The group of Yugoslav journalists who have been entertained in Britain for three weeks by the Information Section at the British Foreign Office, travelled to Paris today. They were seen off at the station this morning by representatives of the Foreign Office and of the Yugoslav Embassy in London. Bogodan Osolnik, Chief of the journalists' delegation, declared that they were unusually satisfied with the results of their visit.

(BORBA - 23rd March, 1952).

DELEGATION OF INDIAN SOCIALIST PARTY TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA

An agreement was reached recently between the Foreign Policy Commission of the UC CPY and the Socialist Party of India concerning a reciprocal exchange of delegations.

The Indian Socialist Party will send a delegation of five members who will reach Yugoslavia at the end of April of this year.

(BORBA - 24th March, 1952).

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MEMBERS OF AN ARMED BAND FROM ALBANIA SENTENCED
(Pristina, March 22)

To-day the County Court at Pec pronounced a sentence on 22 people's enemies, followers and accomplices of an armed band coming from Albania and members of Ballisti organization "National-Democratic Shqipetare" which was formed last year by the bandit Dervish Kopriva with the purpose to rise in arms against the existing law and order of the FPRY, when the appropriate moment comes, that is, when the Soviet Union attacks our country.

Saban Fazlija is sentenced to 15 years strict imprisonment, because he as a member of this organization openly helped the band from Albania and executed various tasks which this Cominform band set before him. Ilija Alimi, indicted for the same crime, is sentenced to 12 years strict imprisonment. Kajmaz Selimi, one of the chief accomplices of this spy group from Albania is sentenced to 8 years strict imprisonment. Hasan Hajzer, member of the organization "National-Democratic Shqipetare" and one of the chief accomplices of Cominform band from Albania to 12 years of imprisonment. Daut Feta to 15 years, Hasan Abdul to 8 years, and other members of this band to penal servitude ranging from one to eight years.

(BORBA, March 23, 1952)

A HUNGARIAN AND A RUMANIAN SOLDIER ESCAPED TO OUR COUNTRY

On the 20th and 21st of March escaped to our country one Hungarian and one Rumanian soldier. Hungarian soldier Janos Horvat, who escaped on the 20th of March, was born in 1928 in the village of Catalja-Gora. While crossing the Yugoslav border he stated that he sought refuge because of the terror of the Soviet and Rumanian officers not only over soldiers but also over his family.

On the 21st of March escaped a Rumanian soldier - the frontier guard Tit Timotijev, Russian national, born in 1930 in the village of Barinja (district of Telca - Rumania). Surrendering to the Yugoslav authority he stated that he escaped because of unbearable terror in the Rumanian army and in Rumania in general. (Tanjug)

(Borba, March 23, 1952)

MORRISON ON THE IMPORTANCE OF INCREASING THE DEFENCE EFFORTS OF YUGOSLAVIA

In the speech held to-day in Norwich, former Labourite Minister Morrison attacked the Conservative budget proposal, but he underlined the need of Britain to arm herself. He emphasized that the arming of Great Britain is also necessary because of the actual danger which threatens her peace and freedom.

"If you do not believe that a danger of aggression coming from the Soviet Union in Europe exists - said Morrison - then it is only necessary to ask yourselves why does Marshal Tito and Yugoslavia make all possible efforts to arm themselves".

(BORBA, March 24, 1952)

FORMATION OF THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE FAO

The Yugoslav National Committee for Agriculture and food problems, which will ensure the technical co-operation between our country and the FAO, will be formed at the Federal Council for Agriculture and Forestry. In co-operation with the competent factors and economic and social organizations, this Committee will prepare information on the situation and development of agriculture, forestry, fishing industry etc. exclusively for people abroad.

This Committee will prepare documentation and materials for our delegations to the international conferences. The task of this Committee will also be to ensure the co-operation with all the concerned factors, economic and social organizations and scientific workers, to acquaint them with publications, recommendations and activities of the FAO, as well as to prepare the technical aid programmes for economic branches and to exchange services with the technical missions and experts of the FAO in our country. In addition, this Committee will co-operate in settling all other questions within the scope of activity of the FAO.

(POLITIKA - March 24, 1952)

THE THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS OF CROATIA

Over 100 delegates of the society of agricultural experts of Croatia from all over the Republic met today in Zagreb at their third annual assembly.

In his report, engineer Broz pointed out that the curricula both at the agricultural faculty of Zagreb and at eight secondary and sixteen elementary agricultural and veterinary schools is below the required standard. Some of the old faculty professors have not a clear idea what should be done on big agricultural estates in our socialist agriculture. Elementary and secondary schools are still lacking experts and their curricula are partly obsolete and rather abstract. It was also pointed out that an inadequate attention is paid to the study of the socialist methods of agriculture on big estates. Students and graduates are deprived of the possibility of practice on big agricultural estates, both during and after their studies, since they are not assisted in this respect from experts engaged on such estates. Now, however, since the acquisition of the government estate Bozjakovina by the agriculture faculty, the prospects are better, but such practical training should be organized also on other estates. After expounding the programme of classifying graduated students and persons graduating at the secondary and elementary agricultural schools, engineer Broz emphasized an unfavourable effect of the treatment of students coming out from elementary schools, who instead of getting employment on cattle farms, dairies, apiculture and so on, are employed in administration.

This report has been followed by discussion and then engineer Sirola submitted to the assembly his report on producing relations existing in peasant working co-operatives.

(POLITIKA - March 23, 1952)

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FROM THE PRACTICE OF PARTY ORGANISATIONS
FIRST SUCCESSES AND EXPERIENCES OF OPEN PARTY MEETINGS IN THE
KOSMAJ DISTRICT

The basic Party organisations in the Kosmaj District are holding many more open Party meetings than they have before. For these meetings the organisations prepared questions which were of great interest to the people, and this has always given positive results.

The open Party meetings held in January, February and the first half of March were of a working character and brought forth concrete results. This is reflected by the meeting of the basic organisations in the village of Velika Ivanca. The meeting was well prepared and the peasants were informed in due time about the agenda through social organisations or individually so that there were about three hundred nonParty members present at the meeting. On the agenda was a question which was of great interest to the peasants; the work of the agricultural cooperatives of the general type. After an explanation of the present work of the cooperative in this village and some of its problems, a very lively discussion quickly developed in which a number of useful proposals were made. The members of the Party openly criticised the work of individual Communists and agricultural cooperative boards and proposed ways by which the shortcomings could be eliminated. This incited the nonParty members to take part in the discussion. At the meeting it was concluded that a proposal be made to the cooperative board at the cooperative assembly that the mill in the village be repaired, to create a cooperative economy and organise the purchase of agricultural products, to procure breeding animals, that the members of the cooperative be supplied in a better manner, etc.

The preparations for the open Party meeting in Rajkovac were also well planned and every household in the village was acquainted with the work on the agenda as well as when the meeting would be held. About one hundred nonParty members took part in the meeting and this is a good number for a small village which numbers one hundred homes. The work of the Party members in the local people's committee was discussed. Although there was great interest in this meeting, there however was not any great discussion, for the men were not accustomed to these meetings and were shy of taking part publicly in the discussion. However, they very closely followed the discussion and frequently approved the opinions of individual speakers. The basic Party organisation has done much to improve the general condition in the village, especially in the local people's committee. In the discussion it was voiced that the present committee is working very well, welcomes everyone, listens to the opinions of people and gives them explanations; whereas earlier, as stated one nonParty member, men walked by the committee building and hesitated to enter. But when the acceptance of a nonParty member was placed on the agenda favorable comments and words such as these were heard: "He should have been accepted earlier." According to this, there must have been quite a bit of discrimination against this man.

At this meeting, the Party organisation received public recognition for its assistance to the Local People's Committee. This showed that the people are still linked to their people's authority and to their Party. They were convinced that the questions which the members of the Party are solving are of general significance and interest to all the people and wish to continue this in the future together with the people. In a great measure this represents a change in the political life of this small village.

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At the open Party meeting in Koracnica there was a very lively discussion when the question of the collection of taxes was raised. The Party members emphasized that the basic weakness lay in the fact that the tax commission operated poorly and permitted a very large number of taxpayers to fall into debt. Even the nonParty members agreed with this. It was concluded that it be proposed that the local people's committee demand from the district people's committee a revision of the taxes, in the first place for the members of the tax commission and their very close friends. This conclusion received general approval.

From the open Party meetings held so far in the Kosmaj district very valuable experiences were obtained for future work. These meetings also proved how beneficial it is that they be held regularly. (sgd) Ranka Milosevic, Member of the district committee bureau of CP Serbia for the district of Kosmaj.

(BORBA - 22nd March, 1952)

THE DRAFT OF THE LAW PROCLAIMING THE 15TH OF MAY AS A NATIONAL HOLIDAY OF THE VICTORY HAS BEEN ADOPTED--Work of the Legislative Committees of the People's Assembly of the FPRY

At yesterday's meetings the Legislative Committees of the People's Assembly of the FPRY discussed the proposed law on proclaiming the 15th of May as national holiday of the victory instead of the 9th of May, as was the case until now. Legislative Committees of both councils adopted this proposal.

The proposed law proclaiming the 15th of May as the national holiday of victory was submitted by a group of People's Deputies of the People's Assembly of the FPRY. In the explanations which were given of the proposed law, the People's Deputies emphasized that up till now the 9th of May was celebrated as the Day of Victory, but historical documents show that the Yugoslav People's Army conducted battles against the occupation forces until May 15, 1945. That day the army victoriously completed its job--the liberation of our homeland; that day marked the final battles as well as the day when the Supreme Headquarters sent out its final communique.

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THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ISSUED A REGULATION ON THE JOBS AND WAGES OF EMPLOYEES OF STATE AGENCIES

The basic regulation which will designate the titles and wages of employees in agencies of state authority and state administration, courts, public attorney offices, state arbitration boards, institutions for technical specialist service and for all administration and office employees in all institutions was signed today.

The wages of judges, public prosecutors and arbitrators of state arbitration boards will be designated by special provisions.

For employees of all state agencies and institutions a uniform wage scale of basic wages has been established. According to the regulation, employees are classified into twenty wage categories and the wages will vary from 5,000 to 22,500 dinars and will be paid beginning April 1 of this year.

The employee's wages will be based on his specialist qualification, title, success of his work and the number of years of service. The regulation also designates the qualifications for each job classification.

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Employees holding positions as managers, in competent agencies, institutions and their internal organizational units will get a special position allowance. The positions for which a position allowance will be given are classified into categories with designated monthly amounts.

The Federal Government also issued a regulation on the titles and wages of employees in the health service, education-science, construction and children's allowances.

(BORBA - 23rd March, 1952)

AFTER THE CHAUVINIST EXCESSES IN TRIESTE--Protests over the Anti-Yugoslav Campaign Conducted by the Irredentists in Italy. Difficult position of Slovene Minority in Italy

The trouble which occurred in Trieste last Thursday and the political actions and statements by Rome which followed have shown that the official Italian circles are behind the Irredentist demonstration made by Trieste Fascists and Cominformists.

Not only has the Italian Government not said a word denying that it has anything to do with the anti-Yugoslav slogans of the rabble which renewed the old aggressive cries of the Black Shirts of Istria, Rijeka and Zadar and which used to acclaim the Duce and asked for a "March on Ljubljana", but, on the contrary, Palazzo Chigi has stood up in defense of those neo-Fascists and has exploited the demonstrations in Trieste for new diplomatic steps along the line which is against good-neighbour relations with our country.

In its relations with Italy, Yugoslavia has always shown good will, realism and understanding of international elements which in the interest of peace demand stabilization of the situation in this part of Europe. Yugoslavia has been the one who has been making proposals in that direction, at the same time paying due regard to the interests of both countries.

This realism and this good will the Italian Government has not shown and is not showing now. Proof of this are the latest events over which only those can rejoice who do not wish to see an improvement in the situation and who an abnormal situation in the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia benefits. Is it necessary to emphasize who those circles are and who in Europe works against international understanding?

Finally, it is not at all strange that the anti-Yugoslav elements last Thursday at the same time came into conflict with the Allied Military Government in Trieste, whereby they showed that their feelings are directed not only against Yugoslavia but also against all the powers which fought against Fascism.

The warning by the Yugoslav representatives against the holding of the "manifestations" in Trieste has proved to have been quite justified.

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"THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS SPOILING GOOD-NEIGHBOUR RELATIONS"--

Says a Telegram Sent by the People's Committee of Piran to Comrade Kardelj (Piran, 22nd March)

The People's Committee of Piran has sent from its regular meeting a telegram to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY, Edvard Kardelj, expressing its disapproval of the slanderous campaign which the reactionary Italian circles are conducting against Yugoslavia as well as the expansionist policy of the Italian Government which renders impossible

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the establishment of good-neighbour relations between the two countries. The People's Committee of Piran points out that the Italian Government will bear all the responsibility if agreement is not reached on the solution of the problems of Trieste.

The telegram hails the policy of the Yugoslav Government towards this question and expresses the opinion that the people of the FTT can reach a satisfactory solution if they unite themselves in the defense of the achievements which the people's authority has won.

The People's Committee of Piran demands of the Yugoslav Government to continue its heretofore policy and to protest with the Italian Government over the slanderous campaign which the reactionary circles in Trieste and in Italy are conducting against Yugoslavia. (Tanjug)

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RESOLUTION OF TRIESTE DEMOCRATS (Trieste, 22nd March)

The Independence Front of Trieste and the Trieste Bloc have sent today a protest resolution to the Anglo-American Military Government of the FTT demanding of it to undertake strict measures against those persons who organized the Irredentist manifestation in Trieste and particularly against the President of the Municipal Council of Trieste, Bartoli, as the instigator and against the Chief of the Board of Education who allowed the pupils to absent themselves from schools in an unauthorized way.

In the resolution of the Trieste Bloc, it is emphasized that the responsibility for the incidents must be borne by the committee which organized the manifestation with the President of the Municipal Council at its head. In the resolution it is emphasized that shops were closed and Italian flags hoisted and that this in the majority of cases was achieved by means of threat. (Tanjug)

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150 SLOVENE VILLAGES WITHOUT SCHOOLS IN VENEZIA GIULIA (Ljubljana, 22nd March)

Over 150 entirely Slovene villages in Italy have neither Slovene schools nor Slovene Children's Circles. The Italian authorities are not abiding by the Peace Treaty obligations and are seeing to it that the situation in those areas in which the Slovene population lives should remain the same as it was under Fascist rule.

Immediately after the Second World War, the Italian authorities abolished the Slovene schools which the Slovene in Venezia Giulia had opened during the War of National Liberation. The closing of the Slovene schools was accompanied by brutal terrorism.

Here are only a few examples! On April 3, 1946, in the village of Kamere stones were thrown at Adela Kumar who dared to hold her lecture in the schools in the Slovene language. In November of 1949, Italian School Teacher in Gornji Barnes beat to death his pupil Ivan Koren simply because the latter said a few Slovene words in the school. Lidija Zabriscek, a girl from Selce, was expelled from the boarding house because she said a few words in Slovene--outside the classroom.

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FINES FOR SPEAKING SLOVENE

In the village of Trcun, in the municipality of Sovodnje, two Italian school teachers, Giovana Venuti and Josepina Flaibni, are teaching. The pupils are fifteen boys and fifteen girls of Slovene nationality who speak exclusively Slovene in their homes. When they started going to school these children did not know a single word of Italian. School teacher Venuti has a habit of writing on the blackboard the name of every child who speaks even a single word of Slovene and next to its name the amount of fine in liras which the child must bring the next day. After a week of such practice, this was the picture of this "pedagogical" system: Petricio Mario paid fine twice; Kravnit Reneta, twice; Josepa Martinic, seven times; Julij Petricic, nine times, etc. These are all children from eight to twelve years of age who go to the second or third grade of elementary school.

This state of affairs is being admitted also by certain Italian pedagogues, for example, Professor Dino Menikini, who in the Udine School Review wrote how Slovene children who do not know a word of Italian are coming to the first grade of the Italian schools, so that it is a problem how to teach these children. He asked whether subjects should be explained to these children in Slovene or whether just to show them an object and explain it in Italian. Dino Menikini, as the Italian school authorities, recommends the second alternative in order to avoid using a single Slovene word in the schools.

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EVEN THE CARBINIERI ARE MIXING IN EDUCATION

How poor the successes of this method of education are is shown also by the "Folklore Inquiry" which in 1946 was conducted by the Folklore Society of Furlandia with the assistance of the Italian authorities. It was ascertained then that the pupils had a very poor or no knowledge of Italian since everywhere, at home and at play, they used their mother tongue.

The children of Venezia Giulia are also forbidden to go to the few Slovene schools in the neighboring province in which the Slovenes of Gorizia live. For example, as soon as the Slovenes from Venezia Giulia who live in the municipality of Brdo sent their children to the Slovene boarding school in Gorizia, they were summoned by the Carabinieri Station in Brdo where they were told to report to the Court in Tarcent. In Tarcent the Judge forbade them to send their children to Slovene schools. Two months later the parents were again summoned to Court where the Judge firmly demanded of them to take their children from the schools in Gorizia and to enroll them in the Italian Institute in Rubignacco near Cerdara. At the same time the local Italian papers attacked these Slovene parents and thus exerted pressure on other Slovene parents.

The educational position in Venezia Giulia is extremely difficult, as it was during the Fascist rule in Italy. Numerous interventions by the Slovenes from Venezia Giulia at various stages all the way to Premier de Gasperi himself have brought no improvement at all. The Government in Rome is even today conducting the well-known denationalizing policy begun by the Italian Irredentists in 1866 when this province, which is populated by Slovenes, was unjustly given to Italy, and which Mussolini's Fascists developed and left to present-day Italy as a sad heritage. (sgd) F. V.

(BORBA - 23rd March, 1952)

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IRREDENTIST ANTI-YUGOSLAV CAMPAIGN : EXCESSES IN TRIESTE CARRIED OUT BY FASCIST ORGANISATIONS UNDER ROME'S ORDERS.

(Rome, 23 march).

About 2,000 students demonstrated yesterday in the centre of Rome for the inclusion of Trieste to Italy. On this occasion hostile slogans against Yugoslavia were used. These hostile slogans were repeated by the students in front of an American hotel. The building of the Yugoslav Legation in Rome, as well as the buildings of the American and British Embassies were guarded by the police. (Tanjung)

(BORBA -24 March. 1952)

THE STRIKE IN TRIESTE WAS ORGANIZED BY EMPLOYERS
9Trieste , March 23)

Corriere di Trieste and Primorski Dnevnik write that the general strike which was organized by irredentists with the help of Vidali's syndicates, in connection with the anniversary of the Tripartite Pact has resulted in a complete failure. The strike, which according to the writing of these papers, was ignored at least by 80% of Trieste workers and employees, was organized by employers and owners of great Italian enterprises in Trieste. They closed down enterprises and shops, although the majority of workers turned up to work. So for example all dockers turned up but they were not able to work because they were prevented by the dock authorities. (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 24March, 1952)

ATTACK ON THE PREMISES OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES

The organizers of these irredentist actions - write Corriere di Trieste and Primorski Dnevnik - have attempted to hide their failure by incidents in the centre of the town, which were provoked by several hundred of fascist breakers. These groups were shouting fascist and anti-British and anti-American slogans. They attacked also the mensa for members of the British Army and broke windows on it, then they demolished street signs in the English language in the main streets of Trieste, attacked with stones a civilian British automobile and turned over an English truck and an American passenger car. These groups also beat up a British officer and attacked a Slovene secondary school professor. Attacks were made also on the premises of British and American Military forces. In the afternoon fascist groups came before the building of the Trieste Independence Front and broke with stones all the windows as well as shop windows in the neighbouring shops.

As the police was attacked with stones while intervening, it had to use water hoses and tear gas. According to official figures 167 persons were injured of whom 51 policemen. Sixty-one persons were arrested.

(BORBA - 24 March, 1952)

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A GAME WHICH DAMAGES PEACE

Diplomats from Palazzo Chiggi are once more misjudging the situation. They are attempting again to obtain successes with blackmail and diplomatic manoeuvres. This is after all typical for all policy which is not based on diplomatic principles and does not take into account international reality.

Palazzo Chiggi has turned coarsely a deaf ear to all sincere attempts hitherto by Yugoslavia that the problem of Trieste should be solved in harmony with mutual interests, to eliminate one of the causes of disagreement, on whose card are banking so much enemies of Peace in Europe.

In this regard to-day, as in the past, its diplomatic activity bases its moves on manoeuvres and speculations on account of others.

Has not history shown us in the past fifty years many such manoeuvres?

Did not the Italian politicians make an agreement in 1915 with the representatives of Great Britain, France and Tzarist Russia extorting from them the London Pact? by which they received the "right" on the whole northern Dalmatia with our islands, protectorate over Montenegro, Valona in Albania and even Adalia in Turkey?

Time has outlived the London Pact but it seems as if history has not taught anything the diplomats in Rome. They are referring now to the Tripartite Declaration is in essence a similar international document which was characteristic for the relation of the Italian government with some power, but which today has no real foundations what ever. In the least can such document have any importance when it is the question of just interests of the Yugoslav people which were not taken into account by it.

Present day Yugoslavia has shown clearly both to friends and enemies that it will not agree to any haggling concerning its national interests. This was seen also in 1941, 1945, 1948 and particularly today.

In this struggle for the defence of its independence the people in our country consciously and decisively without grumbling, suffer the most difficult material sacrifices. We in Yugoslavia give 24% of our national revenue, we deprive ourselves of the most necessary things, in order to strengthen the defensive potential and defend our freedom and independence. Sensible circles in the West are deeply conscious of the fact that the people of our country do not only give in this way a contribution to the independence of Yugoslavia but are holding back the wave of aggression in order that it should not overflow this part of Europe. Therefore it is high time that the people in the Palazzo Chiggi should wake up at last and to stop to think in the terminology of the old grandezza of conquering Rome. Instead of extorting the sacrifice of Yugoslav interests, they will find themselves as, victims of their own bad judgement and lack of realism in their policy.

(BORBA - 24 March, 1952)

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ON OUR OWN ROAD

It seems to me that many are not clear about some extremely important problems. And it is no wonder. In such a deep social transformation in which our country finds itself, it would be both unnatural and impossible that all should be clear about it. I would like to point out only some less complicated, but very important problems, for whose understanding no particular theoretical knowledge is needed, but yet in them, and in fact in them, comes most often to confusion.

In the first place, it seems to me that two questions are mixed up: the question of work in the Party and relations within the Party, with the question of democracy, democratic social relations outside the Party.

Of course, there is a connection between these two questions, but only as much as their political movement which within itself does not foster and develop basic democratic forms, cannot be capable of struggling consequently for democratic relations in society.

But if somebody cannot be a Party member on account of his qualities and conceptions, this does not mean that he is an enemy of the country and of Socialism through this very fact. Therefore, in regard to him only Party measures can be undertaken for the reason that he is breaking the Party's basic organisational and political principles, because his political and other conceptions are not in harmony with the Party policy. And if somebody is not infringing state laws he cannot be held responsible for them. This has already been explained by Comrade Tito in his extremely important statement to the students' delegation. And we see that discipline, unity of action, etc., is not a matter which has been invented ^{by Yugoslav} or by any other Communists or Socialists but it exists in one or another form, in all political movements (the Labour leadership warned Bevan a short while ago to be disciplined and that he must not be out of step with the general line of the movement if he wishes to remain within it). There is no absolute democracy, nor can there be, both within the Party and outside it. The Party organises itself and lives on established organisational political and ideological principles and outside these principles and contrary to them there is not and cannot exist democracy without this "democracy" becoming a petty bourgeois anarchy, that it means the transformation of the Party into a non-ideological assembly of people, who have no real links between them, neither in regard to current nor in regard to final objectives.

The matter stands differently with democracy in society. Here state laws are regulators of relations and protect the rights of society and citizens from those who disturb the life of the society and infringe upon the rights of citizens. The laws do not pay attention nor should those who protect and execute them do it either - concerning who occupies a certain position and what his conceptions are, because laws have been written for all citizens; legal sanctions come only at the moment when somebody violates the law.

Therefore it seems to me very dangerous for our democratic development, if in the struggle against reactionary bourgeois intriguers, against the backwardness of some individual priests, etc., we would come forward with campaign and administrative measures, and not mostly and exclusively (when it is not a question of evident breaking of the law) with ideological and similar measures. A campaign and administrative coming forward could make us only retrogress, to strengthen Bureaucracy both in the Party and outside it and to hinder our democratic development. Namely, one must see, that today in the struggle against

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ideological and political activities of the reaction, we must in the first place come forward in an ideological and political manner, to explain to the masses, to convince them, to develop them culturally and liberate them from all sorts of prejudices and tear them away from the influence of reaction, namely - we must activate the party, Communists and other fighters for Socialism, for science, for culture and not apply administrative measures there also where it is not the case of the breaking of the law.

Therefore, the tasks of the Party and that of the state authorities are not the same; the Party struggles and should struggle in the first place, both ideologically and politically, and the state authorities should protect the laws and act in accordance with them. This and such Party work is more difficult, longer, but it is the case of a long struggle because Socialism and classless Socialism cannot be attained overnight; and what is still more important - only such a struggle and such activities of the Party will not strengthen the bureaucratic tendencies but will raise the consciousness of the masses, strengthen the democratic tendencies of society. And such struggling cannot be led with success by organisations which are not free from all sorts of petty bourgeoisie and Cominformism.

The struggle for the purity of the Party, for the figure of a Communist, is not therefore and must not and cannot mean the strengthening of bureaucratic tendencies either in the Party or in society but vice versa; where Party organisations are pure and Communists really Communists there democratic tendencies strengthen also.

It was necessary to say all this in order to avoid confusion about how we are "correcting" perhaps some of our conceptions and methods in regard to development (democratic) or that we are returning in an underhand way to Stalinism in our country. On the contrary, all our measures - both in economy as well as the political ones are calculated for the very strengthening of true democratic tendencies, to moving along our road to Socialism, because only this road can safeguard Yugoslavia both from the slavery under the Moscow bureaucratic oligarchy, from the restoration of capitalism and the strengthening of capitalistic relations. And the appliance of bureaucratic methods strengthens the first one within, while the neglect of the political and ideological struggle and the struggle for Party purity - strengthens both the first and second dangers.

We should not wonder why Western journalists cannot conceive also this second (ideological and political) angle (appearance) of our unique struggle. Not many of them distinguished themselves with great understanding, even when our conflict with the USSR broke out, doubting in its deepness and duration, as well as in our capacity for resistance. And this is why they also now, when we emphasise the ideological and political struggle of the Party for its purity, comprehend this as a "return to Stalinism", to "strengthening of dictatorship" and similar nonsense. But do not parties in their own countries lead an ideological and political struggle? But we should therefore be much more worried when some Communists conceive ideological, political and educational work among the masses and similar as something which should also be understood as the strengthening of administrative pressure, administrative methods of work and similar. Such conceptions and methods could really mean to us, if we would not struggle against them, and if we would not explain democracy to the people, therefore - Stalinist danger both from outside and from within. The problem in fact consists of: to develop the ideological side, ideological and political struggle and lead simultaneously a struggle against bureaucracy and bureaucratic and administrative methods in the ideological and political struggle.

(Sd.) MILOVAN DJILAS

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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GAME AROUND GERMANY

After the Soviet note concerning Germany, which was lately sent to the Western Powers, the German problem has come still more to the fore in political discussions in Europe.

There are very few people left who have not become conscious that a constructive solution of the problem of Germany would be in our times the most important step toward the stabilization of peace. No German exists, except, of course, those who are in the direct service of foreign interests, who would not wish to see his fatherland united and independent. This is understandable. A great European nation cannot be held under occupation by great powers for seven years in a row, which in the beginning was necessary because of Hitlerite aggression and crimes.

In the past seven years the German problem was the most attractive and best terrain for different propaganda fights and manoeuvres. In the exploitation of this problem for propaganda objectives, the Government of the USSR has in any case surpassed the other partners, and it would be quite in order to recognize her priority in this line.

Let us draw aside the curtain on the scene of the policy of Moscow in the problem of Germany and let us see what happened there:

Moscow, immediately after the war, appealed to the nations who were victims of Hitlerite aggression. Her slogan was the protection of Europe from a revival of German militarism, from new conquests. And for this reason, the Government of the USSR is for the "complete destruction of German war industry", "against armament" and for greater "severity" with regard to Nazis. In the name of these "higher objectives", industries were dismantled in the Eastern Zone which were not meant for war production. At that time the inhuman stealing of hundreds of thousands of German war prisoners occurred.

The game continues. Moscow emphasized the demand for setting up a united demilitarized Germany. This is a prerequisite for ending of occupation. Now Germans can be told: Look, we would like to set up an independent Germany; we are eagerly awaiting the moment to withdraw, but we are sorry to say we cannot do this because of the others. Only for this reason we must sit on your backs with some thirty divisions, NKVD and all possible occupational restrictions.

The third act is the most interesting one. It began on March 10 of this year. In its note to the Western Powers the USSR Government declared that it wishes future Germany, as an independent state outside blocs, to have its own war industry, its land, naval and air forces; that as a principle for future German democracy a special guaranty should be introduced that no unpleasantness will happen to any Generals or Nazis. It seems that the Russian Government wishes particularly to secure for itself the right to be able, in case some Nazi has his nose broken by some inexperienced German democrat, to protest with the future German Government because of the violation of the treaty stipulations and principles of the peace treaty.

With its latest attitude on the question of armaments, war industry and Nazis, the USSR Government has brought into an unfavorable position Duclos as well as Gottwald and Bjerut who were forced until March 10 to applaud quite contrary slogans in connection with Germany.

The scene which has been described is of course more than incomplete. It could be completed with numberless combinations of slogans which contradict each other and, particularly, are in absolute contradiction between words and deeds. But even as such

it is sufficient to establish that the last move by the Government of the USSR in the German problem is hitherto the most evident manifestation of the foreign policy which has kept as its sole principle the absence of all principles. On this theme, Dr. Sinisa Stankovic in his letter to the Editor of Borba made a justified Yugoslav protest. The Moscow Government has simply left out Yugoslavia in its note from the list of the countries which fought against Hitlerite Germany, by which it has again given another proof about its well-known respect of historical facts.

However, this lack of principles is not the only problem about which one should occupy himself when one speaks of the Soviet note. One has to say only a few more words about the causes and intentions by which it is inspired.

When the Soviet Government changes so drastically its line in one of the central problems of world policy as the German one is, in that case it can mean, in the first place, an open recognition that its line followed hitherto has not given expected results, that with it neither in Germany nor on a broader plan can defined objectives any longer be obtained; that it suffered catastrophe. Is not the sacrificing of the hitherto basic slogans of the foreign-policy line of the Communist Party of France an attempt to strengthen Russia's weak position in Germany even at the price of risking influence in France and not only that but also of demanding the help of Nazis to aid Walter Ulbricht and Max Reinman? By its total diplomatic practice and manoeuvring in Europe, the Government of the USSR has shown once more that it means a great deal to it to break up the unity of the European forces, which are being formed in regard to the dangers from aggression, and to weaken the speed of defined military measures. In order to attain this, Moscow has at the same time exposed that it considers the German problem as the most useful lever, "the basic link", in the chain of European contradictions on which it counts in its game of calculation. And when this is so, then the repudiation of old slogans concerning Germany can also mean and means only, that new slogans are necessary in order to realize old intentions.

The USSR note concerning Germany evidently speaks not only of the further weakening of Moscow's political positions, which is the result of its principleless aggressive policy but also of the process of the change in the balance of power in the world. This document shows that the ruling bureaucracy in the Soviet Union has not relinquished its aggressive intentions and that, for this objective, it is sounding the ground for a new great propaganda manoeuvring... Because propaganda, according to the Soviet conception, is not the means of persuasion and understanding between nations but is the method of aggressive pressure calculated to provoke confusion and fear in the sphere of action.

After all, is that not confirmed by characteristic harmony? At the same time, while the note concerning Germany is boosted in the usual noisy manner in Soviet propaganda as a new proof of the peace-loving policy of the USSR Government, the Cominform satellites of Moscow, according to her order, are increasing provocations on the Yugoslav borders.

If the Soviet Government wishes to prove its peace-lovingness with the German problem, why does it not do it also toward Yugoslavia, because peace is not divisible on questions and sectors but is unique.

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Why should not the Soviet Government, for example, order the Cominform neighbours of Yugoslavia to put an end to provocations on our borders? Such a measure would be greeted throughout the world as very sensible and constructive. The USSR Government can do this whenever it pleases. This can be done even without notes. A simple order by telephone from the Foreign Ministry of the USSR to the Governments of Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania and Europe will be the witness of the decreasing of tension in this part of the world.

that
However, for the very reason/it does not act thus but, on the contrary, while it is boasting at the same time about peace-lovingness, we in Yugoslavia have become used to assessing the policy of the Government of the USSR not according to words but according to deeds. We think that this attitude is not without value, even when one speaks concerning the latest Soviet diplomatic offensive in the German problem. (sgd) Dusan Blagojevic

(BORBA - 25th March, 1952)

IN SERBIA ASSESSMENT OF INCOME TAX FROM CRAFTSMEN

(Belgrade, 24th March)

The District and Town People's Committees will complete by the end of March of this year assessment of Income Tax of craftsmen, lawyers, doctors and other individuals. The level of income and turnover are established by fiscal commissions at public hearings for every taxpayer. In order to avoid mistakes in the assessment, the Ministry of Finance of PR Serbia has given instructions to District and Town People's Committees on how to assess taxes. In the elaboration of the proposal of fiscal bases one must in the first place calculate the real gross income and turnover, and then allow real expenses as foreseen by the decree concerning Income Tax. Besides, this, the money value of food and industrial coupons is included in the expenses, which the craftsmen have paid for their workers from the beginning of November till the end of last year, as well as the increased amount for communal and other services. The loss of the right to guaranteed supply among small craftsmen, lawyers and their families, as well as the loss of the right to family allowances of doctors who occupied themselves with private practice, do not influence the recognition of expenses by which the gross income would be decreased.

The assessment will encompass all craftsmen and taxpayers and other professions. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 25th March, 1952).

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LONDON PROFESSOR IS COMING TO BELGRADE

Mr. O.A. Saunders, Professor of Engineering and Dean of the Machine Section of Imperial College, London, is coming to Belgrade on 28th March as guest of the Technical High School in Belgrade and the Federation of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia. Professor Saunders will stay in our country until 5th April and during that time he will give four lectures to the Technical High School on the power of gas turbines, the science of circulation and the transfer of heat.

Professor Saunders is one of the well-known experts on problems of theory concerning heat and gas turbines. During the Second World War he held positions in the British Air Ministry, the Admiralty and various scientific institutions.

(BORBA - 25th March, 1952).

STUDENTS FROM LONDON UNIVERSITY VISIT YUGOSLAVIA

(Zagreb, 24th March)

A group of 27 London university students arrived in Zagreb last night to spend their holidays in getting to know what things are like in our country. They come from all parts of Great Britain and are led by a London University professor J.A. Morris, who came to Yugoslavia last year as the guest of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace.

During their ten-day stay, organised by the Yugoslav National Commission for UNESCO, the London students will visit cultural and social institutions in Zagreb, Rijeka, and Ljubljana. Similarly they will visit a number of peasant working co-operatives and workers' collectives, in order to explore those methods of administration of direct producers which interest them especially. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 25th March, 1952).

GIFT OF AMERICAN EMBASSY TO LJUBLJANA UNIVERSITY

(Ljubljana, 24th March)

Mr. Bruce Buttle, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Belgrade, today presented to the University at Ljubljana, on behalf of the US Embassy more than 200 scientific works, mostly in the field of literature and agronomy.

(BORBA - 25th March, 1952).

YUGOSLAV DEPUTY DELEGATE TO UNO APPOINTED

Merijan Barisic, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed deputy to the Yugoslav permanent delegate to UNO in New York, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary of the FPRY.

(BORBA - 25th March, 1952).

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THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF OUR EMIGRATION

In the payment balance sheets of some countries the revenue obtained from emigrants represents an important item in the budget and therefore incites such countries to undertake different measures in order to increase this kind of revenue. This is particularly in regard to typical emigrant countries, such as, for example, Italy, Ireland, China, etc. Our country too belongs to this kind of country with a large emigration, which dates mainly from the period between the first and second World Wars. Our emigration is mostly concentrated in the United States, Australia and New Zealand and also in the South American states, Canada and South Africa. It is very difficult to give an exact assessment of the number of our emigrants in regard to the insufficient reliability of demographic statistics of the respective countries from that angle which interests us. If we permit a roughest estimate, we will come to the figure of 1,200,000 emigrants, including in this number also those who, because of a longer stay, have become neutralised (sic) Americans, Canadians, etc., but they have kept their national characteristics.

The revenue which an emigrant country draws from its emigrants might have different forms. In the first place the money sent by the emigrants, which represents a part of their savings, represents an important part of revenue of this kind. The emigrant money represents the major portion of revenue from the emigration and they influence directly the strengthening of the payment balance sheet of the homeland. The other forms of revenue from emigration are far behind and are composed of inheritance, emigrants' savings, parcels and other voluntary donations, while the others increase the national revenue of the population, but do not influence, at least not directly, the payments balance sheet of an emigration country. This is, for example, the case with parcels, which sometimes grow in proportion, both in quantity and value of their contents, but do not strengthen the payments balance sheet of the receiver country, except for that part of the postage which comes from the local relation and for manipulative expenses. Therefore, it is comprehensible that from the general point of view of national economy, it is of much greater importance if the revenue from emigration appears in the form of emigrants' money-remittances and savings, etc.

Between the two world wars the revenues from emigrants in general, as is the case also with our emigrants, appeared mainly in the form of money-sending. However, after the second world war, on account of austerity in goods in many countries of the world, the sending by the emigrants was mainly composed of goods and particularly in that kind of commodity in which the lack was felt the most. This is an appearance which has been remarked also in regard to our emigration; but in our country this was, perhaps, expressed in a somewhat stronger form, when the official parity of the dinar, because of the enlargement of the free market and system of free prices, has become unreal. It is quite comprehensible that in such a situation the emigrants prefer to send goods to the homeland instead of money. Leading a correct and just emigration policy, the National Bank, besides paying out the counter value of foreign exchange in dinars, paid also the same amount in purchase coupons, which made it possible for the receiver to get a 65% rebate when buying commodities in the state-co-operative trade network. However, the decrease of emigration money-sending was becoming increasingly evident and only now, by the fixing of the new parity of the dinar, can one expect a renewed increase in money-sending.

The movement for the last three years of money-sending by our emigrants in the most important "emigrant" exchanges, can be seen from the following tables:

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<u>Year</u>	<u>US dollars</u>	<u>English pounds</u>
1949	2,403,816	89,312
1950	1,663,654	45,224
1951	1,209,421	18,228

There is no data concerning parcels sent by our emigrants but one can suppose, with some amount of certainty, that they were important and that they surpassed by far the amount of money-sending. If one takes into consideration, that of all the parcels which arrived last year from abroad in our country, half a million parcels were sent by emigrants and that their average value is 10,000 dinars - an assessment which can be considered as very modest - one can come to the conclusion that our citizens on this basis received in only one year 5 billion dinars.

Besides the above-mentioned revenues from emigrants who live abroad, an important item is represented also by those amounts which are brought to the country by returned emigrants. It is a well-known fact that our emigrants are returning to a large extent to their homeland after several years or more spent in emigration. They bring back with them to the homeland all their savings, which very often amount to important sums of money. If one presumes that about 1,000 emigrants return to their homeland yearly and that they bring their savings of only 1,000 dollars each, then this amounts to 1 million dollars per annum, in fact just as much as the total of emigrants' money remittances in 1951.

With the change of the parity of the dinar, which took place in our country at the beginning of this year, the revenue which our country obtains from its emigration will increase in any case in the form of increased emigrant money remittances. The valorisation of emigrant savings on the basis of factor 6, according to the position on 31st December 1951 will be very well received amongst our emigration, whose savings have in this way been excepted from the action of the devaluation of the dinar. The emigrant savings in banks in this country, expressed in dinars, are multiplied by factor 6 and the amount obtained represents the new emigrant saving on 1st January 1952. This measure by our Government shows that the homeland is taking care of its emigrants and that the economic importance which our emigration has for the national economy is justly assessed.

(REPUBLIKA - 25th March, 1952).

YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT GIVES CONSIDERABLE HELP TO ZONE "B":
STATEMENT BY COLONEL STAMATOVIC ON SUCCESSES IN YUGOSLAV
ZONE OF THE FTT
(Capodistria, 24 March)

Colonel Milos Stamatovic, Commander of the Military Government of the Yugoslav Zone of FTT stated to the Ljubljana correspondent of Radio Belgrade that the economic powers of the Zone "B", its development of producing capacity were not sufficient to enable it to create means for rapid economic development by its own strength. Besides, effects of war and the policy of fascist discrimination against Slovenes and Croates, especially in the field of education, economy and elevating the cadres were felt.

Owing to large support and aid in the form of financial resources and material facilities which the Yugoslav government gave in the period since 1947 up till now, the authorities in the Yugoslav Zone of FTT undertook a series of measures for economic development. Beside executed reconstruction, considerable sums are invested in land reclamation in the valleys of Mirne, Dragonja and Ankarana. Other investments are also made, especially in agriculture, and Croate and Slovene preparatory, secondary and professional schools were erected and repaired. Considerable sums have been invested for constructing roads, appartments, buildings for enterprises and the reconstruction and development of mines.

Colonel Stamatovic emphasized that the Yugoslav government gave special aid to the Yugoslav Military Government in loans and in goods. Yugoslav Government tendered unselfish aid in expert cadres particularly in the fields of education and technique.

- I can say, emphasized Colonel Stamatovic, that the Yugoslav Government in 1952 will continue with that aid in considerable amounts in order to help the further development of the Yugoslav Zone of FTT.

Speaking about the position of Italians in the Yugoslav Zone of FTT Colonel Stamatovic said: "It is not necessary to underline especially the discriminatory policy of Mussolini's government, the policy of discrimination and national suppression against the Yugoslav population in parts which have been under Italy, particularly in the area of the present Free Territory of Trieste. This is the burdensome past which is in live memory of the inhabitants of this territory.

The People's Authority in the Zone "B" made that this policy really belongs to the past. Slovenes, Italians and Croates are equal in respect of the development of their national culture, education, the use of their language and employment, as well as in regard to the participation in the functions of authority. The Italian part of the population in this Zone has its own preparatory and secondary schools and cultural associations, use its language in all public institutions, cultural manifestations and so forth. The Italian schools, for example, are today better equipped with school implements than the Slovene and Croate schools and have better premises. Italians, Slovenes and Croates separately and jointly appear at cultural manifestations, festivals and other performances in which they are expressing their national and cultural traditions.

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Towards the Italians, emphasized Colonel Stamatovic, an equitable policy is conducted, both in national and cultural fields, as well as in taking part in the activities of local committees, economy and representative bodies of authority. This is in conformity with those principles for whose achievements fought the broadest people's masses in the last war.

Speaking about international relations of Slovenes, Italians and Croates on the territory of the Yugoslav Zone of FTT Colonel Stamatovic stated that day after day mutual trust between the population of all three nationalities is being more and more developed. Outside this Zone attempts are made to incite chauvinism, to sow national hatred by circles which do not care to create an atmosphere of trust, understanding and closer co-operation between the nationalities in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT and in settling questions of common interest between Yugoslavia and Italy. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 25th March, 1952)

NEW BUILDING FOR NAVAL MUSEUM AT SPLIT

One of the most representative barrack buildings at Jadran, the Split palace "Milezi" has been restored for the naval museum of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and Art. The museum will contain all necessary exhibition rooms as well as premises and offices for the work of personnel and scientific workers who are interested in the objects, documents and activities of this museum.

(BORBA - 26th March, 1952).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR: IT IS NOT ONLY SCHOOL THAT EDUCATES YOUNG PEOPLE

Comrade Editor.

We professors, the direct tutors of young people, are glad that Borba on its pages provides a space for the educational problems of our youth.

One part of our youth is possessed with superficiality, mostly reflected in easy approach to serious problems in learning and study, in the enthusiasm for films with harmful contents, in various "samba", singing from "corners", and other songs and dances full of primitivism and decadency.

Today these manifestations perhaps seem trifle and insignificant to some people, but, they unavoidably affect the formation of character and conceptions of young girls and boys. It is true that today in the fields of culture one can hear and see beside good also bad things, but this does not the least justify those who are enthusiastic with these harmful manifestations. Exactly because there are bad manifestations, the youth must critically observe the books they read, the films they see, and the music that they listen at. The youth should be assisted in developing its literal and musical culture on the works of the best writers and composers of our and foreign literature and music.

Entertainments and performances in schools and outside are frequent. The youth must have recreations, but this recreation must be sound, fresh and young. However, this is not the case. From school halls one can only hear jazz-music often with unpleasant noise. Such a music can affect, and affects the youth only in a negative way. That is why we consider that at students' performances, various folk dances, waltzes and in general better things from modern music have to be seen and heard. Performances should be combined with certain items from the field of vocal and instrumental music, with some recitation, witty causerie etc.

The opinion that school must educate the children in a better way is often heard. The school in fact is the most competent to deal with educational problems, and it is doing this, but all this is insufficient without the help of others. If the youth would accept all that it hears at lessons on education, there would be no need for us now to speak about bad manifestations in its behaviour. The youth organization, the entire society and each individual citizen should deal more with the educational problem. The pupils' parents and our writers, musicians and public workers have to pay a special attention to these problems. Only by constant and persistent endeavours of all of them we could turn our youth to the sources of our national culture, to the sources of that what is best in the human culture.

A group of professors of the Fourth Girls' Secondary School.

NATIONAL ANTHEM ON TEXT FROM MASS SONGS

Comrade Editor,
The question of the national anthem of the Yugoslav people remained until the present time open and it is obvious that a solution has to be found.

May be it would come to result if the prose passage from mass songs would be selected, those containing the elements for an anthem. As far as the number of these songs would not be sufficient, they should be ordered and made in a fixed longer period, so that in fact a public competition of certain mass songs would be opened, among which the future anthem could be definitely drawn, by its clarity, remarkable strength, spontaneous dynamic and vitality. In fact, that would be a real competition on the broadest basis.

In every case, I think that an attempt should be made in order to get a real national anthem. If a simple, clear and concise criterion is laid down, I am convinced that it will bring a good result.

Sd. Stevan Hristic
BORBA, 25th of March 1952

SESSION OF THE COUNCIL FOR LEGISLATION OF THE FPRY GOVERNMENT:
THE COUNCIL CONSIDERED THE REGULATIONS CONCERNING SALARIES IN
VARIOUS BRANCHES OF ADMINISTRATION

At the last session of the Council for Legislation and promotion of People's Authority of the FPRY, held on March 24, under the chairmanship of Comrade Kardelj, certain important regulations and statutes were considered and prepared for the Federal Government. Among others the following regulations: the Regulation on salaries of judges of people's courts, the Regulation on salaries of arbiters of state arbitration, the Regulation on salaries of public prosecutors and their deputies and assistants, the Regulation on job titles and salaries of employees of social organizations, the Regulation on job titles and salaries of employees of diplomatic-consular branch, the Regulation on job titles and salaries of employees of post-telegraph-telephone service, the Regulation on monetary allowances of members of People's Militia. For the Federal Government the following regulations have been prepared: the Basic Regulation on wages of workers employed in state institutions and offices, the Regulation on remuneration of apprentices in economy, the Regulation on paying the workers and employees employed with private employers, the Regulation on organising the service of labour bureau, the Regulation on material support and other rights of workers and employees who are temporarily out of work, the Regulation on procedure in giving notice to workers and employees in economy, the Regulation on amending and supplementing the Regulation on material responsibility of military personnel and civilians on service in the Yugoslav People's Army and the Basic Regulation concerning institutions with independent financing.

All these regulations have been submitted to the Government of the FPRY.

(BORBA, 26th of March 1952)

TRIAL OF A SPY GROUP FROM THE YUGOSLAV ZONE OF FTT
(Capodistria, March 25)

On Thursday the 27th of this month at Capodistria before the Military Court of the Military Government of the Yugoslav People's Army of the Yugoslav Zone of FTT, a public trial against a group of spies, who were acting on behalf of a foreign country, will begin. The group of the accused consists: Andrijano Lonjani, retired employee, Tarcizio Benedetti, teacher - both from Piran, Dr. Amatore de Grassi, lawyer from Isola, Dino Chirrezo and Silvano Dapretto, employees from Piran and Silvana Petener, school mistress from Piran.

(Sd.) M.P.

(BORBA - 26th of March, 1952)

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ANTI YUGOSLAV CAMPAIGN: PRO-FASCIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALIAN TOWNS
(Rome, 26 March)

Thousands of pro-fascist students demonstrated yesterday in the streets of Rome shouting "long live Duce" and "we want Trieste" and attacking the USA and Great Britain. Groups of students attacked policemen with broken glass and stones, while the police used hoses and batons.

In Milan, a group of 2,000 young men demonstrated before the British Consulate shouting anti-British slogans.

Serious disorders occurred only in Rome where fascist supporters transformed demonstrations for Trieste into attacks upon, USA, Great Britain, USSR and Yugoslavia. They sang fascist anthems and songs employing the fascist salute before the Parliament building. (UP)

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NEO-FASCIST DEMONSTRATIONS BEFORE THE US EMBASSY IN ROME
(Rome, March 25)

About 6,000 neo-fascist students and high school pupils demonstrated today before the USA Embassy demanding the inclusion of Trieste to Italy. The demonstrators shouted: "down with the USA" before the Embassy and demanded also that the Charge d'Affaires should receive their delegation. When the Embassy's security officer came out to tell them that members of the Embassy are not afraid and that the delegation will be received only if it comes unaccompanied by the mob, the demonstrators replied that they cannot be held responsible for their future acts if the delegation is not received. They continued then to shout anti-American slogans and demolished a few Embassy automobiles. The police intervened with batons, hoses and tear gas.

During the demonstrations leaflets were distributed in which the withdrawal of foreign troops from the FTT is demanded, which seem to have been inspired by cominformist propaganda. On the walls and shop windows appeared also anti-Yugoslav slogans. In the centre of Rome, the irredentist demonstrators threw stones on the police and police car. The police intervened and dispersed demonstrators.

In Naples, irredentist circles organized today students' demonstrations. A mass of 10,000 students broke through the police cordon in front of the American Consulate, demanding the inclusion of Trieste to Italy. (Tanjug)

In skirmishes between the demonstrators and the police about 10 people were injured today in Rome and Naples. The police arrested more than 100 persons. (Tanjug)

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THE FASCIST FRONT H/S BEEN JOINED BY VIDALI
(Trieste, 25 March)

Today's issue of the Primorski Dnevnik emphasizes that all circumstances indicate clearly that the Trieste fascist provocations were organized directly from Rome.

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This paper writes that this Fascist front has now been joined by Vidali through statements and appeals to his syndicates to participate in the Irredentist strike, which the Trieste workers refused definitely to do. Vidali is now attempting, continues the paper, to prove to the Trieste workers that their place is in the Fascist front of Italian Irredentism and not to fight against new appearances of Fascism. (Tanjug)

Demand that Irredentists responsible for the Trieste Disorders should be Relieved of their Posts

(Trieste, 25th March)

Primorski Dnevnik published last night that the Co-ordination Committee for the Defence of the FTT had met.

Reviewing the political situation in connection with the latest events, the Co-Ordination Committee concluded that the disorders were possible only because they were led by men who were entrusted with the administration by the Allied Military Government, while the great majority of the population kept away from Irredentist manifestations and that in them participated mainly students and imported groups from Italy.

Those present at this meeting demanded that the Allied Military Government should relieve of their posts all those responsible for the disorders, in the first place the representative of the region, the prefect, the school-supervisor and the head of the Educational Institution in Trieste.

(Sd.) M.P.

(BORBA - 26th March, 1952).

WE DON'T WANT FOREIGN TERRITORY - NOR DO WE WANT TO GIVE AWAY OUR OWN

The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, received the Italian Ambassador in London, Manlio Brozio. As reported by the newspapers and agencies Eden explained on this occasion the attitude of the British Government in regard to the so-called Tri-Partite Declaration, is the same as it was announced to de Gasperi last year.

The Tri-Partite Declaration represented for Yugoslavia, from the very first day, a dead letter about which there could be no discussion. Because, in our case no solution was at all possible concerning Yugoslav interests without the participation of Yugoslavia.

We don't want foreign territory - nor do we want to give away our own - this was and has remained the principle of the foreign policy of our country. With present-day Yugoslavia no combinations are possible in which a third person will decide about affairs which concern us and our co-nationals. This "right" we have refused to the USSR and in a similar way we refuse it to anyone else.

If Rome makes variety shows and stages theatrical parades, assembles Fascists by origin and in the spirit who cheer the Duce in the streets of the Italian capital and in Trieste, sing the Giovinezza, demand Trieste and Zadar, Rijeka and Sibenik, Montenegro and Dalmatia, if these blackshirt arditti and squadristi take down British flags on the way and attack the powers which fought against Fascism, their objective is transparent. The fact that diplomats from the palace of Chigi extort systematically

promises on somebody else's account - is only a component part of a diplomacy in a small way, to which we have been used from them for centuries.

What transpires from such diplomacy was clearly said in the House of Commons when Anthony Eden himself described the organised Rome mobs as neo-Fascists.

Today, in the first place, it is important to strengthen the defence of peace in Europe against the danger of aggression (which directly threatens primarily our country). For this very reason we took a number of steps towards the solution of a dispute, which is being artificially incited by Rome.

In international relations one should take into account reality. And this reality speaks that the Tri-Partite Declaration has for us no practical value.

(Sd.) JAKOB LEVI

(BORBA - 26th March, 1952).

EXCHANGE OF NOTES ON THE USE TO WHICH FRENCH AID TO YUGOSLAVIA IS TO BE PUT

Yesterday the Foreign Minister, Edvard Kardelj, and the French Ambassador in Belgrade, M. Philippe Baudet, exchanged Notes about the use of the counter-value in dinars of the French part of the Tri-Partite Aid which Yugoslavia received for the period 1st July 1951 until 30th June 1952.

The use of the economic aid received from the French Republic has been regulated in such a way that 95% of the total amount of the aid will be used to cover economic and financial needs of Yugoslavia, while 5% will be put at the disposal of the French Government to compensate its expenses in Yugoslavia. From the total amount of the Tri-Partite aid for Yugoslavia France has allotted 114.4 million dollars. (Jugopress)

(BORBA - 26th March, 1952).

STATEMENT BY GUY MOLET UPON HIS DEPARTURE FOR BELGRADE

(Paris, 25th March)

The official delegation of the Socialist Party of France last night left Paris by train for Belgrade. The delegation consists of Guy Molet, Secretary-General of the Party, Albert Gazier, and Prijean, former ministers and the Secretary of the International Commission of the Party Pontillon.

Before leaving Paris Guy Molet made the following statement in regard to the motives and objectives of the forthcoming visit:

"At the moment, when we in France are living through such difficulties in order to protect and secure the basis of political democracy and to direct it still further towards economic and socialist democracy - it seems that in Yugoslavia, in spite of all difficulties which are unavoidable in a still very poor country a symmetric effort is unfolding in order that from an established economic democracy one goes further to political democracy. In our opinion this is an effort which should be supported, and the least said, establish it on the spot".

(Sd.) M.B.

(BORBA - 26th March, 1952).

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TEMPORARY TARIFFS FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY IN SERBIA

A temporary tariff system and tariff clauses for electrical energy intended for economic enterprises in Serbia have been designated. According to the decision of the President of the Council for Industry of the government of the PR Serbia, the production of electrical energy in Serbia will be broken down into the republic's production within the scope of the Main Directorate for Electroeconomy on the electric plants of industrial and mining enterprises which produce electricity for their own uses and on the smaller electric power plants of the district and town's people's committees. The direct consumers - mines, industry, construction, and agriculture - who buy the electricity from the republic power plants will be classified into three categories and will pay per KWH a tariff of 15 dinars per KWH, according to a dual tariff they will pay 13 dinars for daily consumption, and for night consumption 6 dinars per KWH, according to a compound tariff the charge will be 1,800 dinars per month and an industrial rate of 7.59 per KWH. For consumers based on the simple and compound tariffs, the new fees will apply as of January 1, and according to the dual tariff as of March 1 of this year. The decision contains a list of enterprises - users according to designated categories. Distributive enterprises will buy electricity from the republic power plants at 11,356 dinars per KWH. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - March 25, 1952)

On the basis of the Article 1 of the Decision on the basic prices of raw materials and semi-finished products (Official Gazette of the FPRY number 57/51) we issue the

DECISION

ON ECONOMIC TARIFF SYSTEM AND THE TEMPORARY TARIFF CLAUSES FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY EFFECTIVE ON THE TERRITORY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

DISTRIBUTION OF REPUBLIC PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

Uniform Tariff Clause

Consumer Categories:	I Region	II Region	III Region
a) Households - lighting according to the electric meter, dinars per KWH	15.	17.	20.
Households * lighting estimated per installed wattage, dinars monthly	2,50	3.	3.50
Households - mixed application:			
-permanent monthly contribution per each subscriber, dinars	160.	-	-
-industrial fee, dinars per KWH	6.	-	-
b) Business places - lighting per electric meter, dinars per KWH	26.	26.	26.
Business places - lighting estimated per installed wattage, dinars monthly	4.50	4.50	4.50
c) Motors and apparatus in trades dinars per KWH	22.	22.	22.
d) Public lighting, dinars per KWH	17.	17.	17.
e) Public water system, dinars per KWH	12.	12.	12.

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Consumer Categories	I Region	II Region	III Region
f) City electric load, dinars per KWH	13.	13.	13.
g) Industry and mines, dinars per KWH	15.84	15.84	15.84
h) Retailers, dinars per KWH	20.	20.	20.

The I Region includes the following places: Belgrade, Zemun, Nis, and Novi Sad.

The II Region includes: Valjevo, Zajecar, Zrenjanin, Kragujevac, Krusevac, Leskovac, Pancevo, Paracin, Rankovicevo, Svetozarevo, Smederevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Subotica, Titovo Uzice Cacak and Sabac.

The III Region includes: Aleksinac, Arandjelovac, Backa Palanka, Vrbas, Indjija, Knjazevac, Mladenovac, Obrenovac, Pozarevac, Ruma, Senta, Smederevska Palanka Cuprija and Umka.

In the distribution places: Valjevo, Kragujevac, Krusevac, Pancevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Titovo Uzice, Sabac, Backa Palanka, Indjija, and Senta where there exist local sources of electricity, and which are part of the republic system, the uniform tariff clauses will also be effective for this local production.

All of the above fees in the uniform tariff clause for all three regions will be effective as of January 1, 1952 with the exception of the category "motors and apparatus in trade" and industrial lighting in the category "business places" - fees for lighting per electric meter will be effective as of March 1, 1952.

(OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE PR SERBIA,
March 19, 1952, #10, item 44)

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE FPRY--DRAFT OF THE BUDGET OF THE FPRY FOR 1952 HAS BEEN ADOPTED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Economic Plan and Finance Committee of the Council of Nationalities the draft of the budget of the FPRY for 1952 was adopted.

At the beginning of the meeting the members of the Committee acquainted themselves with the proposal of the Government of the FPRY for changing of the items in the proposed budget which relate to aid to the PR Slovenia because of the snow storms; it has been proposed to give to PR Slovenia an aid of one billion dinars from the federal budget.

The Government's proposal was adopted, and then another proposal pertaining to the financing of the agencies and institutions of people's committees was read. The provisions of the Law on Planned Management envisage that the Social Plans of the several republics must be in conformity with the basic proportions of the Social Plan of the FPRY, and for this reason the People's Assemblies of the republics will not be able to adopt their Social Plans and budgets by the end of March 1952; similarly the Social Plans of the towns and the budgets of the municipalities, towns and districts will not be ready by that time. Since on the other hand the Praesidiums of the People's Assemblies of the people's republics and the people's committees have been authorized to approve provisional financing of requirements of their agencies and institutions for a maximum period of three months, the Government of the FPRY has proposed that the People's Assembly of the FPRY issues a decision authorizing the Governments of the people's republics and the people's committees to provisionally, as an exception, finance the requirements of their agencies and institutions beyond the three-months period but not beyond the end of April; this financing is to be done upon the basis and within the limits of the credits approved in the budget for 1951. Should the people's committees not be able to introduce their budgets by the end of April, the Government of the FPRY has proposed that the Governments of the people's republics be authorized to prolong in such cases the provisional financing of the people's committees up to the end of May 1952, also upon the basis and within the limits of the credits approved in the budget for 1951.

The Committee adopted this proposal of the Federal Government, and then went on to debate in principle the proposed budget of the FPRY for 1952.

~~The Government~~ rapporteur on the proposed budget, Rudi Kolak, gave an explanation of the proposed budget. He said in part:

"In the new system, there is no longer a general-state budget containing all the budgets in the FPRY; instead of this, every agency of state authority has its own independent budget which it draws up, balances and approves quite independently. The system of a general-state budget has been limiting the budget rights of the people's republics and of the autonomous and administrative-territorial units, since the agencies of state authority have been approving their budgets strictly within the framework of the fixed revenues and expenditures, so that the budget rights of the people's republics and of the autonomous and administrative-territorial units have been nothing else but just formal approval through the general-state budget.

"In the federal budget for 1952, and similarly in the budgets of the other agencies of state authority, the expenditures on investments and expenditures on social security are not contained. According to the proposed budget for 1952, the expenditures on investments will be financed from a special fund, from the Investment Projects Fund. Similarly, social security expenditures will be financed from a special fund, from the Social Security Fund. The means for the Investment Projects Fund for 1952 are 135,421,000 dinars, and the expenditures of the Social Security Fund have been planned to be 70,000,000,000 dinars.

"As a contribution to the federal budget", said Rudi Kolak, "the estimates of those institutions which have independent financing are envisaged. Those institutions which have their independent financing, which make profits to cover their expenditures will use their own finances. If the revenues of these institutions are greater than their expenditures, then the surplus will go into the budget. On the other hand, if the expenditures of these institutions are smaller than their revenues, then the difference is provided from the budget."

The debate in principle was then opened. Government's Delegate, Rudi Kolak, and the Director of the Budget Division of the Ministry of Finance of the FPRY, Strahinja Dakic, gave the necessary explanations to the Deputies of various items of revenues and expenditures.

The draft was then adopted in principle and the committee then elected Comrade Nisim Albahari to be the rapporteur in the Assembly.

The committee will continue its work tomorrow.

The Economic Plan and Finance Committee of the Federal Council yesterday adopted the draft of the Social Plan for 1952. The next meeting will be held today at ten o'clock.

* * * * *

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Yesterday afternoon the Legislative Committee of the Council of Nationalities held a separate meeting at which it considered and adopted the report of the drafting committee on the draft of the Law on Administrative Disputes.

After that a joint session was held of the members of the Legislative Committee of the Council of Nationalities and the members of the Committee for People's Authority at which debate on the draft General Law on People's Committees was continued.

There was a particularly lively debate in connection with the contents of Article 7; namely, on whether territories of municipalities may be changed only on the basis of law or whether there must be approval given by the Praesidium of the Assembly.

It was finally agreed that the article should remain as it is (changes to be made on the basis of law only) in view of the fact that the laws of the republics will elaborate this question in detail.

Gojko Garcevic then said that it was not quite right that only the district should approve the statutes of the city municipalities, and he asked that this be in some way linked up with approval by the Praesidium of the Assembly. Dr. Hinko Krizman and Sreten Vukosavljevic said that the approval of the statutes by the people's committees of districts should not be considered. The committee did not agree with this. When debate on Article 11 began, which deals with the jurisdiction of the people's committees, Grgo Jankez said that paragraph two of that article represents a restriction of jurisdiction and independence of people's committees. A few members of the committee backed this view of Grgo Jankez, while People's Deputy Milos Moskovljevic declared that paragraph two is a direct attack on the independence on the people's committees as well as on the principle laid down in this draft law.

Comrade Jovan Djordjevic and the Chairman, Mosa Pijade, then explained that it was necessary to make a new wording of this article but that, however, the idea expressed in the article is very important.

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Because law alone can deprive or restrict jurisdiction of the people's committees whereby it is made impossible for other agencies to make changes in those things which the law prescribes.

Certain stylistic changes were then made.

In the Legislative Committee of the Federal Council of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, debate on the draft of the General Law on People's Committees was continued yesterday.

(BORBA - 26th March, 1952)

REPORT ON A PARTY CONFERENCE AT BOVC
CRITICISMS OF A NUMBER OF CLERGYMEN AND THEIR ACTIVITY

Throughout the Tolmin Region, party conferences are taking place reviewing the work done and future prospects of work within the framework of new municipalities.

The party conference at Bovec was attended by almost all party members in this area. Comrade Zonta submitted a detailed report on the political and economic situation in this part of Slovenia. He especially criticised inadequate activity of the party organization at Zaga and stressed emphasis on good activity displayed by the party organization at Cezsoca.

Thereupon a lively discussion followed. It was decided to pay special attention to the work of the party organization in Zaga. Hostile activity by the clergy was also criticised.

In this connection the following was said: During the occupation, meetings were held both in Bovec and Kobarid, also attended by Domobranci officers chaplain Pontar and Cotic. Lt. Cotic requested from the clergymen to submit to him lists of agile members of the National Liberation Front and to inform him on the movements and size of partisan units. A majority of clergymen supplied this list and information. The clergyman Karel Klinkon from Libusenj included the names of some 25 people in his list. Lt. Cotic handed over these lists to the Italians and the Germans who carried out reprisals and took action on the basis of these reports. As a result whole villages were burnt down, people killed, etc. All listed people were also interned and some of them even died in internment camps. Further, the clergyman Kobal in Kobarid also engaged the members of religious organization "The Virgin Mary" to collect this information. Later on he used to hand over his reports to the vicar Vodopivec and the lawyer Vogric in Tolmin. Having been afraid of a just punishment, the vicar Pavlin, the clergyman Mazor and the chaplain Pontar together with a number of other war criminals fled to Italy but sought from those who remained to inform them regularly on the situation in Yugoslavia with regard to military, political and economic matters. These orders were actually carried out on the part of the vicar Kobal and the following clergymen - Hlad from Log near Mangart, Klinkon from Lubisenj, Zadnik from Solkan and Marc from Dreznice.

Information on garrisons, military equipment, frontier posts, militia stations, the names of UDB officers, party members, committee members, number of co-operatives, etc. were conveyed by illegal couriers or in butter packages "exchanged" across the frontier. Hostile literature was received through the same channel which was thereupon distributed among the people. Instructions concerning the struggle against the people's authority were also conveyed in the same way. In one of these recently received letters, the clergyman Mazor told the clergymen to spread about news that there was no freedom of religion in Yugoslavia and that "shortly things were going to change". He also informed the chaplain Kobal that all those people and clergymen who collaborated with the people's authority should be told that shortly they have to settle their accounts with them as soon as they would come back. Mazor also wrote that the Association of Catholic Clergymen of Slovenia called after the names of Cyril and Methodius and their activity was to be dispersed, according to orders from the committee of emigrants.

The Nuncio Harley in Belgrade and the Vicar General Vovk in Ljubljana who approved such activity were informed on the work of these clergymen. As regards the Vicar General Vovk, he even instigated them to this kind of activity claiming that it was correct being a contribution to the struggle waged on the part of the Vatican against Yugoslavia. Such a hostile activity must be condemned by the whole people most energetically.

Thereupon new members were received in the Party and members of the new party committee elected.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, March 23, 1942)

25X1C

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25X1C

No.746

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TREATMENT OF SLOVENIAN MINORITY WHICH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NO RIGHT TO ACCORD.

(Ljubljana, 18th March)

A few days ago the Yugoslav Government sent a Note of protest to the Italian authorities in connection with the discriminatory acts towards the Slovene minority in Italy. The Note demands that the problem of the school educational syllabus should be regulated in the primary and high schools in compliance with the stipulations of the Italian constitution and the Peace Treaty, namely, by law or by a separate statute which will guarantee to the Slovene minority education in their mother tongue and would arrange the problem of their position and secure the necessary number of school supervisors.

This demand was the result of the insupportable and discriminatory pressure which was exerted on the Slovene minority in Italy. The Italian Government did not keep to the obligations undertaken by the Peace Treaty but also on the contrary they nationalised Slovene children. This situation, as it is today, six years after the Fascist occupation, can best be explained by some data. Out of 80,000 Slovenes who live in Italy, Slovene schools have only Gorizia Slovenes, while in the ethnic Slovene regions of Venezia Giulia, Canal valley, and Rezia exist only Italian schools. Thus in all the regions where Slovenes live exclusively they have no schools. And in the regions where Gorizia Slovenes live and only a few schools exist, the situation is no better and is not in compliance with the provisions of the Peace Treaty. About some statute or law which might protect the rights of the Slovenes to their mother tongue in schools there can be no question. The school council in Gorizia, which will take care of the Slovene schools, is purely Italian just as all school supervisors for Slovene schools are Italians. A high supervisor is also a well-known Irredentist, Francesco Spazapan who was a school supervisor during the occupation in Tolmin. The well-known Chauvinist Federico Leban is the headmaster of this school. During the Anglo-American administration in Gorizia there existed also a Slovene section in the School Council for Gorizia, but it was abolished immediately after the taking over of authority by the Italians. In the whole Gorizia region there are only 5 Slovene children's clubs but they are all under the administration of an Italian denationalising organisation.

The Slovene schools are continually threatened with closure or a similar discriminatory act. The closing of the school in Krmin, for which our government demands justifiably the reopening, is a flagrant example of discrimination. This school was opened on 29th October 1908 when it had more than 60 pupils. The teachers were Slovene masters and the lectures were held in the Slovene language. In the next year the number of pupils increased to 67 (39 boys and 18 girls) and in 1910 there were 72 pupils. After World War I the Fascists closed down all Slovene schools and forced the children to attend Fascist schools. Fascist masters in black shirts maltreated the children and educated them with sticks in a denationalising spirit. Only after World War II the school was reopened and was attended by 80 pupils.

The schools, masters and children were, however, continually threatened with different persecutions and their parents were even subjected to political and economic pressure. The consequence of this pressure and terror was a decrease in the number of pupils so that in 1948 the school was attended only by 45 pupils.

Finally the Slovene school in Krmin was closed down.

The Italian authorities justified their anti-Slovene campaign with different excuses - for example, that the number of Slovene school children is very small in Krmin. They, however, support

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and eight Italian schools in Slovene villages, although these schools are attended by a very small number of Italian children; in the Slovene village Oslavlje the Italian school is only attended by 5 pupils and in Italian schools in Tevni, Mirnik, Dobrdob and other Slovene villages, the number of Italian pupils is less than 10 but for Italianisation objectives they are supported and aided in every way.

Further, the Italian authorities do not allow the opening of Slovene children's clubs in Sovodnja near Gorizia. They expelled last year from Slovene secondary schools 52 pupils and girls, explaining this by invented reasons, that their parents are Italian because they have opted for Italy and the same pressure is exercised on children from mixed marriages. In the village of Krmin itself it is known, that at least 20 children of Slovene parents have been taken out from Slovene schools under pressure. Separate pressure is exerted on parents who are employed in Italian enterprises - here they are threatened with dismissal, if they do not enrol their children in an Italian school.

The position of Venezia Giulia Slovenes is still more difficult. They are not even permitted to open Slovene schools, therefore about 5,500 Slovene pupils are forced to attend Italian schools. The Slovene children are strictly forbidden to speak in schools in their mother tongue. The masters are exclusively Italian and punish severely all Slovene children who do not keep to these rules. Fines are established or they are punished physically. Since 1866 the Venezia Giulian Slovenes - since they are under Italy - had only Slovene schools during the liberation struggle and which were abolished immediately after the war when the re-opening of new Italian schools and children's clubs began in order to quicken up the denationalisation of Venezia Giulian Slovenes. No other national minority has to suffer a similar difficult situation. The Italian Government has regulated its obligations according to the Peace Treaty with the French minority in the Aosta Valley, with the German minority in Upper Adige. They have all their statutes, where it is even emphasised that in the region Bolzano, in kindergartens, primary, secondary, classical, professional, teachers' training colleges, technical and art schools, the lectures have to be held in the mother tongue of the pupils, that is to say in German. Masters, supervisors and headmasters in schools must also speak the German language.

From the above it can be seen, that the Italian authorities are doing discrimination only towards the Slovene people and that they prevent and smother in a planned manner the development of Slovene schools, while in the regions of Venezia Giulia Slovenes, Canal Slovenes and Rezia Slovenes are not permitting the most basic rights which a minority should have.

Such acts are the same as the Slovene people experienced during Fascism in Italy. Neither the Fascist nor the present-day Italy have the right to do this.

(Sd.) F.V.

(BOHBA - 19th March, 1952).

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SLOVENIAN SCHOOLS CLOSED UNDER FASCIST LAW

(Gorizia, 18th March)

The paper of the Slovene Democratic Front in Italy Soca writes concerning the law on the basis of which the Italians have closed down the Slovene school in Krmin. The Italian school authorities tried to explain to the Slovene peasants that this school was closed on the basis of Articles 100 and 101 of the general regulations concerning primary schools which was passed in 1928, in other words on the basis of Fascist law.

These regulations - writes Soca - defines that Slovene schools should only be opened where there are at least 15 schoolchildren in a radius of 2 kilometres. In the case of the school in Krmin it is not the question of opening a school but of closing down a school which already exists and therefore the Fascist regulations cannot be applied to it even if they were still in force. And this law must not be and cannot be applied on Slovene minority schools because the Italian Government, according to the provisions of the Peace Treaty and Constitution should have a long time ago issued a separate minority's school law.

While this law is still being elaborated the school authorities should not be allowed to abolish a single Slovene class, even if in it there was only one pupil.

Against Slovene schools - protests Soca laws cannot be applied which are in contradiction with the provisions of the new constitution and Peace Treaty which in the first place are in force for Fascist laws, amongst which the above law concerning schools is also included, and which was passed in 1928.

"We do not ask for any privileges but only equality with Italian schools and the keeping of the spirit and the word of the law which protects minority rights. And in their sense of this equality we demand the reopening of the Slovene school in Krmin"- concludes Soca.

(BORBA - 19th March, 1952).

STRIKE IN TRIESTE

(Trieste, 18th March)

Workers of the Trieste oil refinery came out today on a one-hour strike. This one-hour protest strike was joined by workers and employees of the social insurance institution. They demand an increase in salaries and renewal of collective contracts. (Tanjug).

(BORBA - 19th March, 1952).

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DISCUSSIONS ON THE DRAFT OF THE SOCIAL PLAN OF THE FPRY IN THE ASSEMBLIES OF THE REPUBLICS

The Croatian Assembly has adopted the observations on the draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY--Comrade Vicko Krstulovic elected President of the Praesidium of Croatia. (Zagreb, 18 March)

Today's meeting of the Croatian Assembly passed off in the main in discussion on the Social Plan for 1952. The Speaker, Dr. Zlatan Sremec, called to the floor the President of the Economic Council of PR Croatia, Jakov Blazevic, who immediately mentioned that the Government of Croatia will shortly publish the draft of the Social Plan of PR Croatia.

Speech by Jakov Blazevic

"In connection with the hitherto discussion I could say that it has been conducted on a very broad front and that it has embraced the broadest masses of our people. This discussion has shown how much will, understanding, concern and idea our broad masses have when it is a question of the basic problems of our country, of the building-up of socialism, of the industrialization of our country and of ensuring our country's position in international relations."

After speaking about certain questions concerning the social standard and wages and salaries fund, Comrade Blazevic emphasized that in Croatia there exist great possibilities of improving last year's level of social standard.

Report of the Economic Plan and Finance Committee

The rapporteur of the Economic Plan and Finance Committee, Engineer Boris Bakrac, said that the committee at its meetings had studied the draft of the Social Plan and the observations on the Plan which were sent to the Assembly by the Government of PR Croatia. Comrade Bakrac then gave some technical explanations, mentioning that in the elaboration of the draft of the Plan all the interested parties had participated, ranging from the lowest to the highest.

Emphasizing that the observations on the Plan in no way changed its basic proportions and that certain departures are only the result of detailed analyses and of data as well as the result of discussions carried on in the working collectives in the working cooperatives and in social organizations, Comrade Bakrac gave some concrete observations on certain parts and items in the proposal.

The amount of national revenue of PR Croatia has been reduced from 226,680 million dinars to 225,197 million. The greatest departure from the federal proposal has been in the realms of industry, forestry and communication (departure downwards) and the greatest departure (upwards) in the realms of agriculture, forestry and commerce.

In the index of obligatory utilization of capacities, certain changes have also been made, but it is only a question of apparent departures (for example, in electro economy, from 92 to 48; in ferrous metallurgy, from 100 to 87) which have occurred almost exclusively because of the difference in the methodology--i.e. in the defining of capacities.. The index of utilization of capacities is in the main higher in the extractational branches of economy as well as in those branches of economy which are ensuring our socialist buildup, while it is lower in the branches of light industry, the production of which depends upon the total quantities of imported raw materials.

The value of the basic investment projects has been increased from 23,202 million dinars to 26,362 million because some other plants have been inserted in the list of the proposed investment project.

The wages and salaries fund has been reduced from 37,249 million dinars to 34,707 million. Reductions in the wages and salaries fund have been effected in industry and mining, in the state sector of agriculture, in forestry and communications, while in construction industry, in commerce and in the state sector of handicrafts certain increases have been made.

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The following People's Deputies took part in the debate on the Social Plan: Marijan Troselj, Vinko Vrpka, Josip Cazi, Drago Gizdic and Anton Jurjevic.

On the proposal of the Economic Plan and Finance Committee, the Assembly then issued a resolution. In the resolution it is said that the Assembly of PR Croatia fully agreed with the basic items of the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952.

Election of President of the Praesidium of Croatia

After approving the regulations issued by the Assembly during the period between the two sessions, and after accepting the report of the Mandates-Immunity Committee, the Assembly dealt with the question of the resignation by the President of the Praesidium, Comrade Karlo Mrazovic, who, as it is known, has been appointed as Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of our country in Mexico. The resignation was accepted by the Assembly unanimously, after which on the proposal of People's Deputy Marko Belinic, Comrade Vicko Krstulovic was unanimously elected as the new President of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of Croatia. By standing up and prolonged clapping of hands the People's Deputies greeted the election of the new President of the Praesidium.

The agenda of the present session was thereby exhausted. (sgd) N. K.

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THE TEMPO OF BUILDUP IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA IS CONSIDERABLY FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE PACE IN THE FPRY
(Sarajevo, 13 March)

Continuing its work, the Fourth Regular Session of the People's Assembly of PR B&H today adopted the Government's observations on the proposal of the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952. The Assembly also adopted the Law on Coordination of the Provisions on Delinquencies contained in the Laws of B&H with the Basic Law on Delinquencies, the Law on Reorientation of Agricultural Production in the Hilly Areas, and it also confirmed the decrees of the Praesidium issued during the period between the Third and Fourth Regular Sessions as well as the regulations issued by the Government from 1 July 1951 to 17 March 1952.

In explaining the observations of the Government of B&H on the draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY for 1952, Finance Minister Hasan Brkic emphasized the results of the discussion which had been conducted in the economic associations, in the working collectives and in Workers Councils. According to the proposed changes, there should be a reduction in the accumulation in the Social Plan of B&H to the amount of 1,393 million dinars. This reduction will be made because in certain branches, for example in electro-economy, too high a rate of accumulation had been taken. By correcting the rate of accumulation, there has been reduced the amount of accumulation in this branch of economy by 1,358 million. On the basis of changes in the prices of oil and petroleum products, accumulation has been reduced by 3,021 million.

On the other hand, thanks to the proper attitude and initiative of the Workers Councils and of the working collectives, in a number of branches of industry there have taken place vital changes in the elements of gross products, a thing which has made the increase in accumulation possible.

Comrade Brkic particularly dwelt upon the question of investment projects. He said that in the draft of the Social Plan of the Federal Governmental there has been envisaged for investment projects in B&H a sum of 37,699 million dinars. These investments are not sufficient, and therefore it is proposed to make an increase of 1,976 million which would make possible the carrying-out of the set program.

Cooperative and private construction in the course of this year will represent a value of 2,579 million dinars. In this construction are not included funds from amortization fund which the economy will utilize for maintaining the instruments of

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production (this fund amounts to 7,360 million). Whereas in Yugoslavia the average participation of investment projects in total revenues is 17.7 percent, in B&H it is 35.3 percent. Thus the tempo of construction in this republic is twice as fast on the average as in the rest of the country.

After the reading of the report by Finance Minister Brkic, the following People's Deputies took part in the discussion: Cedo Milicevic, Asim Mujkic, Cedo Kapor, Ilija Materic, Kazimir Borac, Milenko Savic, Vaso Gajic, etc.

This ended the Fourth Regular Session of the People's Assembly of B&H.
(sgd) H. M.

(~~BORBA~~ - 19th March, 1952)

CRIMES ARE NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN

The German Court in Nurnberg on 17th of this month sentenced Nazi criminal Rademacher to three years and five months of jail for "helping" and inspiring the murder of five thousand ^{the} Jews in Belgrade in 1941. Rademacher has not been proclaimed guilty of ^{the} deportation of one hundred and eight thousand Jews from France, Belgium and Holland to Osvjencim where the majority of them were killed in gas chambers.

The Allied Occupational Authorities have sometime ago transferred to the regular courts of Germany the job of prosecuting the war crimes committed by Germans in the Occupied Countries of Europe. This was done under the presumption that the German courts would conscientiously carry out their work both in the interest of satisfying justice and in the interest of the German people themselves who should be freed from the sinister character who led them to destruction in the last war. The German Court in Nurnberg has not fulfilled either of these two demands. The court took a different path, that of rehabilitating the criminals.

Whenever the Prosecutor did not try to prove the contrary, the German Court took as true the statements given by Rademacher in which he guaranteed "by his honour and by his conscience" that he is not responsible for the murder of Jews in Belgrade and that he "had never heard anything" about the murder of the deported Jews in Osvjencim. The court believed "the word of honour" given by the criminal whose lie concerning irresponsibility for the death of Jews in Belgrade has been proved by the Prosecutor.

The entire course of the trial and the end of it show that the German Court's intention had been to forget as soon as possible the misdeeds of the Nazis, to pass over them and to make possible the rehabilitation of former war criminals. The German Court in Nurnberg has forgotten that trial of Nazi war criminals is not yet an exclusive internal matter of Germany. Hundreds of thousands of victims from concentration camps and their surviving relatives throughout Europe want to hear the voice of Justice. Crimes are not easily forgotten! (sgd) D. Ka.

(POLITIKA - 19th March, 1952)

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF TRIESTE WILL NOT ORGANISE DRIVE FOR AID TO INHABITANTS OF TOLMIN (Trieste, 18 March)

The paper Primorski Dnevnik writes: "On Tuesday and Friday of last week the Municipal Council of Trieste held two meetings. At the first, Mayor Bartoli declared that he would not start any drive for collecting aid for the inhabitants of Tolmin who suffered from the recent snowstorms. He thereby revealed once more his chauvinistic nature and forgot that the Slovene people in Trieste during the drive for collecting aid for the flooded areas of Italy, with an open heart and without any ulterior motives, had helped the hardhit Italian people.

(BORBA - 19th March, 1952)

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TRIAL OF JOURNALIST DUSAN DRAGOVIC

The journalist Dusan Dragovic author of the article "The Musical Quadrangle which resembles a monopoly", was sentenced on Monday by the Chief District Court of Belgrade. For publishing inaccurate informations Dragovic was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment and released from payment of costs.

From the findings of this trial it can be seen that the writer of this article printed inaccurate informations, such as: that the Belgrade Music Academy was entirely in the hands of Mihajlo Vukdragovic and that Josip Slavenski was not in favour with him and therefore he was only formally kept on the list of instructors. During discussion, Dragovic failed to establish that the Academy index belonging to Karmel Skrbina was torn up and that pupils of Slavenski "closed every door from yesterday", that pupils from his class "made further work impossible in every way". Finally the article wrongly stated that there were in the Academy "written and unwritten laws - the directives of the Rector".

While the sentence was being passed, as mitigating circumstance, the fact was put forward that the writer of the article intended to reject certain negative aspects of our musical life. However if this was so Dragovic needed to describe the problem in detail from all angles.

Both defending and prosecuting counsels upheld the legal term for the submission of an appeal.

(POLITIKA - 19 March, 1952)

TRIAL OF ACCOMPLICES OF WAR CRIMINAL MARKO MIJIC IN LJUBLJANA
(Ljubljana, 18 March)

The war criminal Marko Mijic who was killed in a clash with State Security officials on the Austrian frontier at the end of 1950, had a band of accomplices with whom he crossed the frontier illegally many times. From documents found on him it seems that Mijic had many accomplices in Yugoslavia. Besides the inn-keeper in the village of Mota at Ljutomer this gang of bandits were in touch with people from other republics. Mijic's gang got various sorts of informations from their accomplices, assembled espionage reports, organized expeditions over the frontier, obtained information on Cominform supporters and also distributed emigrant newspapers and organized a network.

One of the chief accomplices of this band was Anna Talmer the wife of a well known doctor in Zagreb.

After a two day trial in Maribor, the district court sentenced Stefan Glavac, the inn-keeper from Mota to 17 years hard labour, and his wife Barbara to 10 years, Anna Talmer to 10 years and the other accused, Borivoj Ignjatovic, to 5 years, Josip Kment, to 3 years, and Dimitar Dimitrov, to 2 years.

(Sd.) M.H.

(POLITIKA - 19 March, 1952)

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IRREDENTA IN ACTION: SPECULATION ABOUT ELECTIONS IN TRIESTE
 (Trieste, March 18)

According to the official Italian Political and Economical Agency municipal elections in Trieste and in other municipalities of the Anglo-American Zone had to take place "at the end of spring, probably - at least for the town of Trieste - simultaneously with the administrative elections in Southern Italy". As it is stated in that information, "from the Rome reliable sources" it is learnt that the elections in the Anglo-American Zone will be held on the ground of the Italian administrative election law which enables joined candidate lists, and all this, as it is said in the information, represents "clear affirmation of the Italian thesis and the Italianness of Trieste". It is interesting to note that out of Trieste newspapers only the organ of Christian Democrat Party Giornale di Trieste announces this news.

That newspaper in connection with this, stressed two "important moments of undoubted political significance", the first, that the concurrence of the election day in Trieste and other Italian municipalities would show that "the Trieste municipality is one of many, but the dearest Italian municipality" and second, that the sameness of electoral law in the Anglo-American Zone and Italy would make possible linking of candidate lists, and that would further enable "the democratic forces" to "expel" from the municipality "totalitarian" representatives or at least to prevent their victory.

Approximately a month ago similar information was spread by the Italian Radio, but it was then denied by the Anglo-American Military Government. In connection with this new information, which, as it seems, has a somewhat more serious character, because it is announced by an official Italian Agency, the spokesman of the Military Government of the Zone "A" stated that the Anglo-American Military Government knows nothing about it. But in spite of this it is obvious that these "Rome sources" are well informed, for the simple reason, because many Trieste matters are being solved in Rome, which¹ shown by sudden double postponement of the election in the Anglo-American Zone at the close of last year.

Regardless whether this news is true or not, it nevertheless indicates the intention of those "reliable sources" in Rome, and the Italian and Trieste irredentists, and beside this, it shows, being not difficult to see, that the object is to "accustom" the world and Trieste public opinion to this possibility. The cause for postponing the elections in the Anglo-American Zone, as it could be seen from the press and irredentists' statements, to hold elections at least in "calmer days" as De Gasperi stated, that is, under conditions more favourable for the Italian parties in Trieste. Undoubtedly the Italian diplomacy through all this time tried to make such conditions as announced in the above mentioned news.

Live activity of Christian-Democrat officials and even De Gasperi's in the campaign prior to the elections in the Anglo-American Zone, which had to be held last year, indicates that the Rome ruling circles are very concerned in the Trieste elections. As the elections had to be held on the basis of a proportional system, which is still to-day in force, there was a danger for the irredentist parties to lose election in the most important municipality - in Trieste (in other five municipalities of the Anglo-American Zone irredentist parties in the elections of 1949 were in minority or not gaining a single seat). That is why the elections, on the intervention of the Italian Government, were postponed.

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After this the sharpness of the Italian propaganda, and it seems^o the Italian diplomacy too, has been directed in the first place towards the claim to apply in the Anglo-American Zone the Law concerning administrative elections which makes possible common candidate lists and to abolish the present proportional system. Besides, it has been requested, to hold elections simultaneously with the Italian municipal elections in order to prove before the public that the Anglo-American Zone is an Italian province. Such entire propaganda is based upon De Gasperi's statement that "as the Peace Treaty provides, the legislative and administrative rules could be altered only by decree of the governor, and as the governor has not been nominated, the legislation and administration should be Italian. The Anglo-American government, in the first place, bears the responsibility for this. That government is under obligation to apply first of all the Italian legislation and to observe the Italian administrative rules on the territory entrusted to it". Consequently, according to such logic, the Italian electoral law has to be applied.

The reasons for postponing the elections of October 1951 were set down unsuspectedly few days ago by the Trieste Christian-Democrat organ La Prora. "The postponement of elections called for October 1951 - wrote this newspaper - was met with satisfaction exactly because it created a possibility of due application of the Italian electoral law".

All Trieste anti-annexational press and parties condemned the postponement of the election as an apparent violation of democratic principles, because the mandate of municipal councils elected in June 1949 expired already in June last year. The prolongation of mandates of the municipal council by decree was met also with condemnation. Since the Christian-Democrat mayor ordered the flag of FTT to be removed from the building of the City Council, the representatives of the opposition, except cominformists, do not attend the meetings of the City Council. The flagrant violation of democratic principles and provisions of the Peace Treaty, which explicitly provides a proportional system, would also be expressed by introducing the electoral system with common lists. It is obvious that this is directed against anti-annexational movement, and especially against Slovenes to whom the irredentists in this way would like to make their participations in the Trieste City Council impossible. Exactly because on this territory lives a nationally mixed population, the Peace Treaty provides a proportional system, in order to disenable the disregarding of national groups.

The Italian electoral system of commonlists is today the most appropriate for the irredentist parties in Trieste because it offers them best chances for success. They think that the anti-annexational parties will not appear in the elections with common lists because of the treason of Vidalists who are only by words for FTT, in order to mislead the masses, and in fact act for the same purposes as the irredentists, that is for the annexation to Italy. In such a situation the irredentists count upon the winning of majority by common lists.

In that case they would automatically get two thirds of representatives in the municipal councils and in this way would achieve that which they desire - to ensure for themselves the power. This is the essence of the intentions of Irredentist circles in Trieste and Italy, spread through news like this, i.e., to impose such conditions on the inhabitants of Trieste, which would best correspond to Irredentism and which are in contradiction with the wishes and strivings of the majority of Trieste inhabitants.

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338 PUNISHED BY SOCIAL CORRECTIONAL LABOUR FREED
(Breza, 19 March)

By the decision of the Minister of Interior, Aleksander Rankovic, 338 people who were punished by an administrative measure to do correctional labour were released. These people worked on the Breza-Vares Railroad. On March 18 they held a public meeting in the town.

At the meeting the speakers expressed their happiness not only because they returned to their homes but what is basic is that they returned to the ranks of society reborn and re-educated.

We expected to be severely punished as though we were traitors but instead from the first day we noticed a great concern over us, we noticed the good heartedness of the Party and the desire to help us... In joining the ranks of traitors, we expectorated on a million and 700 thousand fighters who fell in the People's Liberation Struggle, on the most glorious pages of our history. But with the help of the Party we were honest enough to recognize this, to get away from this, to look at the beauty and greatness of Tito's work, and today we are leaving this place as reborn men. A true love for our country and our people has been revived in us and we no longer feel as though we were strangers and foreigners...

From the meeting telegrams were sent to the CC CPY and to Comrades Tito and Rankovic. "In returning to our homes we promise you Comrade Tito that we will join the general struggle of our people for the development of socialism and the protection of independence, to give everything that our strength permits and if necessary we will not even spare our lives."

In the telegram to Comrade Rankovic, the former Cominformists specifically emphasized the noble and humane treatment by UDBA which helped them to face the truth about themselves. "And while concentration camps are increasing in the USSR and in the countries under her influence and while mass deportations of the peaceful inhabitants are increasing, through the UDBA organization our Party has done everything to correct us, re-educate us and return us to the midst of our people."

The former prisoners returned to their homes.

(FORBA - 20th March, 1952)

AS MANY TRACTORS AS POSSIBLE IN PEASANT WORKING COOPERATIVES
(Novi Sad, 19 March)

One thousand and sixty tractors, purchased from abroad, of "Lance", "Fiat", "Fordson" and "Verduron" of various powers, have arrived in Novi Sad in the course of the past two months. Since the means of payment are assured, "Poljostroj" is speedily distributing them amongst the peasant working cooperatives.

The largest number of these tractors, 880, will be distributed in Serbia; 550 will go to the Vojvodina alone. There are districts in which every cooperative will get one or two tractors. The Kovin District, for example, will buy 20 tractors, Subotica 18, Vrsac 26, Kulo 30, Novi Sad, Odjak, Sombor and Pazova 20 tractors and so on. A.K.

(FORBA - 20th March, 1952)

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TWO PROVOCATIONS ON THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER

In the region of the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier where so many provocations have already taken place another two such incidents occurred: two new armed provocations by Albanian cominformists, a continuation of their old practice of international banditry.

On Saturday night on March 15 near the highway Vladimir-Seutari a Yugoslav frontier patrol was attacked. The shots were fired by several Albanian frontier guards who were in an ambush 200 metres deep within the Yugoslav territory. Our border guard Slobodan Radosavljevic was wounded in the head. After that, under the cover of Albanian soldiers which were in the Albanian village Sof. This group of Albanian border guards, who was on the Yugoslav territory withdrew over the border.

Only a day later, on Monday March the 17th, 100 metres away from the place where the first attack occurred, our frontier guards early in the morning noticed three persons in Albanian uniforms moving inside the Yugoslav territory towards the border. Our patrol opened fire on them and killed one of them while the other two crossed over to Albanian territory.

The short time between these two incidents and the fact that they happened nearly at the same place, show no doubt that it is a case here of not only two separate incidents but of an action. This is proved also by many other facts.

The person who was killed on March the 17th had no documents with him nor was there anything by which his identity might be established. Only a few days later, peasants from the neighbouring Yugoslav villages recognized the dead man as Velia Saliju, Albanian citizen from the village Gorice, which lies right on the Yugoslav-Albanian border. This man was a spy and bandit, who was also well known formerly by his terrorist actions. This spy had on him a uniform of an Albanian soldier, which proves no doubt that it was here a case of a premeditated serious diversant action which was organized by official Albanian cominformist agents. The bandit and diversant who was infiltrated from Albania in our country had on him the uniform which means that this action was organized and prepared by official Albanian masters.

The group, in which he was a member, was coming from the Yugoslav territory which also proves that this was not a case of some accidental crossing over of the Yugoslav border but of a premeditated diversant action by Albanian cominformists. The fact that the ambushes of Albanian border guard were already two days earlier on the Yugoslav territory proves that the Albanian frontier guards had the task to serve as a point d'appui to this diversant group.

Therefore these new incidents represent a further and serious act of banditry organized in Albania.

The violations of our frontier have again become more frequent. And this is not at all accidental. A superficial review of the list of incidents on our borders in the past few years of aggressive pressure of the Soviet bloc, shows again that in this period of each year began an intensive practice of provoking frontier incidents, provocations and infiltration of diversants. The moment atmospheric conditions permitted, new provocations were organized in the satellite countries and the old practice of aggressive pressure continued. Therefore all these cases which have occurred on the Albanian border prove once more that the border guards of satellite countries must execute aggressive tasks as ordered by Moscow. The sharpest condemnation of the three years long aggressive policy against Yugoslavia passed at the session of the United Nations has remained in the Soviet bloc without an echo, Yugoslavia continues to be the target of the sharpest aggressive actions of Moscow.

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But there are also many informations and data concerning the internal situation in Albania, which explain and illustrate also other motives of such provocations on the border. Lately, symptoms of resistance of the Albanian people against the satellite policy of Enver Hoxha are more frequent. Whole families of Albanians from the border regions towards Yugoslavia escape to our country very often defending themselves with weapons. The sharpening of the pressure on the Yugoslav border should therefore serve also for internal needs, to suppress all those appearances which mean reaction and resistance to the treacherous and anti Albanian policy of the Tirana cominformist leadership.

(BORBA - 20 March, 1952)

SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF THE FPRY GOVERNMENT
(Belgrade, 19 March)

The Economic Council of the FPRY has finished the examination of the Federal Social Plan at its last night's session. The Plan was corrected on the basis of obtained hitherto comments and observations from the assemblies of the People's Republics, Workers' Councils, syndical and other organizations. The draft of the Social Plan will be examined today at a session of the FPRY government and after that it will be sent as a draft of the government to the Committee for Plan and Finances of the National Assembly of the FPRY, which will meet on March 21. Proposals and comments hitherto received from the People's Republics Assemblies the Economic Council has accepted. They do not change to a great extent the basic proportions of the first Draft of the Federal Social Plan.

(BORBA - 20 March, 1952)

IRREGULARITIES AND MISUSE IN THE WORK OF THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN KRMIN
(Gorizia, 19 March)

At a meeting which was lately held by the Municipal Committee in Krmin during the reading of the minutes of the last session a wild discussion took place between the representatives of the Christian Democrat majority and the opposition.

At this meeting came to the surface many irregularities executed by the Municipality administration. Beside the closing down of the Slovene school, other things were exposed too. The Municipality Administration used workers which were employed in school workshops for road repairs, for repairing water works without asking beforehand the permission of the Municipal Council. While purchasing burning wood the Municipal Council acted in their own way and paid wood at higher prices than it is usual. According to a statement by the Councillor Džila Martina damaged the Municipality to the extent of 300,000 liras and more.

that the Christian Democratic councillors hold their meetings in the premises of the Municipal Council and that at these meetings, when not a single councillor from the opposition is present, they solve municipal problems - the Christian Democrat councillors replied with jokes. This was the reason why the councillors of the opposition left the meeting and the Christian Democrats remained undisturbed to solve alone in a non democratic manner municipal problems.

(BORBA - 20 March, 1952)

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TESTIMONY ON THE ETHNICAL CHARACTER OF VENETIA JULIA: "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK" ON THE FACTS WHICH THE IRREDENTISTS CANNOT DENY
(TRIESTE, March 19)

In the issue of March 16 of this year Primorski Dnevnik reviews an article which was published in the Italian magazine Il Secolo XX and which appeared before the World I in Milano. The question is about an article by a certain Luigi Gianturco Laguardia, who writes that a number of Italian soldiers who were then on the battle front against Austria, the line of the front was then going through Venetia Julia (which he calls "Italian Slavia") - for the first time met Slovenes and were surprised that within the borders of the then Italy lived Slovenes. It is interesting to note that according to the author of the article some 40,000 Slovenes lived in the Nadiska Valley, that amongst them were people who do not understand Italian and then it was lamented why the Slovenes priests are allowed "to speak to their congregation in their own mother language by which they are evading the control of the authority". Laguardia concludes his article with this appeal: "It is necessary to strengthen patriotic propaganda there, where there are still people who are looking at our soldiers with hostile eyes. Therefore, let us strengthen that propaganda now, and still more after the war!"

Primorski Dnevnik concludes its review on this article by these words: "The main thing (in this article) is this: that the Italian government, the Italian press and all Italian chauvinists must hear that in the "Italian Slavia" of 1917 there were still 40,000 Slovenes, that one can hear Slovene language just when he gets out of Cedad, that the people in Rezia, Tera, near Sempeter, in Nadiz and near Idrija are Slovenes, and that they belong to the Yugoslav branch of nation. And something else, that among these Slovenes were men who did not know Italian, that the Slovene priests already then held services only in Slovene language and that the locals during the World War I looked on the Italian soldiers with disdain".

The Italian responsible circles, however, do not want to take into account facts which unsuspectedly speak of former and present character of Venetia Julia. In relation to the Slovenes from Venetia Julia they are continuing with the same practice of denationalising pressure and discriminations which were carried by the Fascist authorities.

(BORBA, March 20, 1952)

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COMMITTEES OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE FPRY WILL START WORKING TOMORROW

The Legislation Committees of the Federal Council and of the Council of Nationalities of the People's Assembly of the FPRY and the Economic Plan and Finance Committee will start on Friday considering a few draft laws which are being prepared for the People's Assembly. The Committees will consider: the draft Law on People's Committees, the draft Law on Organisation of People's Courts, the draft Law on Military Disciplinary Courts, the draft Law Amending Article 11 of the Adoption Law, and draft Law on Reclaiming of Missing Persons as Dead and on Proving Death.

Important novelties in the draft Law on People's Committees

The draft of the new Law on People's Committees defines the general principles of organisation and activities of the people's committees. The principles laid down in the draft law do not have the character of firm and complete legal norms which the people's committees would have to directly apply. The new law leaves to the people's republics to regulate the entire question of jurisdiction and work of the people's committees according to their problems and specific conditions. The old laws on people's committees (of 1946 and 1949) solved in the main these two questions.

In the Federal Government's elaboration of this draft law it is said that on the basis of it the Governments of the people's republics will frame five laws, namely: Law on People's Committees of Municipalities, Law on People's Committees of Districts, Law on People's Ctes of Towns and Town Municipalities, Law on Election and Recall of Councilmen, and Law on Division of the Territory of a People's Republic into Municipalities, Districts and Towns.

The most important novelty in the draft Law on People's Ctes relates to a new organisational structure of the people's committees of districts and towns. It is proposed that these committees should be composed of representative bodies: an Assembly and a Council of Producers. The Assembly will be the general representative body of all the towns, while the Council of Producers will be composed of workers from enterprises, transport and commerce in proportion to the contribution they are giving to the social community.

The draft law contains novelties also with respect to territorial division of the people's republics. In place of the heretofore Local People's Committees there will be established Municipalities for large areas which constitute an economic whole and which are economically stronger. The new basis which ensures the principle of uniformity of authority, is also of vital importance. The new law does not provide for the setting up of Executive Committees--all the work of the people's committees will be done by the Assemblies and the Councils of Producers of the district and town committees at their meetings.

Expansion of jurisdiction of Regional Courts in property disputes.

The proposed changes in the Law on People's Courts relate to expansion of jurisdiction of Regional Courts in dealing with cases at common law. According to the draft law, Regional Courts would try cases the value of which exceeds 100,000 dinars. Other cases which the Regional Courts would try would be: compensation of damages inflicted by officials on citizens; disputes relating to mining and maritime affairs regardless of value; disputes concerning the existence, invalidity and annulment of marriage, and disputes relating to identification of children.

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Last year there were set up another 37 Regional Courts so that now there are altogether 65.

By the draft Law amending and supplementing the Law on Military Disciplinary Courts, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the FPRY is authorized to issue Rules on military discipline as well as regulations on Military Courts for trying NCO's.

Since the Legislation Committees of the People's Assembly adopted in January the draft Law on Administrative Disputes and on Offices of State Attorneys, this also will be submitted to the Assembly for adoption. It is supposed that the Economic Plan and Finance Committee will consider also the corrected draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY.

(BORBA, March 20, 1952.)

NEW ISSUE OF THE PAPER "PARTISKI RADNIK"

A new issue of the paper Partiski Radnik (Party Worker), official paper of the CC CP Serbia, has just come out. The paper carries the following articles: "Explaining our foreign policy to the masses is an important task of the Party membership"; "Elections in the organisations of People's Front in Serbia"; "The working collective itself distributes the wage fund it has realized"; "Living conditions of men and education"; "Carrying out of the Letter of the CC CPY on situation and tasks in physical culture"; "Agricultural Co-operatives and Peasant Working Co-operatives", and other articles.

(BORBA, March 20, 1952.)

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SESSIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES OF THE REPUBLICS
 NATIONAL INCOME OF MACEDONIA INCREASED BY NEARLY FOUR BILLIONS IN
 RELATION TO THE EARLIER PREDICTION
 (Skoplje, 18 March)

The Third Regular Session of the People's Assembly of PR Macedonia was held today in Skoplje. The distinguished Macedonian emigrant in the USA, George Bocev, who is visiting in Macedonia was present at this session.

On the daily agenda, among other things, there was a discussion of the proposed remarks made by the Government of PR Macedonia regarding the Social Plan of the FPRY. Vidoje Smilevski, the People's Deputy, spoke about the remarks. In speaking about the gross products, Comrade Smilevski said:

"The individual noticeable differences which cropped up in our economy after the elaboration and concretization of the proposals of the Federal Plan are the result of changes in the method of showing individual proportions. For example: showing material expenses as an element of gross products was done away with for in individual branches of economy they unrealistically showed the gross products; the value of lead was shown a number of times; in the price of ore, in the price of lead concentrate and in the price of refined lead. In showing the gross products of handicraft, a different criterion was formed to show the difference from the earlier calculations.

"There are changes of a methodical character in the percentages showing the minimum utilization of productive capacities.

"The discussion of the analysis and elaboration of the Social Plan of the FPRY", Comrade Smilevski further stated, "brought about the documented and more precise average prices of individual agricultural products. This also brought about an increase in the gross products of agriculture by three billion 724 million dinars, in the national income from agriculture by three billion 476 million.

"There were also considerable increases in investments in comparing them with the ones forecast in the draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY. They are greater by two billion 227 million dinars. Along with the investments, all the proportions in construction industry were also increased.

"The final calculation", stated Comrade Smilevski, "shows that the value of the gross products of the economy of Macedonia is greater by 4 billion 258 million dinars, the national income by 3 billion 843 million and the mass accumulations and funds by 2 billion 239 million dinars than was shown in the draft of the Social Plan of the FPRY."

After Vidoje Smilevski, People's Deputies Venco Burzevski, Vasil Djorgov, Aco Icev, Risto Poboski, Zivko Todorovski and Dimce Todorovski took the floor in the discussion.

In continuing the work, the People's Assembly of Macedonia confirmed the regulation on founding a Student Aid Fund and the decrees of the Praesidium of the Assembly which had been issued in the period between the Second and Third Regular Sessions and approved the reports of the Mandate-Immunity Committee. In conclusion the Assembly approved the resignation of the up-until-now Secretary of the Praesidium, Mita Dimitrijevi, and replaced him with People's Deputy Lazar Mojsov, who was President of the Supreme Court of Macedonia. Asen Grunchev was selected as President of the Supreme Court of Macedonia. Grunchev was a teacher in the Law and Economic Faculty in Skoplje. (sgd) B

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FULL ASSISTANCE EXTENDED TO ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD MONTENEGRO
(Cetinje, 18 March)

Today the People's Assembly of Montenegro resumed its work. After the minutes of the last session were read, the report of the Committee for the Economic Plan of Finance was submitted by People's Deputy Leko Radevic. The Vice-President of the Government and the President of the Economic Council of PR Montenegro, Filip Bajkovic, then spoke:

"If we enter into an analysis of the proportions of the Federal Plan, we will visualize the elements which characterize the economic form of our republic. Of the total income which the workers of our republic must realize, nearly 50 percent of it falls on agricultural products while 18 percent falls on industry.

"Comparing the economic structure of other republics with ours, we get the following picture: In PR Slovenia industry's part of the national income amounts to 68.1 and agriculture 14.6 percent; in PR Croatia, industry 54.2 and agriculture 21.8 percent; in PR Serbia, industry 44.7 and agriculture 31.8 percent; in PR Bosnia & Hercegovina, industry 46.3 and agriculture 20.3 percent and in PR Macedonia, industry 46 percent and agriculture 28.5 percent.

"The backwardness of our economy is even better illustrated by the limits of the general rates of accumulation and funds which in the first place expresses the technical level and the fitness of economy, and in our republic it is considerably lower than the averages of the others for the FPRY.

"In the hitherto efforts devoted to the economic rebirth of Yugoslavia, full attention was given to economically backward Montenegro. Just the distribution of the investment fund for 1952 confirms the true contents of our Party lines in respect of the economically backward republics. Here are a few statistics:

"In the total investments of the FPRY, Montenegro participates 3.42 percent while in the total population it only represents 2.4 percent and in the realization of accumulations it participates only 0.8 percent. However, for example, PR Serbia participates 24.99 percent of the total investments of the FPRY while it represents 41 percent of the population and in realizing accumulations, 31.6 percent; PR Slovenia 11.61 in investments and 8.7 in population and in the realization of accumulations 18.6 percent.

"From the heretofore reports we can see the degree of economic backwardness of our republic. The national income from the economy of the territory of Montenegro, according to the proposals of the Plan, amounts to 9,920 million dinars, while the total distribution of funds amounts to 16,444 million. The difference amounts to 6,524 million dinars. The biggest part of this difference is due to investments which amount to 5,276 million dinars.

According to this the national income which must be realized by our economy is not sufficient to meet all of our planned needs in investments and other funds. This difference will be reimbursed by advances from the total amount of the national income of the FPRY."

After the discussion the People's Assembly issued a resolution concerning the proposal of the Social Plan of PR Montenegro for 1952 in which, among other things, it is stated that the proposal of the republic's Social Plan will be given to public discussion. After that the decrees which were issued between the two sessions were accepted.

This concluded the Fourth Regular Session of the People's Assembly of PR Montenegro. (sgd) V. A.

(BORBA - 19th March, 1952)

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GIFT OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BELGRADE TO SKOPLJE UNIVERSITY

Members of the American Embassy in Belgrade Mr. Bruce Buttles, the First Secretary to the Embassy and the Head of Library at the Embassy, Mr. John Haggerty, Attache for agricultural problems, and Dr. Sherwood Berg, Assistant Agricultural Attache, arrived in Skoplje last night. They called on the Rector of Skoplje University, Dr. Kiro Miljovski, and presented him with two collections of books, 226 in all, as a gift of the American Embassy in Belgrade. The Deans of all Faculties in Skoplje were also present at this reception.

In the course of a cordial conversation, the guests displayed interest in life and development of our University, being the youngest in the whole of Yugoslavia, and especially in the development of libraries attached to various Faculties. Among other things, they explained what system is being applied in the United States in the organization of libraries.

Thereupon, the Rector of Skoplje University, Dr. Kiro Miljovski, expressed his gratitude to the guests for their gift.

In the afternoon, the guests visited the Faculty of Philosophy, the Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry, the Arts Gallery, the church of "St. Spas", the Faculty of Medicine and the People's University where they attended a lesson in the English language.

The presented books include mostly books on agriculture, then history and literature, as well as belles lettres. The newly published Webster's Dictionary containing 600,000 words was also presented.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, March 15, 1952)

ANOTHER NUMBER OF THE BULLETIN ENTITLED "MAKEDONSKI JAZIK"

The Bulletin "Makedonski jazik" (The Macedonian Language) has been published since two years and continued to be published this year. It is edited by professors at the Faculty of Philosophy and specialists in South Slav languages at Skoplje University. The role attributed to this bulletin is fairly important as regards the problems affecting the development of our literary language.

This particular number was devoted to the brothers Miladinov. Articles on their work are intended to throw some more light on a better understanding of their activity.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, March 15, 1952)

ESPIONAGE NETWORK OF THE JESUIT BOEHM FROM MARIBOR

In the history of the Catholic Church, the Jesuits appeared to be the best, most cunning, daring and cruel God's servants. Whenever there was a sign of people's wish for freedom or progress, the obscure Jesuits appeared on the scene. In Slovenia, too, Jesuits were sent on the part of their Bishops to suppress the people's movements intended to overcome backwardness and reject servitude. The Jesuits then suppressed any trace of independence teaching the simple people to become hypocrites, traitors and spies.

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Evidently, the wish for political power is stronger than reasoning, so that the Vatican endeavours to engage wavering people to work for their intelligence service.

The Jesuit Edmund Boehm in Maribor enjoyed the freedom to conduct his service as a pastor. However, he did not consider this as sufficient. He failed to dissemble his real aspect, wishing to organize at all costs an espionage network with the object of controlling the political development in our country, although such events could not concern him at all as he was a monk.

He intended to extend his network through various economic enterprises by engaging different kinds of people. Jozse Bendet was first to be involved. He was an employee at the Maribor printing shop and a churchwarden. Furthermore, his assistant Jozse Sprah who worked at the railway workshop was also engaged. They all met in the sacristy where plans were made, information exchanged and the question of new possible members discussed. The Jesuit Boehm gave instructions to

his accomplices as to their activity among the public. He also told them what their attitude in their enterprises should be like, encouraging them to incite the spirits among the workers and employees.

His orders issued to Bendet and Sprah also included instructions on a series of provocations and slanders against the people's authorities. They were to be carried out among the workers and employees in the enterprises where they worked. Among other things, he asked them to stage different "incidents" involving some representatives of the church. Apart from this, Jozse Bendet was given a special task to report on the work in his printing shop and bring all publications published on the subject to the clergy. Furthermore, it is also obvious that Bendet was a confidant of the Bishop's Secretary Justin Oberzan as he received strict orders to report to his Office if something was published against the Bishop.

The espionage network of the Jesuit Boehm and the Bishop's Secretary has all of a sudden been dispersed, furnishing a further evidence of treason committed on the part of reactionary elements in Maribor.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, March 14)

TRIAL OF THREE FRANCISCANS IN RIJEKA

In March of 1951, Mate Rampesic, a worker from Djakovo who spent two years in an Institute for Rehabilitation near Rijeka having been condemned by a Military Court charged with violation of public security, met Tihomir Brnecic of 36 years of age coming from the district of Rijeka and resident at Mattuglie where he was employed by the branch office of the National Bank. Brnecic invited him to come to his house where he was introduced to a certain Petar Radetic. A certain Rampesic also used to visit them speaking intentionally about politics and disclosing his hostile attitude towards our state order and the Party based upon religious conceptions. On one occasion he asked the present people to "do something about it". Later on, these three fellows held a meeting with three Franciscans at their monastery in Tersato.

Within a short time, the President of the Regional People's Committee for Rijeka, Ante Raos, and the Secretary of the same Committee received an anonymous letter followed by another one shortly afterwards signed by "Intelligence Service", in which they were requested "to amend the errors made" in connection with the distribution of consumer goods in Istria and the whole Region of Rijeka. The President was advised to abandon the regime of communists which caused so much sufferings and exercised terror upon the people. He was further reminded to keep silent about the content of the letter.

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Numerous other letters were also sent to certain distinguished members of the people's authority, the CP and the People's Front, in which they were all strongly accused of their communist ideas and intimidated. Stijepan Matejic, Gaspar Juretic, Matija Grilas, Ivan Cetina, Milutin Radetic, Ivan Kukuljan, Albert Zaharija, and others received anonymous letters typed and delivered by Radetic in the offices of the National Bank. Radetic worked on the instructions by Rampesic who was for a short time employed at the Town People's Committee for Rijeka.

As soon as the activity of this group was disclosed, the defendants were brought up for trial before the District Court of Rijeka. Racki was the President of the Court, while Barkot and Djordjevski were Lay Judges. Brnelic pleaded guilty before the Court by declaring that his intention was to undermine the influence of the communists. The other defendants also pleaded guilty. The following sentences were pronounced: Mate Rampesic was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, Tihomir Brnelic to 22 months' imprisonment, while as regards Radetic he was sent to a mental hospital for treatment.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, March 13, 1952)